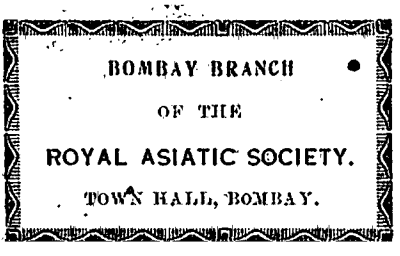
Administration Report

Central Provinces

1867-68 & 1869-70

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# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

133944

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68

C. 1869-70

C. 1869-70

BY

H. M[illegible]RIS, ESQUIRE, B. C. S

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ON THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES' ADMINISTRATION,

1867-68.

## INTRODUCTION.

This, the seventh Report of the Administration of the Central Provinces will be prefaced as usual, by a few remarks on subjects of general interest.

The year 1867-68 has been characterised in the greater part of the Province by considerable disturbance in the seasons. The rains fell with almost unprecedented force and copiousness, exceeding the average return of 45 inches by 15 inches. It is true that the returns of the Central Provinces do not go further back than 1862-63; but whatever information could be drawn from the memories of village elders had been assiduously collected by the railway officials before laying out their line, and yet the calculations founded on traditions of the highest known floods proved quite inadequate. The cotton crops suffered severely,—where the young plant escaped the downward pressure of the rain, it was often swept away by the force of the subsequent floods. But the destruction of cotton was in many places compensated for by the excellence of the rice harvest. Though cotton is the more valuable crop of the two, it does not occupy above 5 per cent of the cultivated land of the Province, while the rice area is nearly six times as large. The wheat harvest promised well, but it was partially withered by the blight which follows on cloudy damp weather during ripening time, and which is the most constant enemy of the winter cereals in these Provinces.

In tracing the history of past famines it was found that only one season of scarcity (1844-46) is recorded as occasioned

by drought in the northern portion of the Province. The rain-fall is attracted and retained by the hill ranges and the forests which clothe them, and the deep tenacious black soil readily absorbs sufficient moisture to give life to the young cereals. Sugar-cane, opium, and garden cultivation would, of course require regular watering, but they are little attempted as yet.

In the South, South-east, and extreme West, the character of the soil is different, and scarcity is as often occasioned by want of rain as by excess of dampness in the air. The development of the Province is however, so new that hitherto irrigation has not been undertaken on any large scale. With a thin population and much almost virgin soil, it has not been worth while to attempt elaborate cultivation; but as communications are opened out, and the whole culturable area is brought under the plough the advantages of higher farming will be seen, and irrigation will become valuable and necessary. The recently formed Irrigation department have already prepared schemes for utilizing the waters of some of the many rivers which now dash on to the plains from their hill sources, and pour themselves away rapidly and unprofitably.

The crops suffered most in the northern parts of the Province, which are one vast grain-field. Wheat ranged at Jubbulpore from 20 to 26 seers for the rupee in January, but dropped to 16 seers in February, and to 14 seers in March. Had it not been for the railway, it is said that prices would have ranged even higher; but the possibility, even without the actuality, of import from the north had a very steadying effect on the market. As regards the south-eastern grain-fields, notwithstanding the improvement of the road from Belaspore to Jubbulpore, and the great difference of rates in the two markets, prices were not sufficiently attractive to tempt the farmers of Chutteesgurh. Though almost for the first time strings of loaded carts crept up the difficult passes of the Meikul range, which walls in Chutteesgurh on the north-west, they were more often freighted with cotton than with grain. After all that has been done, the journey is too arduous to be remunerative while prices maintain their

ordinary relation to each other. In March whilst wheat was selling for 14 seers in Jubbulpore, the price at Belaspore was 38 seers, and at Raepore 52 seers for the rupee, and yet the grain exports from Chutteesgurh to Jubbulpore were inconsiderable. In fact no ordinary remuneration would compensate for the wear and tear of carriage over the abrupt gradients and rugged pathway of the present track; but as the real importance of this natural trade line makes itself more and more felt, its claims can hardly fail to secure recognition. The grain of Chutteesgurh has yet no easy outlet. Though the eastern road, which connects Raepore and Nagpore, runs mostly through an open country, there are still two unfinished passes which most seriously impede cart traffic. When the work of road-making has sufficiently progressed to overcome these obstacles, the grain trade with Raepore will assume new dimensions. Now it is a good deal kept up by the small growers themselves, who find it worth their while to take in their own grain at slack times rather than keep their carts and cattle idle.

But even if a really strong tide of traffic should set in from the western parts of Raepore to Nagpore, it is probable that Jubbulpore will still be the best grain market for Eastern Chutteesgurh. The latter city is rapidly taking up its position as a principal centre of traffic. At the junction of two most important railways, and in the midst of a country rich in grain, minerals, and forest produce, it is already supplanting its northern rival as the emporium and gate of trade for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and Mirzapore would probably be left altogether behind, but for its command of the sugar plantations. Not only will the wants and consumption of Jubbulpore itself increase, but from its central position it will feel every fluctuation of the markets throughout a very extensive range of country, and will have all the means of distributing supplies widely and rapidly. Thus every thing which tends to stock the ware-houses of Jubbulpore, and to lighten the pressure on its stores, will be a direct benefit to a very considerable section of the Indian population.

While in the north and south-east are the principal granaries of the Province, the south is best known for its cotton, which

though produced in a limited portion only of the Wurdah valley, is famous throughout India as the Hingunghat variety. The seed has been widely distributed through the various Provinces of India this year, and the cotton is gaining for itself so much appreciation, that large consignments of it have been diverted from their usual seaward course to supply the spinning and weaving factories of Upper India. The baleful effects of the rain upon the out-turn have already been noticed, and the Cotton Commissioner estimates the consequent loss per acre at from 35 to 40 per cent. From this and other causes the exports fell from over 80,000 bales in 1866-67 to less than 40,000 in 1867-68, of which one-fourth took the north-eastern line *viâ* Mirzapore.

This southern corner of the Province seems peculiarly favoured. The discoveries of coal which commenced last year have progressed and extended, till now there is good reason to believe that the lower half of the Wurdah valley will be as rich in coal as the upper half is in cotton. Already coal has been struck in 19 places, among which is the Civil station of Chanda itself, and the probable area of the coal fields is estimated at 600 square miles. With the railway 60 or 80 miles to the north, and the Godavery opened up for navigation 50 or 60 miles to the south, this tract, if the coal turns out well, will need nothing but a connecting tramway to become a great centre of production. This, however, is a question which belongs more properly to the present, or rather to the future, than to the year which ended in March 1868.

In the Introductory chapter to last year's report the annals of the Central Provinces, since their formation in 1861, were briefly recapitulated in testimony to the variety and fertility of the administrative scheme established by the then retiring Chief Commissioner, Sir R. Temple. As the preliminary work thus effected has been almost exhaustive in its range, the operations of the year have leant rather towards consolidation and development than towards initiation. But some new measures have been introduced by Mr. G. Campbell, who in the few months during which he was able to carry on his functions, scrutinised and reviewed almost every department of the Administration.

Among the topics which have most appealed to public attention during the year, sanitation takes a forward place. The labours of the International Sanitary Conference at Constantinople, had brought into strong relief the bad repute of India as a source of cholera, and the careful observations of the mortality among the European troops had shown the direct and immediate value of sanitary measures. The Office of Sanitary Commissioner for these Provinces was created in February 1868, and it fell to Mr. Campbell to sketch an outline of the functions which the newly appointed Officer should undertake. As his Minute on the subject contains a very interesting account of the peculiar climatic conditions of these provinces, it may not be out of place to subjoin a few extracts from it.

"I quite think that, at any rate for some time to come, the Sanitary Commissioner should not be burdened with duties of an executive character; but should be free to devote his mind entirely to hygienic inquiry. This is especially necessary in these Provinces, which afford so great and varied a field for research into the conditions under which much disease prevails, and in which from their central position the various air-currents, climates, conditions, and peoples of India meet, and are, as it were in some sense epitomised.

"The periodical winds or monsoons of India are certainly so far regular, that by means of sufficient observation they may be reduced to general air-charts, showing the prevailing currents at each season of the year; and there is at least some reason to know or suspect that the development and spread of disease is more or less influenced by these currents. General scientific considerations apart, it is manifest then that one of the first steps towards approaching successful inductions regarding the great tropical diseases, is correctly to delineate the course of the air-currents. Their general directions and periodical changes are pretty well known so far as the coast Provinces are concerned. But the meeting of the various currents in the interior, the mode in which they deflect and influence one another, and the course which a particle of air may be expected to follow from any part of the coast towards the interior, and north of India,—

these are facts which are not yet known, and which I believe that we are in a position to delineate and mark out in these Central Provinces. For instance, as respects what is generally known as the south-west monsoon, we know that on the western coast of India it strikes the coast from west to south-west, and thence penetrates into the interior; while on the shores of the Bay of Bengal the same monsoon, striking the coast from the south, is deflected in an easterly direction, and throughout great part of the plains of the Ganges and Upper Indus rain-bearing currents come from the south-east. In the greater part of the Central Provinces, they very decidedly, I understand, come from the west. At some point these two currents must meet and materially influence one another.

"In the cold weather again, I think that in the Gangetic plains the cold bracing wind, is the west wind, the easterly current is comparatively mild and relaxing. In the Nerbudda valley and the countries to the west, the easterly wind seems to be that which is cold and bracing. I hope then that by observations in the Central Provinces, with possibly some aid from the Central India and Rajpootana Political Agencies, the course and limits of the currents may be ascertained.

"The sanitary statistics of the Central Provinces must, it may be feared, be very important in any general attempt to trace the working of that mysterious scourge cholera, and to bring to light the laws, (if laws there be), by which it is governed. In the temperate zone, and in those Provinces of India which fall within that zone, its character seems to be purely epidemic; but as we approach the tropic it appears to become either endemic or an almost constantly recurring annual epidemic. Bengal and Orissa have been stigmatized as an endemic seat, and the Central Provinces appear to be classed with Bengal in respect of the endemic character of the disease. It is certain, that for a long time past it has almost every year appeared in these Provinces. It has seemed to come up from the Cuttack coast by Sumbulpore and Raepore, and out-bursts have been supposed to be traced to religious gatherings in the Spring at several places in different parts of

the Provinces The theories which have found most favour seem to be those which attribute the spread of the disease,—

1. To direct human agency.
2. To water as the vehicle of communication.
3. To currents of air as the vehicle.

"The first doctrine has been recently revived by considerable authority, and has led to some recurrence to the old system of quarantine. Already this system has in some degree been tried in these Provinces, and efforts have been made to put a stop to the local gatherings which are supposed to have been most pernicious.

"If we can obtain a chart which will mark the currents of men, the currents of water, and the currents of air, and then annually mark on it the currents of cholera, it may be that coincidences will be found which may lead to some result.

"But after all we only suffer from cholera in common with the rest of the world. The true scourge of the Central Provinces is fever. If our population is scanty; our agriculture slovenly; our rents small out of all proportion to the quality of the soil,—if much good land is covered with jungle; if our Civil administration suffers from too frequent changes of Officers; if our European troops quartered at pleasant and comparatively cool Stations are more unhealthy than those in some hot and hideous places;—if the considerable heights of the Sautpoora range have not been utilized for sanitary purposes;—all this, so far as hygienic causes affect the matter, is certainly due to the fevers which prevail in these Provinces. The well-being of the country then depends on the question whether we can trace the causes of this disease, and mitigate its effect. If it be due to jungle and noxious vegetation, then clearance may produce a good effect, and as we advance, the means of advance increasing, we may progress in a geometrical ratio. If particular states of water or air produce the bad effects, we may learn how to avoid them. My impression is, that hitherto all theories are little more than conjecture, and that authorities are little agreed on any rules governing the disease. If excess of vegetation is most frequently

thought to be a fault, there are others who attribute fever to the digging and breaking up of the ground. Rice cultivation is often hastily condemned; but do facts show it to be injurious? Is the peculiar black soil of these parts a source of fever? Does the practice in the Nerbudda valley of embanking the fields in order to saturate them during and after the rains, lead to bad results? All these and many other questions can only be answered by careful observations, and inductions from many observations; for which these Provinces supply so ample a field."

It will be seen how wide and how interesting a field for observation these remarks open out. In the matter of scientific observation thus far only a commencement has been made. Four meteorological stations have been selected, and have been supplied with the requisite instruments, and the Government of India has sanctioned the supply of instruments to five more stations. But so far as the present state of sanitary science and knowledge of local conditions permit, a good deal has been already effected to carry out practical sanitation. Both in towns and in villages the increase of cleanliness has been very marked, but the strongest indication of sanitary advance has been in the absence of cholera from the Central Provinces for the first time, for many years, in 1867. And even now, whilst parts of the Province are still suffering from the lingering effects of an attack of that fatal scourge, there need be no reason for looking with doubt on last year's immunity, or for retracting the favorable hopes which were built upon it. The epidemic of 1868, if it can be so called, is traceable to accidental causes, susceptible of remedy, and entirely unconnected with what have been the hitherto recognised sources of cholera in these Provinces.

As far back as their origin can be traced, the yearly epidemics of cholera in the Central Provinces grew and were fostered in the Puchmurree fair on the West, and in the religious gatherings at Juggurnath in the East. The impurity of the tank water on the line of route from the East coast and the slovenly habits of the people were generally set down as secondary causes of the spread of the disease in Chuttees-gurh, and though it was a comparatively simple matter to

interdict the Puchmurree fair, and to impose salutary restraints on the pilgrims returning from Pooree, it was felt that anything like interference in the domestic habits of the agricultural population involved much wider considerations. But the difficulty was fairly encountered. With the permission of the Supreme Government grants of revenue-free land were held out as inducements to construct wells, and up to this time 2,581 wells have been thus completed in two districts of the Chutteesgurh Division, while 1,772 more are under construction. It is true that the taste for well water has not yet thoroughly taken root among the people, who still from long habit prefer the muddy compound obtainable from their tanks; but the first out-break of cholera will probably impress them more with the value of pure water than any amount of injunction or advice from the authorities, and then they will find well water ready to their hand. In other respects, where they had even a more difficult lesson to acquire, they are said to have made much progress already. A system of village conservancy was laid down in 1865, more as a model for ultimate imitation in selected villages than with any hope of its general acceptance. But it is said on good authority to have been widely followed by the peasantry of Chutteesgurh, whose wits have been sharpened by the constant dread of cholera. In other parts of the province, though the rules have been adopted more largely than was at first expected, it is still questionable to what extent their benefits are really appreciated.

The numerous questions connected with Municipal self-government have also been subjected to discussion and experiment. A maximum rate has been fixed for *ad valorem* octroi duties, below which the Municipalities have been encouraged to fix their own schedules. Freedom of election has been encouraged and the representation of all classes has been made a *sine qûa non*. There are hardly data yet to admit of generalisation from the results of these measures, but so far there has been no occasion to apprehend that the Municipalities will abuse the powers conferred upon them. The inference most clearly derivable from the resolutions which have been already received is that octroi is universally

the most popular form of self-taxation. This, though not a discovery, may be regarded as a genuine confirmation of a commonly received opinion. After this perhaps, the most noticeable fact has been the difficulty of reconciling men of any station to submit to the ordeal of popular election. They regard failure as dishonouring; and they prefer remaining unrepresented in the town councils to running the risk of such a degradation. It is however probable that the keen mercantile instincts of towns-men will soon show them the value of municipal influence, and that they will not long submit to subject their interests to the arbitrament of their social inferiors. It has been found in other matters that traders, though quite ready to put on the over strained scruples and delicacy of the aristocratic class when it suits them to assert their position and dignity, are not the less prepared to lay aside their pride when it stands in the way of profit.

Perhaps the most important measure which Mr. Campbell has been concerned in bringing about, is the enlargement of the rules for the admission of peasant proprietorship. As the basis of the present land revenue settlement in the Central Provinces has been the award of proprietary right to the person or persons most entitled to it by prescription or other favourable circumstances, the State has clearly not tied itself down to the recognization of the rights of any single class to the exclusion of others. The system of the country and the hitherto conservative character of British Rule in these Provinces have mainly favoured the claims of the farming (Malgoozar) class; but it has always been admitted that their rights are not so far superior to those of old cultivators as to make it justifiable to place the one class in complete subjection to the other. Mr. G. Campbell contended for an even further recognition of this principle, and after some discussion it was decided by the Government of India, that measures should be taken to secure the position of old ryots on a footing unassailable by the proprietors of their villages. The execution of this measure does not come within the year under report; but its consideration and discussion occupied so much of Mr. Campbell's attention, and its results are likely to have so important a bearing on the

welfare of the Province, that all mention of it could not have been omitted.

The progress of existing institutions will be shown in the body of this report under the appropriate headings for each department. It will be here sufficient to notice briefly one or two of the more prominent and interesting points. The most striking, perhaps, has been the movement in favour of education in the Ooriya district of Sumbulpore. This is an inland, land-bound tract, unconnected with the outer-world by made roads, and half surrounded by wild independent chiefships. Yet in six years its rude people have so imbibed a taste for civilization that for 4 schools with 95 scholars,—there are now 249 schools numbering 13,276 scholars, and independently of the educational cess at 2 per cent on the land revenue, the subscriptions of the agricultural classes amounted this year to Rs. 26,925. The proportion of the population under education is nearly 3 per cent, or three times greater, it is believed, than that in any other part* of India, and the zeal with which parents welcome education for their children and flock to their examinations are stated to be even more remarkable than the numerical results shown above. The same people have shown an equal appreciation of the benefits of vaccination, which contrasts markedly with the apathy or even worse, shown in other parts of the Province. In the first year's operations of the regular Vaccination Department, the Superintendent General with a full staff of Vaccinators only succeeded in vaccinating 4,767 persons, while the Civil Surgeon of Sumbulpore in the course of 6 months in 1867 effected 4,321 operations, of which 4,292 were reported as successful, with the aid of 2 Vaccinators only.

In the chapter on Education, will also be found some account of the steps which it is proposed to take for the education of the Sutnamee Chumars. This curious and interesting people are numbered at from 300,000 to 400,000 souls, of whom by far the greater number belong to the Raepore and Belaspore districts of the Chutteesgurh Division.

* This comparison is with Provinces. It would be fairer to compare with single districts, but statistics are not available.

Though classed in the Chumar caste, they have quite emerged from the humble position occupied by their fellows in Upper India. The bulk of them are landholders and agriculturists, and only 6,659 are returned in the census lists as following the hereditary avocation of leather-workers. Their tenets are advanced, and include among principles the abolition of caste and idolatry, and in the regulation of daily life the prohibition of smoking and drinking spirituous liquors. Among positive duties charity, in all senses of the word, and prayer are especially enjoined. Although their mode of life is still far below their avowed principles, and some gross corruptions have crept into the practice of their religion, much may be hoped from the boldness of the effort by which they have escaped from the monotonous pressure of hereditary prejudice, and from the success with which they have invaded a new sphere of occupation.

It is naturally in this Chutteesgurh division, the least advanced and developed part of the Province, that most remains to be done in all departments. Intellectual education is of course a primary object, but an interesting experiment in the direction of more practical training has also been tried with some success at Raepore, the capital of the division. In taking stock of the products of the Raepore district for the Exhibition held at Nagpore in 1865-66, the poorness and inadequacy of all manufactured articles were brought prominently to light, and the Census of November 1866 further served to show the disproportionately small number of artisans compared with the total population. A scheme was therefore set on foot for establishing an industrial school, which commencing with a small grant from local funds, has now become almost a self-supporting institution. The results of little more than a years' operations have been that 167 carpenters, 30 blacksmiths, and 156 potters have been educated sufficiently to earn a livelihood. The demand for skilled labour is, however, so unexpectedly great that the original object of the school,—the supply of rough artificers for villages,—has not as yet been fully attained, as the passed apprentices naturally prefer to take their labour to the better paid markets in towns and on Government works. In

the pottery department, especially, there seems to be great prospect of success. Although the native manufacture had hitherto made little advance, many of the materials are good and abundant, and though men of classes other than professional potters object to the use of the wheel, they seem to take readily and easily to the mould. The example thus set at Raepore has been held out to the other districts of the Central Provinces.

The gradual extension and organization of the system for managing the unreserved forests has tended to bring the wild aboriginal tribes into closer contact with rule and order. It has always been a problem how to reconcile the rights of these semi-nomad races with the objects of a higher civilization. In Balaghât and Mundla especially the question has assumed prominence in connection with the measures for the protection of the magnificent Sâl forests which skirt the hill range dividing the uplands of those districts from the plains of Chutteesgurh. So remote and secluded is this region that it has hitherto escaped in a great measure the ravages of cultivation by axe and fire, before which so many noble forests have fallen. Much fine timber, it is true, must have been destroyed, for from the character of the country and from the readiness with which young wood shoots up in the denuded tracts it is evident that the whole of this region was once covered with Sâl. The large timber is now only found in belts and in the valleys of the rivers; but as the Sâl-bearing region extends over a range of some 100 miles in length, the amount of timber contained in it is still very considerable, and it is doubly valuable as the only really important forest belonging to the British Government in this part of India. But while the growing scarcity of timber has made it necessary to guard with jealousy these great reserves, it has been an object of no less importance to people the rich arable valleys which have so long lain barren. It was with this view that the experimental creation of the district of Balaghat was sanctioned two years ago, and already an intermittent but steady flow of immigrants has set in from the plains of Chutteesgurh. Thus the wild hill tribes are menaced from two points at once, and as both policy and humanity forbid any

idea of driving them from their familiar hills, it has been a question how to combine protection of their interests with prevention of their destructive habits.

But the question has not pressed so much as was at first thought likely. The whole number of these Bygah tribes is found to be not more than a few thousands, scattered over almost as many square miles of country. Their settlements are perched high on difficult hill-tops, or hidden in thick jungle. So little does their presence make itself felt in these vast solitudes that if a Government messenger is sent to them, he first sets himself to "find" a village, which having done, he attempts no further search, but makes the villagers whom he has found a means of communication with those to whom he is sent. For they are not timorous of authority like their clansmen of the plains, who from a long competition with more civilized races have sunk to the position of hereditary drudges. The freedom of their life seems to have given the hill Bygahs a certain independence and self-respect, which shows itself curiously in their habitations and mode of life. Instead of contenting themselves, like most of their kind, with the rudest and meanest shelter, they arrange their houses in a regular square, containing a neat and well kept enclosure in which they meet and sit after their day's work. Their affairs, both public and communal, are settled by an organised body of village headmen, to whom also are referred all internal disputes. The jungles supply them with wood, iron, and forest produce. And as they grow their own grain, and generally weave their own cloth, they have no dependence on the outer world except for salt.*

They have then a much higher claim to consideration than was at first supposed. And were it not for the injury which their shifting wasteful method of cultivation does to the forests, a people which rules, clothes, and feeds itself in a country where other races could hardly maintain life, might be regarded as the legitimate pioneers of regular settlement and cultivation. But though the paucity of their numbers

*Most of these details are taken from an interesting report by the Deputy Commissioner of Mundla.

has limited the area affected by their inroads, every crop of grain raised by them represents so much destruction or retardation of forest growth. Then the land from which a crop has been taken with scarcely any preparation but a covering of wood-ash takes at least 3 years to recover itself, so that even a small community require a great extent of land and wood for their support. Now, whilst markets are far and means of communication almost non-existent, the harm done is comparatively insignificant, but as civilisation creeps up, wood will become too valuable to burn as manure, and the Bygahs must take to the plough, as most of their cognate hill tribes have done within the last few years. So far, it is believed that this Meikul range and parts of the southern forests beyond the Wyngunga are the last strongholds of cultivation by the axe.

Though the disposal of the Bygahs may not be a difficulty of immediate urgency, it is one which will yield more readily to a gradual and provident treatment than to remedies improvised as occasion arises. It is too early to expect any radical or general change in their habits, but the Deputy Commissioner of Mundla has induced some few of them to take to the plough, and it has been found that in Mundla they are generally not averse to confining themselves within certain fixed limits. Probably the imposition of some restraint on their roving habits may prove the best commencement in training the Bygahs for the exigencies of a settled life.

While such exceptional questions as these have appealed to the sympathies no less than to the discrimination of Officers engaged in the Settlement Department, the ordinary operations of land revenue Settlement have pursued their steady course, and in a year or two more, it may be expected that eighteen districts will have settled down to reap the advantages of a moderate assessment and an equitable record of rights. Already there are indications that the new value given to landed titles by the creation of a limited proprietorship is making itself felt and understood. Under the old farming (Malgoozaree) system, though proprietary right was not recognised, yet both the state and the public admitted

the claims of long prescriptive connection, and the hereditary farmer (Wuttundar) often did in effect exercise the right of transfer. But even at best his hold on the hereditary acres was so slight that the revenue balance of a year, or the cost of a wedding were often sufficient to turn the scale against him, and a title which had no theoretic security, beyond what was derived from a feeling for conservatism, could have no fixed value in the market. Hence land changed hands at very fluctuating rates, often not exceeding one year's purchase. The award of proprietary right has wrought such a change in this respect that many villages have sold in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts at from 6 to 9 year's purchase, while in the Hoshungabad district one estate fetched as much as 34 years' purchase, and even more significant was it that this one sale checked many others in embryo. The landed class were awakened to a knowledge of the true value of the rights which they were allowing to slip away from them, and threatened debtors soon found that enlarged facilities for obtaining credit had given them the means of staving off forced sale. Fortunately these menaces of change and disruption have been but few, and the era of fixed titles commences in a time of pretty general prosperity. It cannot but be that a people which has emerged so successfully from a period of fluctuating rights, and dependence on the breath of authority, should be fitted to reap the full benefits of the more responsible position and firmer standing ground, which have now been conceded to them.

# CHAPTER I.

## JUDICIAL.

### SECTION I.—LAW.

Enactments of the year 1867-68.

The number of Acts passed during the year 1867-68 by the Imperial Legislature which affect the Central Provinces has been small.

Act XX. of 1866, the Indian Registration Act, the introduction of which was postponed till the 1st May 1867, has been in force since then, and the system of Registration enjoined therein has been in full operation.

Act XXVI. of 1867, the New Stamp Act, which refers however entirely to the Judicial Stamps required in the Courts of Law, likewise came into force from the 1st of May 1867.

Act XXVIII. of 1867, which authorizes the sitting together of two or more Magistrates as a Court of Petty Sessions, and legalizes the proceedings and sentences of such Courts, was introduced towards the close of the year.

As yet no Boards of Honorary Magistrates have sat together for the despatch of business, but the constitution of such Boards is under consideration.

Act XXXI. of 1867 has declared Railway officers and servants to be public servants within the meaning of certain sections of the Indian Penal Code, relating to the taking of a gratification other than legal remuneration.

The passing of Act XXXII. of 1867 has enabled the Governor General in Council to delegate to the Chief Commissioner the powers given to a Local Government by any Act of the Governor General in Council. Advantage has already been taken of the provisions of this Act.

Finally, Act I. of 1868, cited as "The General Clauses' Act," has defined that in all Acts made by the Governor General of India in Council after this Act shall have come into operation, the words "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer local executive government, and shall include a Chief Commissioner.

## Section II.—Civil Divisions and Districts.

Sub-division of Ghurchorolee.

2. The only important alteration that has taken place in the Administration and Judicial Divisions of the Central Provinces during the year has been the creation of a sub-division in the Chanda district on the left bank of the Wynegunga. This new sub-division contains an area of about 3,500 square miles, extending from the Godavery river northwards to the confines of the Bhundara district, and, with the exception of an open tract stretching along the river bank, from three to five miles in breadth in which are many fine villages, it is more or less covered with forest. The territory is held by numerous Gond Chiefs, and the revenue paid to Government is very small. Owing to the remoteness of this tract from the head-quarters of the Chanda district in which it is situated, to its inaccessibility and present unproductiveness, less has been done for its moral and material improvement than for any other part of the Provinces. Officers visited it at very rare intervals, and the people had to go long distances to the Civil and Criminal Courts, and must often have found difficulty in obtaining redress for their grievances. As the revenue paid to Government was small, and as there was no probability of its immediate increase, it seemed unadvisable to create a new district; but Sir Richard Temple proposed that an Assistant Commissioner should be placed across the Wynegunga, at Ghurchorolee, to administer the trans-Wynegunga tract in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, and the proposal was sanctioned by Government. By this means special care can be bestowed on the general administration of the sub-division, and a Court of Justice will be accessible to the people. As yet these arrangements have scarcely come into force, but their effect will become manifest in the course of the current year, and will be recorded in the next report.

Balaghat district.

3. The measures adopted for the improvement of portions of the new district of Balaghat, composed of hill tracts formerly attached to the Mundla and Sconee districts, with a portion of the Bhundara plain country, have proved successful. The efforts of the Deputy Commissioner were principally directed towards creating a revenue from the Government waste lands above the ghats,—promoting the establishment in the uplands of well-to-do settlers from the low lying tracts of Bhundara,—and improving the communication between the waste lands of Balaghat and the valley of the Wynegunga on the south and east, and the Nerbudda valley on the north. Success has attended these endeavours. A large increase of land revenue compared with former years has been obtained from petty settlers, and 75,000 acres of waste land have been taken up by landholders on clearance leases. These landholders are men of approved credit, who are likely to bring the land under cultivation, and a consi-

derable land revenue will be derivable from the grants after the third year.

4. The Secretary of State has signified his approval of the present maintenance of the district, and its boundary on the Mundla side has been recently determined by the Deputy Commissioner in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner of Mundla.

5. Instead of remaining in his district for only seven months in the year, the Deputy Commissioner will, as has been recently arranged, reside in it all the year round.

6. A Naib Tehseeldar has been located at Puruswarah above the ghats, and he will be stationed there during the rains instead of being withdrawn as heretofore when the monsoon sets in. This officer will therefore be a fixture throughout the year, and being invested with both Civil and Criminal powers, his presence above the ghats will, it is anticipated, prove of great advantage, and serve to assure the people that the colonization of the upland country has been seriously taken up by Government, while he will also be able to perform executive duties which formerly had to be neglected during the rainy season.

## Section III.—Civil Justice.

The judicial machinery.

7. No change was made during the year in the machinery for the administration of Civil Justice. A Government pleader was in April 1867 sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and the appointment has been given to a member of the local Bar, a native of the Mahratta country. This gentleman is a passed pleader of the Bombay High Court and a good English scholar. The power to try Civil Causes of small amount, noted in last Report as having been entrusted to Naib Tehseeldars, is reported by the Judicial Commissioner to have resulted in the transfer of a larger amount of petty Civil litigation to these subordinate officers than was contemplated. The subject is receiving attention.

Increase in litigation.

8. The number of Civil cases coming before the Courts continues as in previous years to advance steadily; the increase in 1867 over the preceding year being 6 per cent. There has up till now been a similar progressive increase in the value of the property or rights involved. Thus while it was Rs. 11,93,332 (£119,333) in 1861, in 1866 it was Rs. 48,79,975 (£487,997). In the past year 1867 it however fell to Rs. 30,01,679 (£300,168). The falling off is however accounted for by there having been a few very heavy cases in the Nagpore Division during the previous year. Thus while the average value of each case for the whole Province was Rs. 77 (£7-14-0) in 1865, in 1866 it was Rs. 110, (£11) and in the year under report it was Rs. 61 (£6-2-0).

Average value of suits.

To take the whole number of suits in three groups, there were 37 per cent of cases below 100 rupees (£10) in value, 57 per cent below 5,000 rupees (£500) and only 5 per cent above that value.

Cost of suits.

9. The average cost of suits is materially affected by this fluctuation in the total value of property contested. In the previous year it was 6½ per cent against 9 per cent in the year 1865, and with the decline in value accompanied by increase in the number of suits in the year under report, the costs again rose to 12 per cent.

Classification of suits.

10. The character of the litigation remains much the same as in previous years, 90 per cent of the suits being for money due on contract. The following abstract will show the number in the different classes of suits:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Suits for money due on contract .. .. .. | 43,408 |
| for rent .. .. ... ... | 400 |
| for personal property or value thereof | 1,696 |
| for damages ... ... ... | 741 |
| to compel special performance of contracts | 44 |
| to settle partnership and other accounts ... | 199 |
| relating to marriage, dower, divorce ... | 280 |
| to establish or dispute adoption .. | 10 |
| claims to inheritance ... ... | 42 |
| relating to the revenue ... ... | 143 |
| relating to mortgage of immovable property | 148 |
| Other suits not included in above .. ... | 1,048 |
| Total | 48,159 |

Arbitration.

11. The small number of cases connected with inheritance, adoption, and the like, is due in a great measure to their being settled by private arbitration out of Court; which is perhaps not an unsatisfactory mode of adjustment, considering the difficult questions of Hindoo law and custom which they involve. In cases of this character the people should be rather encouraged to refer to arbitration, and when judiciously controlled, the system prescribed by Act VIII of 1859 would be found to afford considerable aid to our Courts. In the previous year a large increase in the number of Civil suits brought before one of the District Courts was explained as resulting from the influence of the village Punchayuts (arbitration boards) being on the wane and fast disappearing before the more efficient action of our Law Courts. As regards civil cases generally, and in a district fast emerging from a position of isolation and commercial inactivity to one of comparative wealth and importance, this was naturally to be expected, but in claims of the particular character above mentioned, the feelings of the people should be freely consulted and every disposi-

tion to submit their differences to arbitration fully encouraged. That the subject is variously appreciated, or understood, is seen from the difference in the number of cases submitted to arbitration in the different districts. In one or two districts the number is equal to two and three per cent of the total cases on the file, in others it is not one in a thousand.

Duration of cases.

12. There was considerable improvement over the previous year in the prompt disposal of Civil business, for, with a larger number of cases on the files, there were fewer cases pending undecided at the close of the year. The average duration of contested cases was 14 days, and 12 days in uncontested cases. The average number of times each suit was called up for hearing was as in the previous year 2½ times.

Classification of decisions.

13. The mode in which the cases were disposed of in the different Courts may be shown thus :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases withdrawn or struck off on default | 18 | per cent. |
| Uncontested cases in which decree passed *ex parte* | 10·3 | „ |
| By confession | 34·7 | „ |
| By compromise and consent | 12·4 | „ |
| By arbitration | 0·6 | „ |
| Total uncontested | 57·9 | „ |
| Contested cases tried and decided in Court in favor of plaintiff in whole | 11·9 | „ |
| in part | 4·6 | „ |
| in favor of defendant | 5·5 | „ |
| Total contested trials | 22·1 | „ |

These proportions assimilate with those of the preceding two years very closely, except in cases struck off on default, which show an increase from 15 to 18 per cent for the whole Province. The highest percentage of such cases is in the City Small Cause Court of Nagpore, where it amounted to 32·2 per cent of the total cases on the file. But in this and in some of the other Courts it has been found to be the practice to show cases as struck off on default in which the parties adjust their differences by compromise or mutual consent, and the judge records no decree. The Judicial Commissioner has issued explanatory orders on the subject for guidance, which will ensure uniformity of procedure in future.

Appellate business.

14. The number of appeals on the files of the Appellate Courts was 1,245, against 1,207 in the previous year. Of this number 827 were instituted in the lower Appellate or Deputy Commissioners' Courts, 309 in the Courts of Commissioners, and 109 in the Court of the Judi-

cial Commissioner. In these Appellate Courts there were :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39 | per cent of the orders appealed against, | upheld |
| 35 | „ | „ modified |
| 8 | „ | „ reversed |
| 5 | „ | „ remanded |

the remainder having been either withdrawn or struck off on default. In the previous year the number of appeals upheld was 64, and the number modified 8. But taking both together the disparity between the two years is not so great. There were fewer orders reversed or remanded for new trial as compared with the previous year. The average duration of appeal trials remains much about the same as usual, viz. 16 days before Deputy Commissioners' Courts, and 42 days before Commissioners'.

Execution of decrees.

15. The improvement noticed last year in the prompt disposal of the miscellaneous Civil business coming before the Courts is again evidenced in the returns for the year under report. Of 27,942 applications for execution, there were 21,132 disposed of on their merits, 5,120 struck off on default, and 1,690 pending at the close of the year. The number of decrees completely executed was 9,944, the number partially executed 7,666, and the number in which no execution was taken out was 3,522. There were 1,649 sales, and 1,377 sequestrations of real property, and 2,952 sales of personal property, besides 701 persons imprisoned in execution.

Authorized Pleaders.

16. The Judicial Commissioner bears testimony to the gradual improvement of the authorized Pleaders constituting the local Bar of the Central Provinces, but the profession is said not to be popular among men of good education, and the candidates who offered themselves at the last Examination were all rejected.

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## Section IV.—Criminal Justice.

Aggregate of crime in the Central Provinces

17. It is satisfactory to point to a diminution of crime in the past year as compared with its predecessors. For the last three years the number of reported offences stood thus :—

| | *Cognizable.* | *Non-cognizable.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 22,297 | 11,279 | 33,576 |
| 1866 | 23,797 | 11,359 | 35,156 |
| 1867 | 20,208 | 11,532 | 31,740 |

and this decrease is all the more appreciable as it occurs under the graver classes of offences cognizable by the Police. The following table will illustrate this point more clearly in respect of some of the more heinous crimes.

Heinous crime

*Number of cases in the year.*

| | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder ... .. | 116 | 92 | 95 | 88 | 64 |
| Culpable homicide ... | 37 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 24 |
| Dacoity .. .. | 73 | 32 | 25 | 35 | 22 |
| Robbery ... ... | 67 | 76 | 54 | 51 | 53 |
| Administering drugs with attempt to cause hurt | 5 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 11 |
| Rape .. ... | 42 | 33 | 25 | 41 | 30 |
| TOTAL.... | 340 | 256 | 229 | 252 | 204 |

The number of murders was lower than in any of the preceding four years, and only 10 of the 64 were committed for the sake of plunder. It is to be regretted that several of the other murders were caused by the prevailing belief, in the wilder parts of the country, in witchcraft. Under culpable homicide, there is a decrease of four cases, but it is to be gathered from the Judicial Commissioner's remarks that while "some of our Courts have not yet distinctly realized what are the exceptions which in law reduce murder to the minor offence of culpable homicide," there are cases under the head of murder "not of so bad a type as might have been expected from the heading." The decrease under dacoity of 13 cases in the year is indeed very satisfactory. This crime was lowest in 1865 when the number was 25, but in the year under report it had fallen to 22. And of this minimum number a large proportion can only be technically designated dacoity, because more than five persons were concerned in the petty thefts and burglaries so classified. There were no cases of dacoity in the Jubbulpore and Chutteesgurh Divisions, the 22 cases reported having occurred in the Nagpore and Nerbudda Divisions. There is a slight increase of two cases under robbery, and of two under "administering drugs with intent to cause hurt." Under the heading "rape" there is a decrease of 11 cases.

Murders.

Culpable homicide.

Dacoity.

Robbery.

Administering drugs with intent to cause hurt.

Rape.

Minor offences.

18. Under the general head of "minor offences" there is a considerable decrease, as will be seen from the follow-

ing comparative table :—

| | *Number of reported cases.* |
|---|---|
| 1864 .. .. | 16,163 |
| 1865 .. .. | 17,695 |
| 1866 .. ... | 18,243 |
| 1867 .. ... | 13,109 |

Heretofore there has been a steady annual increase in this class of offences, which has been variously accounted for. The decrease in 1867 is general throughout the districts of three of the four Divisions, viz, Nagpore, Jubbulpore and Chutteesgurh, and is attributed to the abundance of the harvest, and in a measure to the increased efficiency of the Police. In the Nerbudda Division only was there a slight increase, and here certainly the price of grain ranged highest during the year. But while accepting the abstract connection between the circumstances of the people, and the state of crime in respect of certain classes of offences, it may be well to remember that the fluctuations in the aggregate annual totals are not due alone to the influence of propitious seasons. A closer examination of the Criminal tables show other and special causes in operation on particular classes of offences in different ways —to increase some—to decrease others. The introduction or extension of the Abkaree and other laws connected with the Revenue and the Gaming Act, for instance, have added to the catalogue of crime; whilst the administrative restraint put upon the too rigid prosecution of all offences against the Sanitary laws, the growing efficiency of the Police in the repression of crime, and the action taken in the past and previous years in dealing with vagrant and suspicious characters, have among other things taken away from the tale of offences. But it may be here noted that no portion of the decrease is due to the requirement of the amended Stamp law which fixed an Institution fee of one rupee on plaints in petty Criminal cases. In the last report it was anticipated, that there would be diminution in the number of prosecutions consequent on this amendment of the Stamp law, but such has not proved to be the case.

Causes of their decrease.

19. A curious case occurred in the Upper Godavery district, which borders on the wild state of Bustar, and gave rise to the suspicion that human sacrifice still prevailed among the semi-civilized tribes of those regions. A wide and searching enquiry was accordingly made on the subject, and it is gratifying to be able to record that the closer the enquiry, the more shadowy becomes the tradition, and it may be accepted as a well established fact, that there have been no human sacrifices in these Provinces since they came under British rule, and that even in the wild bordering Native States, the practice seems to have died out as many as 20 years ago.

Belief in witchcraft.

Action of the Courts.

20. Looking now to the action of the Courts,—there were 40,560 persons in all brought up for trial, of whom—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9,120 or 22½ | per cent | were disposed of | by Honorary Magistrates. |
| 15,036 or 37 | „ | „ | by paid Subordinate do. |
| 12,632 or 31 | „ | „ | by full power Magistrates other than Chief Magistrate of district. |
| 571 or 2 | „ | „ | by Jail Magistrates. |
| 2,824 or 7 | „ | „ | by Chief Magistrates of districts. |
| 377 or 1 | „ | „ | by the Sessions Courts. |

21. The proportion disposed of by the Honorary and Subordinate Magistracy may appear large at first sight, but the cases are mostly of that petty character known as 'Police cases.' On the other hand, the proportion of persons disposed of by the four Sessions Courts appears small, judging from the number of heinous offences committed during the year. This result is reported to be owing to the practice of Magistrates finally disposing of a large number of the graver crimes by the award of punishment within their powers under Act XV of 1862. This has seemed to require correction, and in future all cases of dacoity, as a rule, and all cases of robbery and other heinous cases wherein the accused parties are old and notorious offenders, will be committed to the Sessions.

General result of Criminal trials.

22. Of the 40,560 persons brought to trial before the different classes of Courts just mentioned, there were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6,807 | persons | discharged without trial after inquiry by Magistrate. |
| 5,569 | „ | Acquitted. |
| 27,398 | „ | Convicted. |
| 330 | „ | Committed or referred. |
| 295 | „ | Died, escaped, or transferred. |
| 161 | „ | Remained under trial at the close of the year. |

Before the Sessions Courts there were 274 persons convicted to 87 acquitted, which, though a better result than that of the previous year, when the numbers were 143 and 70 respectively, is still a low proportion. But looking at the convictions obtained before the Magistracy in cases cognizable by the Police, separately from those instituted without Police intervention, the percentages are not so favourable as in the previous year, though they are not below the average of past years.

Average duration of trials

23. The average duration of trials was—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In cases sent up by the Police ... .. | 3 | days. |
| In cases taken up on complaint .. ... | 9 | „ |
| In cases committed to the Sessions Courts .. | 85 | „ |
| In appeals to Commissioners and Sessions Judges | 15 | „ |

Except before the Sessions Courts these averages show little change in comparison with previous years, and the Judicial Commissioner has found it necessary to animadvert on the delay in disposing of cases before the Sessions Courts wherein the averages were highest.

Punishments.

24. The punishments inflicted by the different tribunals were as follows:—

| | *Persons.* |
|---|---|
| Fined ... ... .. ... ... | 18,118 |
| Imprisoned ... ... ... .. | 3,022 |
| Flogged .. ... ... .. .. | 3,091 |
| Held to security ... .. ... ... | 433 |
| Imprisoned and fined ... .. .. | 1,625 |
| Imprisoned and flogged .. .. .. | 277 |
| Sentenced to death ... ... ... | 21 |
| Penal servitude in transportation ... .. | 68 |
| Additionally sentenced to solitary confinement .. | 25 |

The number of persons fined, and imprisoned and fined, stands much about the same as in the previous year, as does the total amount of fines inflicted, averaging about 8 rupees (16 shillings) per head. Mr. George Campbell, the Chief Commissioner, who reviewed the Judicial report of the year before leaving India, remarked that this was "a high average, looking to the value of money in this country. It is "equal to an average of £5 or £6 in England, which would be thought "very high. Magistrates should consider that the penalties they in- "flict are not felt by the sufferers according to our value of money. A "fine of Rs. 5 may be ruinous to a poor man in this country in a "case for which he would have been fined 5 shillings in England." Of the total amount of fines imposed, viz., Rs. 1,55,081, 79 per cent in all were realized during the year, thus showing some improvement on the preceding two years, when the realizations were 75 and 70 per cent respectively. The amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or reward was Rs. 13,111. There is a considerable decrease in the number sentenced to whipping, and to imprisonment and whipping, and it is hoped that the orders of the Supreme Government on this head will prevent any indiscriminate resort to this kind of punishment. It has been pointed out to the Magistrates that "flogging should not be inflicted *as a rule* in any class of cases, but only when—regard being had to the circumstances of the particular offender and particular offence,—it is on due consideration thought to be the best punishment." Of the number sentenced to imprisonment with or without whipping and fine, there were 4,529 sentenced to rigorous, and 327 to simple imprisonment; about 80 per cent of the whole number were thus sentenced to terms not exceeding six months.

Procedure.

25. The efficient control exercised over the administration of justice has enabled the Judicial Commissioner again to record his satisfaction with the procedure of the Courts. "It has been prompt, and has gone on increasing in exactness."

Honorary Magistrates.

26. Special mention may be made of the Honorary Magistrates. Their number in the different districts at the close of the year was 72. They had disposed of 4,898 cases during the year. In the Nerbudda Division they thus disposed of very nearly 30 per cent of the whole Judicial work coming before the Courts. The honor and dignity of the office are duly appreciated, and testimony is borne to the satisfaction their decisions give to the people. During the year also the Government of India on the recommendation of the Officiating Chief Commissioner addressed complimentary letters to Rajah Bulwunt Rao, Trimbukjee Nana Ahir Rao Rao Sahib; and Perbut Rao Goojur Rao Sahib, which were presented to those Gentlemen with dresses of honor in the name of the Government of India, with appropriate ceremony, in recognition of their services as Honorary Magistrates. Sunnuds conferring the title of "Rao" and of "Khan Bahadoor" respectively, were granted to three other Honorary Magistrates, viz. Thakoor Jorawur Singh, Mahomed Iman Khan, and Qazee Azeez-ool Ruheem.

27. The results of the year's Judicial administration, as compared with the previous year may be thus summarised. There has been a decrease of 9 per cent in reported crime. There has been a considerable decrease in heinous crime and especially in dacoity. Minor crimes have decreased by 28 per cent. There has been a slight improvement in the proportion of persons convicted to persons acquitted. And the average duration of cases, and nature of punishments are much the same as in the past year.

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## Section V.—Police.

Strength of Police.

28. The Police force at the close of the year numbered 8,810 men including—

39 European Officers,
254 Native Officers,
8,136 Constables, and
381 Mounted Constables.

29. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 12,14,245 (£121,424), of which Rs. 10,77,090 (£107,710) were paid from Imperial funds, Rs. 5,949 (£595) by individuals and offices supplied, and Rs. 1,31,197 (£13,120) from local funds.

Their cost.

There has thus been a reduction in the cost, of about 1¾ lakhs of rupees (£17,500) arising from reduction in the strength of jail guards already reported to Government, and by the payment of compensation on account of dearness of grain having almost generally ceased within the past year.

30. The distribution of the Regular force was as follows :—

Their distribution.

272 men were employed as armed guards over treasuries.

353 were guarding jails.

976 were at head-quarters of districts, and absent on leave ; and 5,811 were on Police duty.

This force gave an average of 48 men to each of the 154 sub-divisions or Thannahs, and about 15 men to each of the 494 Police posts.

31. During the year under report, a special Police was organized for the care of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway lines open in the Central Provinces, consisting of 1 European Inspector,
2 „ Constables and
57 Native Constables
distributed over 11 Stations in the Districts of Wurdah, Nagpore and Nimar. They are supervised and controlled by the Superintendents of Police of the districts named, who receive a small monthly allowance from the Railway Company for their services. The Company also pay for the European Inspector and Constables. The cost per annum to the Company amounts to Rs. 5,820, (£582), while the cost of the Native guards Rs. 5,271, (£527) is included in the Police Budget grant of the year ; which however has not been thereby increased, as it was found practicable to withdraw the number of men required from lines of road which the opening of the Railway has caused to be disused to some extent. The arrangement has worked well, and to the satisfaction of the Railway officials.

32. The main results of Police action during the year may be thus shown ; 68 per cent of reported cases were inquired into, against 52 per cent in the preceding year ; arrests were made in 80 per cent of the cases investigated, against 84 per cent in previous year ; 19,166 persons were arrested, of whom 12 per cent were released by the Police on bail ; 16,832 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 9 per cent

General results of Police action.

were discharged after inquiry by Magistrate, against 8 per cent in preceding year; 5 per cent were acquitted, against 6 per cent in previous year; 85 per cent were convicted or committed to the Sessions, against 86 per cent in previous year. Of the estimated value of property stolen, viz. Rs. 4,61,968 (£46,197), the recoveries by the Police amounted to 37 per cent, against 33 per cent in the previous year.

In heinous crimes.

33. In respect of the more heinous crimes in particular, the action of the Police during the year 1867 as compared with the previous year, may be thus shown:—

| OFFENCES. | Of cases reported, apprehensions were made in | | Of persons sent up to the Magistrate for trial there were convicted or committed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases per cent | | Persons per cent | |
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. |
| Murder .. .. ... | 96·1 | 86·6 | 96·1 | 61·8 |
| Dacoity ... ... ... | 86·5 | 96·8 | 88·4 | 88·7 |
| Robbery with hurt ... ... | 88·8 | 63·6 | 100·0 | 87·5 |
| Robbery .. ... .. | 81·3 | 80·0 | 88·1 | 88·0 |

These results cannot be said to be altogether favourable to the detective character of the Police.

Detective ability of the Police.

34. It is matter for regret that some of these bad cases have entirely escaped detection within the year, and that others in which apprehensions were made entirely failed before the Magistrate. It must be said, however, that there is reasonable hope of apprehensions being effected during the current year in some of the cases in which the perpetrators were at large at the close of 1867; the clues are being followed up by trained detectives, of whom there are a few in every district. It may be worthy of remark that in Provinces like these, with wide tracts of country only sparsely populated, the facility for escape is very great. The Police too, are in some parts weak in proportion to the areas to be guarded. And not a few of the dacoities are committed by that wandering tribe of Bunjaras, whose audacity and minute knowledge of the wild forest tracts enable them to elude the Police with comparative ease.

35. But though on the whole, it must be admitted that there is still a deficiency of detective skill on the part of the Police generally, there are not wanting counterbalancing instances of first-rate detective ability on the part of individual officers. Thus the capture during the year by the Police Officer of Nagpore of a gang of professional thieves, known as Sunorias, was in itself most serviceable to the community, and led to even more important results in the recognition and apprehension of associated members of the fraternity in other parts of the country. The existence of the Sunoria confederacy for theft was not altogether previously unknown; but it was not till the capture of a section of them, that a real clue was obtained to their ramifications and movements, whether out in small gangs in the prosecution of their annual predatory excursions, or at their head-quarters in the Tehree State of Bundelkund.

Particular instances of detective ability.

36. This success was soon after followed up by the apprehension of another marauding fraternity, this time consisting of "Naths," whose speciality is said to be robbing on the highway. The vigour with which they have since been everywhere pursued has finally freed the country from their depredations.

37. The increases and decreases of particular offences, and of crime in general, have already been discussed in the section of 'Criminal Justice'; it will suffice therefore, to repeat here that testimony is almost unanimous in attributing the decrease in the aggregate of crime, and particularly in the category of petty crime, to the repressive action of the Police, though much is due to a succession of good harvests. In the previous year only 53 per cent of the reported cognizable crimes of the less heinous class were investigated, while in 1867, 68 per cent were taken up by the Police—a very creditable advance in one season. A well sustained surveillance appears to be maintained over registered bad characters. Arrests are more faithfully registered than heretofore. And except in a few places the Police seem to have gained the confidence of the people, and to have enlisted the landed proprietors on their side in the cause of law and order.

Repressive action of the Police.

38. Some questions relating to the semi-military and civil training of the Police force have been specially laid before Government during the year. Among so large a body as 8,810 men, there must necessarily be some bad and indifferent characters. The returns show the number of men punished:—

Training and conduct of the Police.

| *By Magistrates.* | | *By Police Officers.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fined ... .. | 113 | Fined... .. | 2,538 |
| Imprisoned ... | 113 | Dismissed .. | 530 |
| Other punishments.. | 3 | | |
| | 229 | | 3,068 |

which on the whole cannot be said to reflect very seriously on the good conduct of the Police as a body. The punishments by Magistrates were fewer than in the previous year, and though the number fined is large, the amount of fine in each case is very small, and is in the majority of cases inflicted for petty breaches of discipline. The men are generally reported to be smart and tidy in appearance, obedient to their superiors and kind and conciliatory in their manner towards the people.

Accidents involving loss of life.

39. The Police have reported accidents to life during the year, to the following extent as compared with the two preceding years:—

| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From falling into wells, tanks and rivers | 904 | 1,010 | 1,126 |
| From wild beasts ... .. | 546 | 699 | 506 |
| From snake bite .. .. | 651 | 506 | 717 |
| From the falling of walls or houses | 65 | 75 | 77 |
| From other causes ... ... | 427 | 485 | 373 |
| Suicides .. .. .. | 341 | 372 | 314 |
| | 2,934 | 3,147 | 3,233 |

The steady increase is probably to some extent owing to more correct reporting, but tigers are undoubtedly decreasing under the present liberal scale of reward. Still, scarcely a year passes over but some man-eating tiger is reported to have taken up his head-quarters in the vicinity of a district road in the interior, now falling on the unwary traveller, now on some unsuspecting cultivator, and by degrees grown bolder, and more determined in his taste for human flesh, carrying off his prey from within the village enclosures. The country Shikaree will have nothing to say to these man-eaters, and till special measures are taken, and the European District Officer, or the European sportsman come to the rescue, the country round remains in a kind of panic.

Destruction of wild beasts.

40. The special attention of this Administration has during the past few years, been given to the work of thinning, if not of exterminating these wild beasts; and in addition to the offer of liberal rewards Government has sanctioned the allotment of several elephants to District Officers to aid in the measure. The following is an abstract of what has been done in this way during the last three years:—

| *Wild beasts destroyed during* | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tigers ... .. .. | 543 | 543 | 518 |
| Panthers and Leopards .. | 760 | 982 | 895 |
| Bears ... .. .. | 392 | 512 | 534 |
| Wolves ... .. .. | 168 | 108 | 467 |
| Hyenas .. .. ... | 387 | 433 | 475 |
| Snakes .. .. .. ... | 6,010 | 13,644 | |

Two reports of the destruction of man-eaters, one of which is said to have counted his victims by hundreds, have recently reached this office.

Fires.

41. The Police also return 71 lives lost by accidental fires in the different districts, 4,461 houses burnt, and property to the value of Rs. 2,93,729 (£29,373) destroyed.

General remarks

42. On the whole then, the results of the year may be pronounced to be favourable, except in the one important matter of detection, which, putting aside some marked instances, has not been sufficiently cultivated. Efforts are being made to increase the detective talent of the force; but it will take long to substitute a more permissible system for the native methods which are now so rigidly discountenanced. If then detection has in some sense been the weakest point in the character of the Police, it may at least be admitted in their favour, that they have, to a great extent, laid aside the deleterious practices on which they formerly looked as the surest means of success. As an executive body, they have often merited high praise by their excellent conduct in times of emergency. In conflagrations, in outbreaks of cholera, and in disturbances, they have invariably been well spoken of by District Officers.

## Section VI.—Jails.

Jail buildings.

43. A good deal has been done during the year to improve jail accommodation. The Nagpore Central Jail is almost complete. The Central Jails at Jubbulpore, Raepore and Hoshungabad are fit for partial occupation. The lock-ups at Seroncha and Sumbulpore have been finished, and that at Mundla needs nothing but the levelling of the enclosure towards completion. The Wurdah lock-up is but almost finished. The completed jails are generally in a good state of preservation. Of a daily average of 2,617 effective prisoners, 1,106 have been engaged on jail buildings.

Number of prisoners.

44. The total number of prisoners in custody during the year amounted to 13,038, as compared with 12,645 in 1866; but the daily average of prisoners under confinement was much the same as last year, being 3,686 in 1867, to 3,749 in 1866. The proportion of re-convicted prisoners was 14·4 per cent, slightly in excess of last year's return; but as the system of computation has been recast and much improved, the increase is probably

a mere nominal one. The roll of juvenile prisoners too is larger, but this is positively a favourable indication, as it is the result of the successful suppression of some large robber-gangs, which roamed the country accompanied by their boys. It may be hoped, that the young offenders will benefit rather than suffer by their imprisonment, which involves separation from their adult relations, and regular instruction, both literary and industrial. Two-thirds of the prisoners in the Central Provinces belong, or at least profess to belong, to the day-labouring and agricultural classes, and among the remainder, shop-keepers and servants are most largely represented, though they bear a very small ratio to the jail population.

Juvenile prisoners.

44. The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole satisfactory. The Inspector of jails reports that it has been only necessary to punish 1 in 40 of their number, and then generally for petty offences, such as smoking, for which out-door employment gives facilities. The good conduct rules have undoubtedly had much influence. Remission of a portion of sentence is a reward hedged in by so many safeguards that it is attained but by few. But a more easily attainable privilege, the removal of fetters, which is conceded to prisoners who have behaved well during half of their term of imprisonment, is highly valued, and has been productive of much good. The other methods of rewards employed are grant of gratuities, and a system of officering labour-gangs from their own number. Proposals for introducing a stage of intermediate imprisonment at the Central Jails are also under consideration.

Conduct of prisoners.

45. There has been a marked improvement in the general health of prisoners. The average sick-rate has fallen from 6·84 to 5·79, the death-rate from 7·44 to 4·07.

Health of prisoners.

In no jail did the death-rate reach 10 per cent, though this proportion was exceeded in the previous year in three jails. In two jails there were no deaths at all.

46. The manufacturing department each year shows some advance, as improved plant is procured, and as the methods of instruction and employment of prisoners become more thoroughly understood. During the year under review, the printing and lithographic presses have been increased, and the various Departments of the Administration have received considerable assistance in the preparation of forms and statements from them. Sewing machines have also been procured for the principal jails. The average earnings per prisoner employed in the workshops has risen from Rs. 42-15-6 (£4-5-11) to Rs. 60-13-10 (£6-1-8).

Their employment on manufactures.

47. The expenditure on prisoners has been slightly reduced. During the year it has been Rs. 2,44,572 (£24,457) to Rs. 2,54,603 (£25,460) in the previous year. This has diminished the average cost of each prisoner's keep from Rs. 67-14-6 (£6-15-10) to Rs. 66-5-6, (£6-12-9), and as the total earnings of prisoners from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,19,452, (£11,945) at an average of Rs. 32-6-5 (£3-4 9½) per head, the balance Rs. 1,25,120 (£12,512) gives the net cost of each prisoner to the State. The average net cost was thus Rs. 33-15-1 (£3-7-10½) against Rs. 36 (£3-12-0) in the year 1866.

Prison expenditure.

48. The School of Industry attached to the Thuggee jail continues to provide employment for a large colony of persons belonging by descent to the dangerous classes. The manufactures during the year have chiefly consisted of tents, but some carpets were sent to the Paris Exhibition. The profits during the year are estimated at Rs. 24,373 (£2,437).

Thuggee Institution at Jubbulpore.

49. The results of the year's jail administration may be thus very briefly summed up. The sick-rate of prisoners has diminished. The death-rate has decreased, and the average earnings of prisoners having increased, their cost to the State has diminished.

General results of the year.

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## Section VII.—Registration.

50. Consequent on the introduction into the Central Provinces on the 1st of May 1867 of Act XX. of 1866,—an Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances,—a new and separate Department was formed for carrying out the system therein enjoined.

Introduction of Act XX. of 1866.

51. The existing Districts and Tehseels were declared to be Districts and Sub-districts, respectively, for the purposes of the Act; and the Senior Assistant Commissioner of every district was appointed Registrar within his district limits, while every Tehseeldar was made Sub-Registrar of his Tehseel or Sub-district.

Registration Circles.

52. The General Registry Office was established at Nagpore, under the charge of Lieut.-Colonel Magniac as Registrar General of the Central Provinces.

General Registry Office.

53. The department as above described has been in working since the 1st May 1867, and the results for the eleven months up to the close of the official [illegible] of the year.

[illegible]y be briefly summarised as follows :—

54. The number of instruments registered was 13,932, the Registration of 4,371 being compulsory, and of 9,561 optional.

55. There were received also from the Civil Courts 1,103 Memoranda of decrees affecting immovable property. The receipts of the department from fees amounted to Rs. 32,532 (£3,253) in all; while the expenditure came to Rs. 40,638, (£4,064) including all payments; but to the receipts may be added the value of the stock belonging to the department, amounting to Rs. 6,684, (£668), and thus the cost to Government of maintaining the establishment during the year will be about Rs. 1,420, (£142.)

56. It is confidently expected that in future the receipts of the Department will cover all expenditure.

# CHAPTER II.

## REVENUE.

### SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

57. The demand for the year on account of land revenue was Rs. 43,54,931 (£435,493), against Rs. 64,61,700 (£646,170) in the previous year. It was explained in the last report that the demand for the year 1866-67 included the collections of about five lakhs (£50,000) of a deferred instalment of the revenue in some districts. But there is still a considerable deficiency, which is thus to be explained. In the year under report it was again decided with the sanction of Government to defer in eleven of the nineteen districts, the collection of the second of the two revenue instalments from 15th February to 15th April, so as not to inconvenience the agriculturists by fixing the date of collection so near the close of the spring harvest as February, but to give them the amplest time to realize the profits of their farm produce, which the postponement to the 15th April was calculated to afford. Some eighteen lakhs of rupees (£180,000) thus fell out of the accounts of the official year ending 31st March 1868, into those of the next year, and are so far only a nominal deficiency in the year's income. If therefore for the sake of comparison, the £50,000 above mentioned be excluded from the demand for the previous year as not appertaining to that year, and the £180,000 be added to the past year's demand, it will be found that there is an actual excess of £20,000 in the demand for 1867-68, which is due to increases obtained by the Settlement still in progress.

The Government demand.

Cause of decrease.

58. Of the actual realizable demand of the year Rs. 43,40,668 (£434,067) were collected, besides Rs. 21,541 (£2,154) on account of uncollected outstandings of land revenue of former years.

Collections.

59. The balances at the close of the year were accordingly very small, being Rs. 14,219 (£1,422), on account of the current demand, and Rs. 7,339 (£734) on account of previous years, the greater portion of which will, after inquiry, be reported in the usual form for remission as either nominal or irrecoverable.

Balances.

60. The gradual completion of the Settlements in the Central Provinces had already at the commencement of the year under review withdrawn seven districts from the scope of the operations of the Settlement Department. During 1867-68 five more (Seonee, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Chindwara, and Upper Godavery) have been terminated, ; and the only districts which are still undergoing re-settlement are Mundla, Nimar, Chanda, Raepore, and Belaspore.

Settlements.

61. During the year 3,243,803 acres, or 5,608 square miles have been measured field by field, and an even larger tract in the Chiefships, amounting to 3,572,536 acres, or 5,582 square miles, has been measured in block and mapped. These results leave little to be done under this head, and had it not been for the unhealthiness of the country to which the measurements had been directed, they would now probably have been quite complete. The quality of the measurements is generally good.

62. Very considerable progress has been made in completing the assessments. The result on the villages assessed during the year has been an enhancement of from Rs. 3,28,000 to Rs. 5,34,600, at the rate of nearly 64 per cent. The aggregate fiscal results of the Settlement up to the end of the year show an increase of from Rs. 53,45,526 to Rs. 59,98,502, exclusive of feudatories, rent-free, and quit-rent tenures. The general rate of enhancement thus exceeds 12 per cent.

63. The adjustment of rents and preparation of record of rights has progressed hand in hand with the assessment. The ratio of rental profits to revenue speaks favourably for the moderation of the assessment in most districts. Thus it is in Raepore 80 per cent, in Belaspore 75 per cent, in Upper Godavery 61 per cent.

64. The inquiries into revenue-free holdings are almost complete. Only 257 cases remain under this heading.

65. The rights of peasant proprietors have received full recognition. The number of right-holders under this designation are more than two-fifths of the whole body of proprietors. And hereditary cultivators are more than 20 per cent of the whole cultivating body.

66. The progress made in demarcating Government wastes has added 1,100 square miles to the State domains, which thus amount in all to 10,100 square miles in these Provinces. Stringent regulations have been laid down for the protection of the rights of old settlers in these forests.

67. The net cost of Settlement operations during the year has been Rs. 3,53,415. The pending Settlements are in good hands, and will be completed with all due despatch.

68. The filing of village annual papers in the Deputy Commissioners' offices, showing agricultural statistics, mutations of tenancy, and the like, has not been completed within the year with quite so much promptitude as was expected. After full inquiry it was decided that these papers should be rendered by the Putwarees, or by the Proprietors themselves where they employed no Putwarees, in the month of October of each year—several months after the close of the spring harvests of the previous season, and thus affording ample time for the collection of the information required, and for the preparation of the prescribed papers. Anything like regular and accurate rendition of these papers is such a novelty, especially in the Nagpore Province, that too much cannot at first be expected. The subject has however received full discussion, and the succeeding year will show an improvement in the returns.

Putwarees' papers.

69. Compared with the previous year there were fewer cases brought before the Revenue Courts under the rent laws. Of the total number 5,751, 4,631 were instituted by landlord against tenant, and 714 by tenant against landlord. The bulk of the cases are, however, of the nature of petty claims by landlord for arrears, 3,475 being of this class. The protection of the Law seems to have been equally appealed to by both parties: 464 cases for ouster having been brought before the Courts by tenants, against 334 by landlords for ejectment. In one or two districts some activity has been shown by landlords to protect themselves against the growth of occupancy rights on the part of tenants without rights of occupancy, 784 claims for the ejectment of such tenants have been filed under Section 25 of the Act. Considerable increase may be looked for under this head as the provisions of the law become better known.

Litigation under the Rent laws.

70. The effect of the rain-fall on the autumn and spring harvests has been various for different parts of the country. In the Nerbudda districts, where the rains were more than ordinarily plentiful, rice, jowaree and other autumn crops were good, but the cotton failed entirely; and the spring crops, which at first promised fairly, suffered from late unseasonable rains. In the Nagpore country, where the rains were not so abundant as in the northern part of the Province, the autumn and spring crops were on the whole up to the average, except that here, too, unseasonable late showers considerably damaged the cotton when ripe for picking, and in parts beat down the standing corn. In the Chutteesgurh country the rains burst plentifully over the land at first, and then held off so long that the rice beds on the higher levels were left almost dry. The early spring showers however did some good, but the harvests were barely up to the average. The year, on the whole, cannot be said to rank

The harvests of the year.

much behind the general average of past seasons, except in the one article of cotton, the damage to which has been more or less univers; and the careful manipulation of what was spared by the untimely heavy rains, has enabled it to command higher prices in the market than the more plentiful crop of the previous year. To some extent this must have retrieved the otherwise disastrous season to cotton-growers.

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## Section II.—Other Taxes.

Customs.

71. The constitution of the Customs Department remains the same as described in former reports, and the arrangements made for the collection of the duty on Railway borne salt at the places of lading in the Bombay Presidency, instead of at the two places where the Railway crosses the Customs' line in these Provinces, have proved of great convenience both to the traders and the Railway Company's establishments. The facility with which communication is now carried on with the Coast direct, has given a great impetus to the traffic in salt, and has brought an additional two lakhs of rupees (£20,000) into the treasury in the shape of duty on Western Coast salt. There was some falling off in the importations of Samber salt manufactured at the Rajpootana lakes, which slightly affected the revenue. But notwithstanding the larger importations of Bombay Coast salt above referred to, and the extent to which the excess must have displaced Madras Coast salt consumed in Chutteesgurh and parts of Chanda, yet the importations of the latter article has rather increased than otherwise.

*Duty on salt.*

Duty on sugar.

72. With regard to sugar, which is taxed as an export crossing the line from East so West, the returns show increased activity in the trade, particularly with Malwa, where the Bombay sugars have not yet come into the markets, or where the Mirzapore sugar is preferred. In the Nagpore country, where the Mirzapore article is taxed when passing into Berar and the Hyderabad country, the exports were not below those of the previous year, although there is little doubt that the Bombay sugars, since the opening of the railway, have made a firmer impression on the Nagpore markets.

73. The income from salt and sugar duties for the past and previous years may thus be compared :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1866-67 .. .. .. | Rs. 16,06,909 .. | .. £160,691 |
| 1867-68 .. .. .. | Rs. 17,74,417 .. | .. £177,442 |

the increase being about 10½ per cent.

74. Connected with this subject of salt and sugar duty, it is necessary to mention that during the year a Customs preventive line was laid down along the Western frontier of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (the Berars), under orders of the Government of India communicated to the British Resident, Hyderabad. The line starts from Boorhanpore in Nimar, where it touches the Central Provinces' cordon, and after running round the Berar districts, first in a southerly, and then in an easterly direction, again meets the Central Provinces' Customs line at a point on the Wurdah river, a little below the town of Chanda. It is proposed ultimately to abolish the Central Provinces' Customs line between these two points, when the collection of duty on all salt consignments for the Central Provinces will devolve on the Berar line, and the departmental arrangements made on this head will thus cause no loss of revenue of this kind to the Central Provinces.

Excise on liquor.

75. The Sudder Distillery system for taxing locally manufactured spirits was in operation throughout the Central Provinces during the year, except for the first month of the year, up to the end of which it had not been yet introduced into a few districts. The new system, with its undoubted advantages over the old farming system, has been so fully discussed in previous reports, that no further comparison need now be entered upon. Its introduction into the Nagpore, and two other districts, has been attended with better financial results than might be expected in the first year of transition; and generally in all the districts where it had previously been in force the excise collections are now in advance of those under the farming system before 1862-63, which fluctuated between six and eight lakhs of rupees (£60,000 and £80,000).

76. The total excise revenue for the year was Rs. 9,54,966 (£95,497), inclusive of the one month's income from the farming leases in the districts where the Sudder Distillery system came into operation in the second month of the year. This was a little below the income of the previous year, when it was Rs. 9,77,564 (£97,756); but the new system necessarily occasions some diminution of revenue until it is thoroughly adjusted to varying local circumstances.

77. This important object of adaptation continues to demand the best attention of the local officers. In the more wealthy and populated tracts, the system accommodates itself easily to surrounding circumstances, and works smoothly and satisfactorily when once the objections of the distillers are got over; but in remote sparsely peopled areas, it has to be supplemented in various ways. In such positions there is not sufficient demand to support a distillery; and as the native liquor deteriorates in transit from any distance, the drinking classes are either driven to buy cheap liquor in neighbouring Chiefships, or to procure it by irregular practices. To obviate these practices, either of which defeats the purposes of the new system and demoralises the

people, a system has been adopted of licensing village stills at a fee calculated on the full estimated quantity of still-head duty derivable from a still of similar capacity in full working. Thus the main objection which has been held to apply to the new system, *viz.*, that of virtually depriving the people resident at a distance from any central distillery of even a moderate quantity of spirits, and thus of inducing a habit of smuggling, is, in a great measure, removed, while the chief great object, *viz.*, the enhancement of the price of spirits to the highest pitch at which the restraints of law outweigh the temptations of cheap liquor, is still observed.

Stamps

78. The Stamp revenue has increased from Rs. 5,73,433 (£57,343) to Rs. 7,81,965 (£78,196) or 36 per cent. in the twelvemonth—mainly under the head of Judicial stamps. The number of non-official Stamp vendors increased from 1,174 to 1,468, and the sales to these persons amounted to 71·3 per cent. of the total sales. A special report on the subject of the effect of the amendment of the Stamp Schedule by Act XXVI. of 1867, is under submission, and no further remarks on the subject appear to be necessary here.

License tax

79. The License tax Act, XXI. of 1867, which came into force at the beginning of the year, was with the sanction of the Government restricted in its operation to official salaries and incomes, not assessed under the Pandhari Tax Act, XIV, of 1867. The total collections under the License Tax Act were therefore very small, and amount to only Rs. 18,347 (£1,835).

## Section III.—Total Revenues.

80. The total Imperial revenues for the Central Provinces for the year 1867-68, compared with its predecessor may be thus shown :—

| | 1866-67. | | 1867-68. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | £ | Rs. | £ |
| Land revenue .. | 64,42,764 | (644,276) | 43,62,209 | (436,221) |
| Customs (salt and sugar duties) .. | 16,06,909 | (160,691) | 17,74,417 | (177,442) |
| Excise of spirits .. | 9,92,896 | ( 99,290) | 9,74,707 | ( 97,471) |
| License tax .. | ... | .. | 18,347 | ( 1,835) |
| Pandhari tax .. | 3,25,432 | ( 32,543) | 3,76,721 | ( 37,672) |
| Stamps ... .. | 5,73,433 | ( 57,343) | 7,81,965 | ( 78,196) |
| Forests ... .. | 3,70,820 | ( 37,082) | 3,48,974 | ( 34,897) |
| Miscellaneous .. | 8,301 | ( 830) | 7,984 | ( 798) |
| Total .. | 103,20,555 | (1,032,055) | 86,45,324 | (864,532) |

81. The falling off is of course only apparent, as already explained in para. 57, so that if the postponed instalment of the land revenue be added for the sake of comparison, the result will be seen to be a slight increase in the total revenue in the year under report.

# CHAPTER III.

## SECTION I.—EDUCATION.

Educational machinery.

82. The educational staff and establishments of the Province continue on much the same footing as that described last year. The nominal personnel of the Department consists of an Inspector General, three Circle Inspectors, and 19 District Inspectors; but it may be said, in fact, that every Civil official in the Province is more or less occupied in the cause of education. Hence a spirit and impetus have been communicated to educational operations, which it may be hoped, are at last beginning to leaven the mass of the agricultural classes.

83. There is general evidence of this in the steady improvement, and in the comparative infrequency of violent fluctuations in all branches of educational statistics.

General results of the year

84. Thus the number of schools of all classes has increased :—

| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | *Increase.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| From .. .. | 1,570 to | 1,645 | 75 |
| Scholars .. .. | 58,137 „ | 67,490 | 9,353 |
| Average daily attendance | 38,234 „ | 44,112 | 5,878 |
| Total expenditure .. | Rs. 390,732 „ | 452,164 | 61,432 |
| Total expenditure .. | £39,037 „ | £45,216 | £6,143 |
| Of which local sources supplied .. | Rs. 234,269 „ | 267,480 | 33,211 |
| Of which local sources supplied .. | £23,427 „ | £26,748 | £3,321 |

85. The percentages of improvement are in respect of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Schools .. .. .. .. .. | 4·8 |
| Scholars .. .. .. .. .. | 16·1 |
| Daily attendance .. .. .. .. | 18·0 |
| Expenditure .. .. .. .. | 15·7 |
| Share of expenditure from local sources .. .. .. | 14·1 |

Popular acceptance of education

86. Though the population of different parts of the Province varies markedly in language, character and race, their feeling as regards education, has hitherto been pretty similar, and no more keen than might have been expected in a thinly populated agricultural country. It is hoped that we have at least succeeded in so far familiarising them with

the aspect of education, that they begin to regard it as an essential though limited, part of their scheme of life. But if this be the rule, we can at least point to one striking exception.

Rapid progress in Sumbulpore.

87. The movement in favor of education in the remote Ooriya province of Sumbulpore, now confirmed by the experiences of a third year of vigorous and genuine progress, furnishes probably an almost unique page in the history of Indian instruction. Schools increase so rapidly, that schoolmasters cannot be found for them; but the swelling numbers of the scholars outstrip the accommodation of the schools. An examination is like some village fair, to which every one in the neighbourhood flocks, while parents watch with apparently real pride and interest the progress of their children. An even more marked manifestation of liberality is the comparative absence of prejudice with which female education is welcomed. The number of girl scholars is now 588, and in many schools they sit side by side with boys. There are now 249 schools, and 13,276 scholars; and it is said, on good authority, that if accommodation could be provided, there would be as many girls as there are now boys on the school rolls. And a people who thus accept education, can rise above prejudice in other respects. Only two or three years ago vaccination was as unpopular as any where in India. Now it is so eagerly sought, that special establishments have been requested for the purpose.

88. This zeal to be wiser than their ancestors, this prudent desire to escape a scourge which had been hitherto bowed down to as a fatality, would seem to require extraordinary conditions of life or descent. But the history of Sumbulpore is far from satisfying any theory of the kind. The people are a mixed race, drawn together under the rule of a semi-savage Gurjat Chief. The district did not come under British rule until 1849, and it is still surrounded by feudatory Chiefships, containing like itself very considerable forest tracts. The only town, Sumbulpore, comprises among its inhabitants a large number of lazy and bigoted Ooriya Brahmins, probably attracted here by the occasional fits of devotion of a line of predatory Chiefs. The population is almost entirely agricultural, and the soil is far from rich. It is impossible to refuse a well-deserved meed of credit to the exertions and personal influence of Major Cumberlege, the Deputy Commissioner, but in this success, attained in an almost complete absence of predisposing circumstances, there seems to be ground for hoping that the movement may spread in the similar field of the neighbouring Chiefships, where it would effect incalculable good in taming a wild and sometimes turbulent population. There have already been indications that the example and contact of Sumbulpore have not been without effect in the applications of many of the Chiefs for assistance in establishing schools.

Spread of education into the eastern Chiefships;

89. While a strong popular impulse has thus roused a desire for education among these Eastern Chiefs, more direct measures are leading up to a similar effect in the South-western Zemindarees. Five of the young chiefs under the superintendance of the Chanda district authorities are now receiving a good education at the Chanda Zillah school. Nor has this recognition of the importance of educating the natural leaders of native society blinded the local authorities to the claims of the classes which occupy the opposite extreme of the social scale. In this, as in one or two other districts, special arrangements have been made for the instruction of the classes with which Hindoo public opinion regards association as degrading.

into the south-western Zemindarees;

among the despised classes;

90. Though these first attempts deserve commendation, they are necessarily on a small scale both from their local character, and from the difficulties of reaching a limited and scattered class of semi-paupers. But an experiment in the same direction, though in a far wider field is now under contemplation. It has before been related how the Chumars, or leather-dressers of Upper India, have occupied large portions of the plains of Chutteesgurh, and how, shaking off the menial occupation of their fathers they have multiplied and grown rich as cultivators of the soil. As they have advanced socially, so they have emancipated themselves from many of the prejudices, which weighed so heavily on a class like theirs, low in the social scale. Their form of religion, the Sutnamee, abjures caste and idolatry; and defaced though it is by several corruptions and excesses, clears away many obstacles to inquiry and thought. As the "Sutnamees" contribute largely in their character of agriculturists to the two per cent cess, they have hitherto been encouraged to frequent the ordinary schools; but social prejudices are still so strong among both teachers and scholars that it has been thought unadvisable in the interests of education to crush opposition with the strong hand, and a scheme is under consideration for giving a separate education to the Sutnamees, in which the Free Church Mission gladly propose to co-operate.

among the Sutnamee Chumars of Chutteesgurh.

91. The educational establishments of the Province were so fully described in last year's report, that a brief statement of statistical and financial results will here suffice. The Central Provinces contain but one High class school, that at Saugor, which is now under the charge of a graduate of an English University. Under his exertions the school system has been put on a sound and satisfactory basis. The number of students on the rolls is 252, and the cost to Government of each boy educated is Rs. 65 (£6-10*s*). Only two students have matriculated this year, but of 70 boys approved for the junior scholarships examination

The Saugor High School.

27 came from this institution. Though these results are not unfavourable, more may be hoped when the efforts of the new head master have had time to make themselves felt.

Middle class schools.

92. The number of middle class schools in which English is taught as well as the Vernacular, has risen from 24, numbering 3,752 pupils, to 39, numbering 5,244 pupils. Of these, 1,403 are learning English, against 907 in the previous year. As, except at Kamptee, no boy is allowed to learn English till he has reached the 4th Vernacular class, the number of students of English is in some degree a gauge of the substantial progress of the school.

Lower class schools.

93. There has been no increase in the number of lower class schools (656); but the number of pupils has increased from 29,758 to 33,039; the average attendance has improved by nearly 9 per cent; and the cost of educating each pupil has fallen from Rs. 8-4-5 (*16s. 6½d*), to Rs. 5-5-9 (*10s. 8½d*).

Lower class girl schools.

94. Similar results are observable in the lower class girls schools. The number (131) is almost the same as that returned last year; but the number of pupils has increased from 3,621 to 4,238; the average attendance from 2,116 to 2,569; and the cost of education has fallen from Rs. 7-3-11 (*14s. 6d*), to Rs. 4-14-11 (*9s. 10d*). The movement for female education is an exotic, which will need careful acclimatisation.

Normal schools.

95. The Normal schools are five in number, including one for school mistresses. Their operations are shown in the following table:—

| | | No. of Schools | No. of Masters at close of the year | No. of Masters who completed their education during the year | Average number enrolled | Total cost | | | Cost of educating each pupil. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| For Masters | Southern Circle ... | 1 | 65 | 59 | 63 | 8,813 | 9 | 10 | 139 | 14 | 4 |
| | Northern Circle .. | 2 | 38 | 72 | 43 | 3,711 | 12 | 11 | 86 | 5 | 2 |
| | Eastern Circle .. | 1 | 24 | 11 | 23 | 1,870 | 13 | 7 | 81 | 5 | 6 |
| For School-Mistresses. | Southern Circle .. | 1 | 14 | 6 | 19 | 1,827 | 0 | 7 | 96 | 2 | 6 |
| | Total... | 5 | 141 | 148 | 148 | 16,223 | 4 | 11 | 109 | 9 | 10 |

96. The "aided-schools of the higher and middle class" are ten in number. The Free Church Mission school at Nagpore has an average attendance of 248 boys, of whom 235 are learning English. The popularity of the school is shown by the rapid increase of fees, which have quintupled in two years. The Society have branches at Kamptee and Chindwara. The Church Mission school at Jubbulpore has 239 enrolled pupils; and is thoroughly appreciated by the inhabitants of the City. The Catholic Mission schools at Kamptee and Seetabuldee struggle successfully with the difficulty of educating boys of many races and languages. The total number of pupils educated at these schools is 1,354, at an average cost to Government of Rs. 12-8-8 (£1-5-1) per pupil in the higher class schools, and Rs. 11-2-2 (£1-2-3) per pupil in the middle class schools.

Aided schools.

97. The aided indigenous schools are 110, attended by 4,432 pupils. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 14,166, (£1,417) of which the Government contribution was less than half. The unaided Vernacular schools are worthless. At some there are no books; at some no pupils who can read; at others again, the masters themselves cannot read.

98. The system of scholarships is now in full working. They are provided for every class of school. Of those for village school boys, varying in value from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 (8*s.* to 12*s*). per mensem, 116 have been granted. Their effect has been excellent in stimulating study. The Vernacular town schools, which come next in the scale, are each provided with one scholarship, tenable at an Anglo-vernacular Middle class school. The junior English scholarships attached to High schools are open to public competition on the sole condition of a three years' prior residence in the Central Provinces. At the last examination, of 37 scholarships awarded, 18 were gained by private institutions, and 19 by Government schools. Besides these scholarships, there are exhibitions attached to each of the two classes, which constitute the division of "middle class schools," and junior scholarships for children of European descent reading at a High school. The scheme makes fair promise of attracting the best students in the Province to the High schools, and thus of raising up by degrees a completely educated class.

Scholarships.

# CHAPTER IV.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

99. The Public Works Department of the Central Provinces now consists of 14 Divisions, exclusive of the Wurdah Survey, which has been temporarily formed into a separate charge in order to save time, by bringing the Assistant Engineer who conducts it into direct communication with head-quarters. One Division has been abolished and three new ones formed, of which two belong to the Godavery Circle.

100. There are four cirles of Superintendence, their number having been increased by the formation of an Irrigation Circle.

101. The Executive Staff of the Department consists of—

14 Executive Engineers,
15 Assistant Engineers,
1 Engineer Apprentice,
40 Upper Subordinates,
33 Lower Subordinates,

exclusive of a Superintendent and Overseer specially employed in the Transport and Supply Department of the Godavery Circle.

102. The Budget allotment for the year under review was Rs. 38,75,000, or 38¾ lakhs (£387,500) divided into the main heads of—

| | Rs. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Military Works .. .. .. | 12,00,000 | (120,000) |
| Civil Buildings ... .. ... | 4,85,000 | ( 48,500) |
| Irrigation ... ... .. .. | 1,50,000 | ( 15,000) |
| Communications .. .. . | 12,41,000 | (124,100) |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements . | 10,000 | ( 1,000) |
| Establishment .. .. .. | 6,43,000 | ( 64,300) |
| Tools and Plant .. .. .. | 46,000 | ( 4,600) |
| Railway ... .. .. .. | 1,00,000 | ( 10,000) |

and the net expenditure for the same period was as follows:—

| | Rs. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Military Works .. .. .. | 10,23,978 | (102,398) |
| Civil Buildings ... .. ... | 4,81,929 | ( 48,193) |
| Irrigation .. .. .. .. | 413 | ( 41) |
| Communications ... .. .. | 13,14,665 | (1,31,467) |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements . | 10,648 | ( 1,065) |
| Establishment | 6,47,638 | ( 64,764) |
| Tools and Plant ... .. .. | 37,779 | ( 3,778) |
| Railway .. ... ... .. | 62,704 | ( 6,270) |
| Profit and Loss .. ... ... | 10,866 | ( 1,086) |

leaving a saving of Rupees 2,84,380 (£28,438) mostly under the heads of Military and Irrigation, caused in the former by the late receipt of orders concerning works at Jubbulpore, and in the latter by the want of reliable and approved data upon which to commence actual work.

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## Section I.—Military Buildings.

Jubbulpore.

103. At Jubbulpore the passage of the great trunk line of Railway through the valley, and the necessities of a large junction have rendered an entire re-alignment of the Cantonment necessary. This has been done satisfactorily, but the space available appears still too restricted for the wants of the two Railway Companies. The improvements to the European barracks have been continued, and three more have been raised and tiled in a superior manner. A liberal grant by Government has resulted in a superior description of Sepoy's lines being built. Barracks for Artillery are in course of erection, and much greater progress has been made than in former years in draining the swampy ground near Cantonment. Several minor Military works have been completed, and a hospital for Native Infantry with out-offices was nearly fit for occupation at the close of the year.

Saugor.

104. At Saugor the construction of double storied barracks for a Regiment of Native Infantry has been continued; three of the buildings have been completed during the year. Permanent upper storied hospitals for the European Infantry are in an advanced stage of progress. Harness-rooms and workshops for Artillery have been finished. There is much work to be done yet at Saugor; some materials are easily procurable, others with as much difficulty, and skilled labor is very scarce. The importation of masons however has been lately tried with success, and better relative progress may be looked for.

105. Little has been done at Kamptee, as questions have arisen concerning the proper disposition of the new barracks, a doubt even existing whether they were to be built at all,—Mr. G. Campbell, the Chief Commissioner, having suggested Chindwara as a suitable location for the majority of the troops.

Kamptee.

106. At Nagpore the barracks for a European detachment in the Seetabuldee fort are in a forward state; and the block of Native Infantry buildings has been creditably finished. The question of improving the defences of Seetabuldee Fort, and the Arsenal arrangements, are being considered in connexion with certain modifications suggested by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Nagpore.

107. At Khundwa, rest-houses for European troops are progressing very satisfactorily under a European contractor.

Khundwa.

## Section II.—Civil Buildings.

108. The principal operations have been on Court-houses and Post offices. Of the former, those at Khundwa and Wurdah are very nearly finished, after much money and time have been spent on them. Plans for a combined Court-house and Tehseelee at Gadurwarra and Hurda were sanctioned by the Government of India, but not commenced, owing to want of funds.

109. The new Post office at Nagpore has been finished, and outhouses subsequently added for the Postmaster. Post offices at Bhundara and Seonee will soon be ready for occupation. A strong-room in Seetabuldee Fort for the Currency Department is nearly finished. All the Central Jails have been progressing favourably. The Police lines built originally on cheap specification have been giving a great deal of trouble, and it has been found necessary to substitute a better style of construction.

110. Several new churches are projected in these Provinces, but the funds for their construction are not quickly forthcoming, except for one at Seonee, for which a design is being prepared. It is much to be regretted that there is no money obtainable to finish the church at Khundwa, so little work comparatively is required to fit it for divine worship.

## Section III.—Irrigation.

111. Irrigation projects, though still unattended by actual work, have obtained a better basis by the appointment of a Superintending Officer for the whole of the Provinces. The Soanair scheme has been condemned

as expensive and unproductive, and the superior qualifications of the Pench and Wurdah valleys as fields for irrigation recognized. Plans and estimates for works on these rivers are now being prepared, and there is every probability of actual work being commenced next cold season.

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## Section IV.—Communications.

Northern Road.

112. This road, which is of the greatest importance in the Province, extends from Nagpore to Rewah, a distance of 296 miles. A further distance of 63 miles which was formerly under the Central Provinces, was handed over to the Government of the North-Western Provinces last year. The portion of the road between Kamptee and Jubbulpore was a source of great anxiety during the last monsoon. Although very much had been done for it in anticipation of the heavy traffic which now passes between the Railway Termini, still it was known that two or three weak points existed, which unusually heavy rain would bring to light. This proved to be the case, the earth became saturated, and the metalling sunk into a gulf of black soil; traffic was partially suspended, but the timely action of Government in providing funds, and the energy of the road officers, mitigated the evil as far as possible. Were it not that the Railway will take away nearly all the traffic from this line, the weak places would be entirely re-made on the principles applicable to a morass; they never can be made thoroughly sound by other means.

Kanhan Bridge.

113. The largest work on the road is the Kanhan Bridge (12 spans of 80 feet); this has been progressing very steadily in spite of accidents, such as an untimely fall of rain last January, which filled in the foundations, on which occasion great energy and promptitude on the part of the Engineers employed alone prevented disaster. It is confidently expected that all the foundation work, with the exception of one pier and one abutment, will be ready before the rains set in, in spite of the great difficulty of reaching the stratum of rock, through a very unmanageable mass of quartz, sand, and boulders, added to which, the last two piers to be founded this season lie in the hot weather bed of the stream. The highest flood line is 37 feet, and the bridge when finished will be a fine work. The traffic at present during the summer season passes over the river by a pile bridge, which is renewed annually. The unexpected rains of last January damaged this bridge somewhat, but the injuries were speedily repaired.

Korai Ghat, Doodia Tank.

114. At the commencement of the official year this ghat, which is the pass from the Nagpore plains to the table-land lying between the rivers flowing to the East and West Coast respectively, was almost finished; during the rains however, some trouble was caused by landslips, and constant attention was required to repair these mishaps, which however are unavoidable for the first two or three years after the face of a hill has been thus summarily cut into even where, as in this case, the engineering is sound and creditable.

115. At the top of the Korai Ghat lies the Doodia tank: it is situated above the road, and a leakage through its bund threatened at one time to carry it away and to destroy the communication. Timely precautions were taken, but in the course of this temporary work it was found that to make the embankment quite safe, further and more solid additions must be made to it; these are now in progress. On the stability of the bund depends not only the perfect road communication, but the supply of water to the Postal stage at the spot.

Nerbudda Ferry.

116. Though every exertion was made to make the arrangements at the Gwarree ghat ferry as perfect as possible, it was found that they were yet not quite sufficient for the heavy and increasing traffic. More boats are being built, and projects are in hand for improving the approaches and ghats; these works are so far advanced that it is confidently expected that the traffic will meet with no impediment during the approaching monsoon.

117. The great want of the Northern Road hitherto, has been a sound durable coat of metal. Great exertions have been made to get a coating for the whole road ready for spreading, during the rainy season, and it is hoped that no accident will stand in the way of this. The surface may perhaps be rather heavy for a time, but this is unavoidable.

Jubbulpore to Rewah.

118. In length 135 miles, has borne a heavy traffic of Railway plant &c. for the last four years. The Railway has now diverted this, but the road is still kept in repair.

Railway feeders

119. These branch roads laid out last year *viz.* from Punagurh, Sehora, Sleemanabad and Moorwara have been completed, with the exception of metalling, which will be laid on during the rains.

120. Progress on the Jokye feeder is suspended, as it lies in the territory of the Myhere Chief, who promised to construct it at his own expense. He has however taken no steps as yet to redeem that promise.

Khundwa and Nerbudda road.

121. This road has become so important since the opening of the rail to Khundwa, that the advantages of an entirely new and straighter line have to be considered. Pending decision on this matter projects for any heavy works for the improvement of the present line have been suspended, but every exertion has been made by the timely collection of metal and moorum for the repair of the worst portions of the road to prevent a recurrence of the vexatious delays and stoppages which distinguished it last wet season, and rendered it a bye-word in the mouth of travellers. The same care has extended to the Nerbudda ferry. New and large boats have been built, and the steam-tug has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. It is confidently hoped that these arrangements will effect their object, and that the Khundwa and Nerbudda road will cease to be the subject of special complaint.

Eastern road.

122. This road, whilst perhaps of less imperial importance than others, is of the greatest local value, being the route by which the surplus food of the fertile Chutteesgurh districts finds its way to Nagpore. Its total length is 344 miles from Nagpore to Sumbulpore; but at present only 179 miles, that is as far as Raepore, are to be considered as requiring metal and bridges; the remaining length to Sumbulpore; is annually repaired as a fair weather road, and will be raised to a level with the rest as funds permit.

123. Costly metalling on this road has on pecuniary grounds been impracticable, but the coating laid, which under ordinary circumstances would suffice for the traffic, has proved quite unequal to contending with the narrow wheels of the Chutteesgurh carts, the tires of which measuring 1¼ inches, and which following one another constantly in the same track, speedily cut through and destroy the road surface, so much so, that the sum allowed for annual repairs is insufficient to repair the damage, and the road steadily deteriorates. The progress on new works has not been quite satisfactory. Sparseness of population, scanty supervision, and above all great sickness amongst work people and establishment, have retarded the works; efforts will be made during the current year to remedy as many of these evils as possible, and concentrate the expenditure on a smaller extent of road.

Saugor road

124. This road is to connect Saugor with the Nowgong road on the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the south; an estimate was formerly submitted for the southern portion, but a better and cheaper line having been discovered, fresh surveys were undertaken. The first section of the new line, 11 miles in length, is progressing satisfactorily, and other surveys are well in hand.

Southern road

125. On this road from Nagpore to Bhoree (on the railway) 17½ miles metal has been collected for the annual repairs. On the rest of the line, ending at

Chanda, metal has been laid for some distance over the coat of moorum. The Reech nullah bridge has been completed, and the Sojaree bridge is in progress. A branch of the Southern road connects it at Jam with Hingunghat.

Wurdah Valley road.

126. This road commencing at Hingunghat runs nearly parallel to the railway, crossing it at Phoolgaum, thence towards the rich valley of the Wurdah, and ends at Arvee.

127. The work on the road has consisted chiefly of bridging. The progress has been very good, and the structures are creditable to the Engineer.

128. A proposition for connecting the Southern and Wurdah valley road with the railway at Sindee and Wurdah is under consideration.

North-west road.

129. The North-west road extends from Nagpore to Chindwara, and a branch from Kamptee joins it at Dygaon. Hardly anything has been done on this road, from want of funds and discovery of defects in the original estimate for its construction. It is however important in connexion with the question of opening out the Chindwara coal districts.

Fort road Asseergurh

130. Surveys and plans have been prepared for a road from Chandnee, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to the Asseergurh hill; but it is yet unsettled whether Nimbora, another point on the railway, does not afford a better starting point.

## Section V.—Godavery Navigation Works.

131. Though these works are progressing very fairly they have been considerably checked by want of labour.

132. Cheapness of food in the Coast districts has prevented recruiting being successful, and in a few instances caused desertion of the laborers already employed. Importation of coolies from Madras was thought of, but calculation proved this to be too expensive. With the limited means at disposal all exertions were concentrated in opening out the river up to the foot of 2nd Barrier at Enchampilly before the next floods, so that the river up to that point from the Coast might be navigable for 7 or 8 months in the year.

1st Barrier.

133. The Head lock and canal at 1st Barrier were completed in June 1867, and stores and steamers passed through. The Tail locks are progressing well. Rocks in the bed of the river below the barrier have been cleared away blasting.

134. At the 2nd Barrier a good deal has been done in improving the station of Enchampilly, building huts for the work-people, hospitals, stores &c., and also light railways from the quarries to the anicut.

2nd Barrier.

135. A Survey party at the 3rd Barrier has determined upon a line for a canal to combine irrigation with navigation, but in case the latter alone is to be provided for, a shorter and cheaper line may be found.

3rd Barrier.

136. Other survey operations have been carried on including about 100 miles of the Wurdah river, and 21 of the Wunna, and also for a road from Chanda to the foot of the 3rd Barrier. Two Assistant Engineers were specially appointed for these surveys.

Survey.

137. During the year His Highness the Nizam made a grant of 10,000 Rupees for the purpose of exploring the Godavery proper. Four Surveyors were specially engaged for this work, but they were subsequently transferred to the Wurdah survey, which was considered of more immediate importance.

138. The Transport and Supply Branch has not been worked so economically as heretofore, as the small river steamers are getting past work. The three steel steamers and six cargo barges which were ordered from England will place this Department on a better footing; these boats are now being put together. One steamer has been launched and is receiving her machinery.

139. Communications were addressed to His Highness the Nizam on the subject of opening out feeder roads to the river. His Highness was unwilling to take decided steps in that direction until the success of the navigation project was assured. He is however believed to look with interest upon the scheme as likely if successful to benefit his territories.

Feeder Roads.

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## Section VI.—Railways.

140. Last year's report represented the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as open to Khundwa, the head-quarters of the Nimar district and the station for Mhow and Indore, and it was hoped and expected that a further length of 90 miles would have been shortly opened as far as Seonee, but in the month of August 1867 the line for 30 miles in the centre of this distance sustained severe damage from heavy floods. One large viaduct and several smaller ones were

Main line Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

swept away, and it became evident that the water-way allowed was quite insufficient.

141. In February last a short section of 21 miles from Khundwa to Beerh was open to traffic, the remaining 242 miles to Jubbulpore will take two years more to complete, *viz.* until May 1870. Some of the heaviest works occur on the portion of the line between Beerh and Hurda, so that there is little prospect of any further length being opened until the whole is completed. Between Hurda and the Towa viaducts the line is nearly ready.

142. From the Towa viaduct to Nursingpore the works suffered much injury from the floods of last rains, but the new and impaired works are all progressing favourably. From Nursingpore to Jubbulpore, 52 miles, little remains to be done, and this length will probably be finished next season including the Nerbudda viaduct. The rails are laid over the whole length from Beerh to Jubbulpore, with only short breaks at the unfinished bridges.

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## Section VII.—Miscellaneous and Municipal Works.

143. These consist of works constructed from Local Funds, and generally by the local authorities, assisted in some places by a district Engineer.

144. The Local and Municipal Committee have been very active in superintending town improvements, widening the streets, forming open squares, and introducing a better style of architecture. It is worthy of note that when a marked improvement is introduced, the people soon take to it of their own accord ; the native members of local Committees effect much good in this respect.

145. The scheme for supplying Nagpore with water from the Seetagondee Basin has not yet been followed by actual work, on account of the depressed state of municipal funds.

146. The Hingunghat water-works project is in abeyance, from the same cause. Public Gardens have been laid out at most of the principal district towns in connexion with the Agri-Horticultural Society of Nagpore. Trees have been planted along the principal roads and a great many serais have been built for the accommodation of travellers. Several new school-houses have been erected, and repairs duly executed to roads and bridges. Numbers of Native gentlemen have liberally contributed to the improvement of their several districts, building tanks, wells, dispensaries, &c. at their own expense. The amount of private donations to public works is on the increase.

## Section VIII.—Total Expenditure on Public Works.

147. The following is an abstract of the Expenditure on Public Works during the past two years :—

| | | Military works. | Civil works. | Roads. | Navigation works. | Miscellaneous Public Improvements. | Tools and plant. | Establishment. | Profit and Loss. | Advances for Stock. | Total Expenditure. | Local works. | Grand Total Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866-67. | From the year's Budget grant | Rs. 4 53 744 | 6 56 236 | 4 94 536 | 2 82 847 | 18 148 | 26 845 | 5 19 390 | 6 991 | 87 469 | 25 46 206 | 7 30 214 | 32 76 420 |
| | | £. 45 374 | 65 624 | 49 453 | 28 285 | 1 815 | 2 684 | 51 939 | 700 | 8 747 | 254 621 | 73 021 | 327 642 |
| 1867-68. | From the year's Budget grant | Rs. 10 23 978 | 4 82 342 | 7, 52 789 | 5 61 876 | 10 648 | 37 779 | 6 47 638 | 10 863 | .. | 35 27 916 | 11 78 139 | 47 06 055 |
| | | £. 102 398 | 48 234 | 75 279 | 56 187 | 1 065 | 3 778 | 64 764 | 1 086 | .. | 352 791 | 117 814 | 470 605 |

# CHAPTER V.

## POST OFFICE.

Establishments.

148. The Postal Department in these Provinces is controlled by a Chief Inspector with the powers of a Post Master General. The office was created in 1865-66 with the view of placing Postal arrangements on a sound footing, as the then existing lines and establishments, subject as they were to the Postal authorities of Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces respectively, had not been found to work satisfactorily. The gain has been considerable—the imperial system which before was limited to one or two through lines, has expanded into the interior, linking all the larger towns with the main lines. And during the year the entire control of the District Post system was transferred from the charge of the Civil Officers to that of the Chief Inspector, under whom it has received thorough revision and systematic re-arrangement.

Mails carried by Railway.

149. The opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line to Nagpore, and the East India Railway line to Jubbulpore during the year increased the number of miles over which the mails are thus carried, from 158 at the close of 1866-67 to 364 at the close of 1867-68. It has set free large and costly establishments of mail carts and saddle horses, and has reduced the number of miles by which the mails were thus carried from 406 to 162. The strength of the Department has been concentrated on this short link or gap between the terminal points, Nagpore and Jubbulpore, to which the Great Indian Peninsula and East India Railways now run from Bombay and Calcutta with the English mails. The number of horses at each stage has been increased so as to meet all requirements, and to maintain the speed necessary to catch the departing Trains at either terminus daily. This important duty is now efficiently performed, and the mails are carried on this line at the average rate of 8¼ miles per hour during the dry weather, and 6½ miles during the rains.

Mail line between Jubbulpore and Nagpore.

Extension of Imperial Post system.

150. The Imperial postal lines on which foot runners carry the mail, were extended during the year to 2,355 miles, while the District postal lines were decreased to 1,658 miles. The speed attained on these lines varied from 3 to 4 and 5 miles per hour, the lowest average being on the

line between Nagpore and Ellore in the Madras Presidency, via Chanda and the Upper Godavery district, as the line runs through a very difficult country infested by wild beasts.

151. The number of Imperial Post Offices was increased from 59 to 95 during the year, it having been found practicable to absorb into the imperial system as many of the District Post Offices as were able to show receipts up to, or very little within, the limit fixed by the Department. District Post Offices were thus reduced during the year from 134 to 80. A few of these Post Offices still continue under the management of Police Mohurrirs, but it was possible during the year to transfer most of them to the charge of School-masters under the Educational Department, with the best results.

Contents of Mails carried on Imperial lines.

152. The number of letters, newspapers, and parcels received for delivery and for despatch at the Imperial Post Offices, exclusive of the through Mails, is thus shown in the returns:—

| | in 1867-68. | in 1866-67. |
|---|---|---|
| Received for delivery..... | 2,030,820 | 1,668,640 |
| Received for despatch..... | 2,268,027 | 1,694,236 |

the total increase being very nearly a million of covers in the twelvemonth. In the 80 district Post Offices, the returns for the same period show:—

| | | in 1867-68. | in 1866-67. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On District Postal lines. | Received for delivery .. | 1,96,670 | 2,40,546 |
| | Received for despatch,.. | 2,13,244 | 2,65,957 |

an apparent decrease as compared with the previous year, but in reality a very creditable increase, if the reduction in the number of these Post Offices be kept in view. The proportion of undelivered letters both in the Imperial and District Post Offices still continues high, but some improvement is perceptible in the last returns, which it is hoped may be maintained.

Total Post Office expenditure.

153. The expenditure on the Postal Department in the Central Provinces for the year is thus stated:—

*Imperial Post.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries, office establishments and contingencies | Rs. 74,456 (£ 7,446) |
| Road establishments..... | „ 62,530 (£6,256) |
| Mail Cart establishments and charges..... | „ 2,48,569 (£24,857) |
| Railway charges ..... | „ 882 (£88) |
| Total... | „ 3,86,467 (£38,647) |

*District Post.*

Establishment of 3 Jemadars and 394 Runners .. R[redacted]

# CHAPTER VI.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Position of the lines.

154. The Government Telegraph in the Central Provinces has its head office at Nagpore, from which place the line runs north, parallel with the trunk road, via Seonee to Jubbulpore, and from thence along the East India Railway to the frontier—and from Nagpore again southward via Hingunghat, Chanda, and Upper Godavery district to the frontier.

Transfer of Telegraph wire from Trunk road to Railway line north of Jubbulpore.

155. From Myhere, above the northern frontier, to Jubbulpore, one hundred miles along the railway, a quarter of the distance was during the year furnished with whole iron standards, the remaining space being fitted with three-quarter iron standards. Two wires are supported, one on Siemen and the other on Robinson Insulators. When this line is completed in all respects the old line along the trunk road will be dismantled.

Repairs to existing lines.

156. From Jubbulpore to Seonee the line was strengthened by the substitution of iron standards wherever the wooden angle posts were of any thing but the most durable teak. From Seonee to Nagpore the little repair needed was carried out during the year.

157. From Nagpore to Hingunghat and from that place to Chanda every standard was fitted with the Robinson Insulator and all angle posts stayed. From Chanda to Kotaree, 20 miles south, three-quarter iron Hamilton standards were erected; but from Kotaree to Seroncha, the head-quarters of the Upper Godavery district, the line was still under repair.

Removal of Telegraph line from between Seroncha and Hyderabad, to between Hingunghat and Bombay.

158. On the line from Seroncha to Wurrungul, in the Hyderabad country, a cable of Hooper's core was put down across the Godavery river in February last, and the old flying line dismantled; and from Wurrungul to Hyderabad, fifty miles of three-quarter iron standards were erected; but all work on the line between Seroncha and Hyderabad has been stopped under departmental orders in view to its removal and ultimate setting up on the new projected line from Hingunghat to Bombay direct.

159. The Government Telegraph service in these Provinces is very efficiently performed and is well supervised.

# CHAPTER VII.

## FINANCIAL.

Gross income, Imperial and Local.

160. The income and expenditure of the Central Provinces are shown in Appendices in the forms prescribed in accordance with the suggestions of the Calcutta Statistical Committee. Compared with the return of the previous year the receipts under all heads, both Imperial and Local, stand thus—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866-67.. | .. | Rs. 121,54,864 | (£1,215,486) |
| 1867-68.. | .. | Rs. 111,54,421 | (£1,115,442) |

showing a decrease of about £100,000. It has already been explained under the head "land revenue" that this decrease is merely nominal, being due to the postponement in some districts of the collection of the second land revenue instalment of the year, and if that were added for the purposes of comparison, a small increase in the revenues would be apparent. The "charges against income," "refunds," and "drawback," have been set down at Rs. 26,41,102 (£264,110), leaving the net income at Rs. 85,13,319 (£851,332).

Net income.

Total Civil expenditure.

161. Against this net available income of the year, the purely Civil expenditure was Rs. 40,93,770 £(409,377), or about the same as it stood in the year previous—and the expenditure from local funds was Rs. 15,74,314 (£157,431), or very little short of the total collections under that head. These two items deducted from the net income as above stated, would leave a surplus of Rs. 28,45,235 (£284,523).

Public Works, Postal, and Telegraph Departments, and Military expenditure.

162. In the above figures, which are supplied by the Deputy Accountant General of the Province, the receipts and charges on account of the Department Public Works, Postal, and Telegraph Departments, and the Military, are not entered, the accounts of those Departments being subject to separate audit and adjustment. They

however appear in the financial returns under the head "remittances" as follows:—

| | *Receipts.* | *Expenditure.* |
|---|---|---|
| Public works | ...Rs. 3,62,192 (£36,219) | ...Rs. 34,15,256 (£341,526) |
| Postal Department | ..Rs. 2,20,231 (£22,023) | ..Rs. 3,82,931 (£ 38,293) |
| Electric Telegraph | ..Rs. 21,341 (£ 2,134) | ..Rs. 82,350 (£ 8,235) |
| Military | ..Rs. 2,50,780 (£25,078) | ...Rs. 48,39,961 (£483,996) |
| Total..... | Rs. 8,54,544 (£85,454) | ...Rs. 87,20,498 (£872,050) |

Deficit.

163. The net expenditure on account of these Departments was thus Rs. 78,65,954 (£786,595), to meet which there was only some 28½ lakhs of rupees (£284,523) of surplus income (not including the Cash balance). In other words, the expenditure over and above the net available income was Rs. 50,20,719 (£502,072), or say in round numbers half a million sterling.

Deficit only apparent.

164. But it is necessary to remember here again that owing to a mere administrative arrangement the revenue of the year is seemingly short by 18 lakhs of rupees (£180,000),—that as explained in previous reports, the large Military Force maintained in these Provinces is fixed not so much with regard to local requirements as to imperial strategetic arrangements,—and finally that the Postal and Telegraph services, especially the former, are properly debitable in part only to the revenues of these territories. So also the Public Works expenditure may not be debitable in whole to these Provinces, a fair share of the cost of Military works and the outlay on the Godavery river navigation scheme being equitably chargeable to Imperial funds.

Actual Financial position.

165. An abstract of the local financial position may then be sketched as follows:—

| *Income.* | |
|---|---|
| Gross collections .. .. ... | £ 1,115,442 |
| Postponed instalment of land revenue .. | „ 180,000 |
| Public Works receipts .. .. .. | „ 36,219 |
| Total income .. | 1,331,661 |
| *Expenditure.* | |
| Charges aginst income, drawback &c. .. | £ 264,110 |
| Administration .. ... .. | „ 566,808 |
| Public Works, inclusive of Military and Godavery works | „ 341,526 |
| Total expenditure .. | „ 1,172,444 |
| Surplus income over expenditure .. .. | „ 159,217 |

or something less than sufficient to cover a moiety of the Military, Postal, and Telegraph services, if a moiety even, especially of the Military charges, could fairly be made debitable against the Central Provinces' income.

Political and Territorial pensions.

166. It will be seen that the Central Provinces' revenues are still burdened with a charge of Rs. 9,58,250 (£95,825) on account of political or territorial pensions bequeathed to us by the Mahratta Government; but this sum, which is in excess of the previous year's charges on the same account, includes some arrears, and commutation payments of small life pensions. Most of this class of pensions, being heritable in moiety or less, will continue to appear on the books for years to come, but a considerable number of the smaller pensions, of £10 per annum and below, have been commuted to single cash payments under the rules prescribed, and have thus finally disappeared from the accounts. Orders are in force for the periodical identification of these pensioners; and by the preparation of accurate descriptive rolls of each, the treasury is protected to the fullest extent against fradulent personation.

Increase in sanctioned expenditure.

167. Most of the changes made with the sanction of the Supreme Government for improving the position and salary of the officers and subordinate grades in the various Civil departments were noticed at some length in last year's report, although in certain respects they only came into operation during 1867-68. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner class was however one to which those advantages did not extend, and in view to placing that body of useful public servants on a more satisfactory footing it was arranged, without increasing the scale of pay, to increase the number in each of the four classes in which they are divided. Thus instead of there being 4 Extra-Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class on Rs. 500 per mensem, it was decided that there should be 5,—that the 2nd class of 4, at Rs. 400 should be increased to 7,—the 3rd class of 6, at Rs. 300 to 7,—and that the 4th class of 10, at Rs. 250 should be reduced to 5. Eight Extra-Assistant Commissioners thus received promotion from an inferior to a superior class with enhanced emoluments. The total increase of expenditure resulting from this re-arrangement amounted to Rs. 9,000 (£900) per annum.

168. The improvement in the salary and allowances of Medical officers, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, being an imperial measure, need not be noticed here, beyond that in respect of these Provinces it has resulted in the classification of the several districts into Covenanted and Uncovenanted charges, and the classification of the prisons into 1st and 2nd class district jails and lock-ups with fixed rateable emoluments for the respective charges. It may be remarked here that the very liberal salary now granted to Uncovenanted medical officers will enable the Administration to fill these appointments with a superior class of professional men to that hitherto procurable at the lower rate of salary.

169. Owing to the general fall in prices of the necessaries of life, following upon a second favorable agricultural season, it has been possible during the year finally to withdraw the grant of compensatory allowance to the lower grades of the Police and Customs establishments, except in one or two distant and unhealthy localities on the Customs line. Some payments on this account and on account of arrears, however, appear in the Financial sheet of the year. The maximum charges on account of compensation amounted in 1866, when prices were at their highest, to Rs. 1,25,000 (£12,500). So also a similar charge amounting to about Rs. 8,481 (£848) per annum granted to English clerks in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 (£10) per mensem and below has ceased.

Decrease in sanctioned expenditure.

170. A small reduction in the cost of the Police was effected during the year by the reduction of jail guards, rendered practicable by a more efficient arrangement of the Prison night watch as already explained in paragraph 29. It may suffice to note here that the financial saving has been Rs. 6,954 (£695) per annum.

171. The post-audit of salary and contingent bills according to the new system continues to work smoothly, as does the improved scheme of account. During the year also it has been found practicable to establish a monthly tally between the treasury and revenue accounts, by the simple means of requiring the officer in-charge of a treasury to report to all revenue officers within his treasury circle, the date of the Tehseel invoices ("Waz Khams") last received, and brought upon his books when closing his accounts on the last day of the month. Only for the last month of the year will it be necessary for a treasury officer to keep his balance sheet open till the invoices ("Waz Khams") of the most distant Tehseel Sub-treasuries are received. This should ordinarily be within the first week of the new year, so as to make it possible for both the treasury and revenue departments, working independently, to report similar results.

Audit and Account system.

172. This tally has not however been obtained in the year's accounts under review, for at the close of the previous year the revenue returns had included all collections made up to the last day of the year, whether or not those collections where reported to the Sudder treasury; whilst the treasury officer closed his books with the last invoices received, without reference to whether those invoices brought the collections up to the last day of the year. But the adjustment effected at the close of 1867-68 under the orders now in force will ensure a satisfactory tally in future years.

173. The two branches of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore and Jubbulpore continue to perform the business of the Government treasuries at those places with efficiency. The experiment was again repeated last year during the

Bank of Bengal.

cotton season of establishing a temporary branch at Hingunghat with the usual success.

Paper Currency.

174. In August of the year under report, the Nagpore Currency Circle was transferred from Calcutta to the Bombay Presidency Circle, and a stock of notes to the value of Rs. 100,70,000 (£1,007,000) of the Bombay series was received from the head office there, in view to arrangements being made for cancelling the old stock of the Calcutta series, which amounted to Rs. 139,10,000 (£1,391,000). Before the close of the year, the greater part of the Calcutta notes had been cancelled, the value of those still in circulation amounting to no more than Rs. 1,74,500 (£17,450). Cancelment took place, either as the notes were presented for encashment at the Nagpore Currency office, or at the head office at Calcutta, or as they formed part of the unissued stock in hand in the local Currency office. Of the Bombay stock Rs. 41,82,350 (£418,235) were in circulation at the close of the year,—Rs. 58,84,920 (£588,492) was the stock on hand, unissued or returned after having been before issued; and Rs. 2,730 (£273) was the value of notes destroyed or injured and consequently cancelled. The aggregate of notes in circulation at the close of the year was thus:—

Aggregate value of notes in circulation on last day of the year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of the old Calcutta series .. | Rs. | 1,74,500 (£ 17,450) |
| Of the Bombay series ... | „ | 41,82,350 (£418,235) |
| Total | „ | 43,56,850 (£435,685) |

which circulation was represented by a silver cash reserve in the Currency vaults at Nagpore of Rs. 38,08,949 (£380,895,) and Government securities invested at Calcutta to the value of Rs. 5,47,901 (£54,790.)

Reserve in silver and Government securities.

175. According to the departmental returns, the value of notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, of the Calcutta series, was Rs. 48,96,350 (£489,635); and the value of notes issued during the twelve-month of both the Calcutta and Bombay series was Rs. 79,68,010 (£796,801); but of this amount Rs. 34,35,520 (£343,552) represent notes transferred to the head office at Bombay for notes of an equivalent value of the old Calcutta series cancelled at Calcutta. Then there were notes to the value of Rs. 15,130 (£1,513) issued for other notes. Of the aggregate thus put into circulation, notes to the value of Rs. 28,15,800 (£281,580) were presented at the Nagpore Currency office for encashment, Rs. 57,86,020 (£578,602) worth of the Calcutta series were cancelled, and Rs. 43,56,850 (£435,685) worth were in circulation.

Current business performed in the twelve-month.

Considerations as to Note circulation.

176. Technically, as respects the Nagpore Currency office, notes to this value in full are correctly stated to have been "in circulation" at the close of the year, and the average monthly value of notes in circulation for the year would be a little above that amount. But of notes in circulation on the last day of the year, notes to the value of Rs. 11,61,050 (£116,105) had been encashed and were on hand in the Bombay head office, and similarly in the Calcutta office to the value of Rs. 20,070 (£2,007). There would also be a small stock of notes in issue at the different local treasuries. Deducting these, the balance, say thirty lakhs (£300,000) in round numbers, was really in the hands of the public. There are not data sufficient to show what the average for a whole year of notes actually in general circulation, ascertained in this manner, may be. Used as the paper currency obviously is to a large extent for the purposes of external commerce, the tide of remittances must fluctuate either way at different periods of the year; but so far as can be ascertained, the efflux towards Bombay is greater than the reflux. Judging from the Currency returns, the issue of notes, except in one month, is never below a lakh of rupees worth (£10,000) in any month, but it rises suddenly to eight lakhs (£80,000) worth in some months. The reflux on the contrary remains at a dead level of a few thousand rupees worth for the first eight months of the year, and for the four last months rises violently to five, and eight lakhs worth in each month. These four months of course represent the season of export of raw produce towards the Western Coast, when a reflux would be expected. There is nothing in the character and extent of the trade between Nagpore and Bombay that could account for the balance of remittances being in favor of the latter. On the contrary, the trade statistics of the past years show the balance of trade to be considerably in favor of Nagpore; and the adjustments if they are not made directly by means of Currency notes, or by bankers' cheques when the rates of exchange are at or below par at Bombay, are effected in some other way, possibly by investment in one or other of the schemes which are always inviting capital at the Presidency town, or perhaps by imports of bullion. Other disturbing causes might be instanced were it necessary to show that the Paper Currency returns are no certain index of the mode in which the existing trade is annually adjusted. So long as the notes are available for remittance purposes with a Presidency town, the centre of a large commerce, the circulation, if it can be so called, will depend almost entirely on the market value of money at Bombay and at Nagpore, and will fluctuate with the rise and fall of the exchange. At the same time it cannot be broadly stated that there is no local circulation of the Currency note. The people are becoming gradually familiarized with the paper symbol, but it may take years before its usefulness is fully appreciated, and the demand for it is fully developed.

177. The cost of the Currency office at Nagpore for the year was Rs. 13,574 (£1,357). Against this there is a set off of Rs. 25,112 (£2,511), being interest on Government securities purchased from the silver reserve.

Cost of Currency office.

178. The Money Order system, which came into force in the last month of the previous year, seems to be rapidly growing into favor, as each quarter's transactions shows an increase on its predecessor. The aggregate value of Money Orders drawn on and by the agency in these Provinces is not however large, as will be seen by the following abstract :—

Money Order system.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of orders drawn by agents in the Central Provinces .. .... .. | Rs. | 4,59,110 (£45,911) |
| Value of orders drawn on agents in the Central Provinces ... .. | Rs. | 1,33,943 (£13,394). |

# CHAPTER VIII.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Establishment.

179. No change in the previously existing Ecclesiastical establishments in these Provinces occurred during the year.

Churches.

180. There has long existed a Station Church at Jubbulpore, suited from its position and dimensions, to the Civil community of the place. But the Military garrison of Jubbulpore having been much increased of late years, and the barracks of the European Regiment being situated at a very inconvenient distance from the Station Church, Government in October last sanctioned the erection of a small Protestant Church for the troops at Jubbulpore, to cost Rs. 18,086. The building will probably be completed before the close of the current year. The Church at Hoshungabad was completed and open for service early in the year. The funds necessary for the construction of a Church at each of the stations of Chanda and Seonee have been collected, and the work will be taken in hand during the current year. Sufficient funds have not yet been collected for the proposed Church at the station of Wurdah. At Nursingpore final arrangements, have been made for converting an old military building there into a Church, and the work it is hoped will be completed during the current year. Thus there are Churches either built in former years or recently completed and open for service, at Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Kamptee, Bhundara, Raepore, Chindwara, Khundwa (in Nimar), Hoshungabad; Churches under construction at Jubbulpore, Chanda, Seonee, Nursingpore; and a Church for which funds are being collected at Wurdah.

# CHAPTER IX.

## POLITICAL.

181. Among the Chiefships attached to these Provinces, all of which have been fully reported on at different times, perhaps the most important group politically are the "Gurjat" feudatoryships, which lie to the extreme east of the territories under the control of this Administration. Though poor in revenue they have always maintained a certain weight and vantage ground from their remote position, which they took care to consolidate by confederating themselves under a common head, the Maharajah of Patna, some six centuries ago. Two or three hundred years after, a younger branch of the Patna family acquired the small principality of Sumbulpore, and by degrees drew away from the elder branch the allegiance of many of the Gurjat Chiefs. But, except for this semi-feudal subordination, the latter were virtually independent princes until the ascendency of the Mahrattas, who imposed tribute on them.

The Eastern Gurjat Chiefs.

182. On the British accession in 1818 the status of the Gurjat Chiefs was accepted and maintained with no change, beyond the commutation of their tributes from the Nagpore into the British currency. Since then the Sumbulpore State has lapsed, and of the other States some have been placed under the political superintendence of the Chota Nagpore and Cuttack authorities; some have been attached to other districts in these Provinces, or have merged into ordinary Chiefships; so that the main group under Sumbulpore is now only 7 in number, including Kharonde, a large feudatory State not belonging to the Patna or Sumbulpore group. These have continued to pay tribute to no greater extent than that fixed by the Mahrattas, although the value of land here, as everywhere else in India, has greatly risen, especially of late years.

The Sumbulpore group.

183. From their long immunity an idea had grown up among them that their tributes were immutable. But as no such right had ever been conceded to them, and as the increasing value of their territories was due entirely to British protection and enterprise, it was signified to

them, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, that the dominant power, while guaranteeing them a semi-independent position, did not the less hold itself entitled to a just contribution to the general revenues.

Revision of tribute payable by them.

184. But as long prescription and scanty means had undoubtedly given them a claim to consideration, their tributes were revised more with a view to assert the rights of the State, than to increase its revenues. Indeed the highest sum now levied from any of these Chiefships is Rs. 5,000 annually. The net result of the revision was a decrease of 2·6 per cent.

Boundary questions under decision.

185. The progress made by Major Cumberlege in demarcating disputed boundaries in these Chiefships in 1866-67 was stated in last year's report. During the present season his operations have been unavoidably retarded by a severe accident, followed by serious illness; but it is hoped that the commencement of the rains will leave him with a comparatively clear file.

Khond rising in the Bamra State.

186. Another unavoidable event, or train of events, which has engrossed much of Major Cumberlege's time and attention, has been the Khond rising in the Bamra State. The Bamra Rajah, by caste a Rajpoot, is one of the Gurjat Feudatories, ruling a territory of about 7,000 square miles in extent, of which however not more than one-fourth is under cultivation. He is said to be intelligent and well disposed, though wanting in resolution. Among his subjects are a Khond colony, some 1,200 in number, occupying about 40 little villages scattered over a wild hilly tract. Like the generality of their race, they appear to be an independent people, impatient of all control; and it is said that within the memory of man every one of their Chiefs has been successively in arms against the Rajah of his time.

Character of the Chief;

of the Khonds.

Origin of the disturbance.

187. The present dispute originated in 1863, and was primarily occasioned by an attempt on the part of the Rajah to execute a decree of the Sumbulpore Civil Court against Kurpa Sindoo, the Khond chief. At that time Feudatory rights had not been conferred on the Rajah, and his territory was still under the jurisdiction of our Courts. Although the Rajah made no very active efforts to enforce his orders, and the execution of the decree was in fact merely nominal, Kurpa Sindoo seems to have been not unwilling to find a pretext in it for further turbulence, for after three years' passive show of authority on the one side, and negative

resistance on the other, the Khond chief at last broke out in open revolt, and commenced to plunder the Rajah's plain villages.

Measures of repression adopted.

188. The depredations of Kurpa Sindoo by degrees became so serious that the Rajah applied for aid. A Police force was accordingly granted to him, but he showed so little resolution, and indeed took so little action of any kind, that his allies followed his example, and kept themselves out of harms way. At last Lieut. Bowie, who was at the time officiating for Major Cumberlege, then engaged on the special duties above adverted to, went to the spot in person, and though he failed to obtain an interview with Kurpa Sindoo himself, he succeeded in detaching from their chief many of his followers, and in inducing the inhabitants of several Khond villages to settle temporarily in British territory. This visit had also the advantage of dissipating an impression which had been disseminated by persons interested in keeping up ill-feeling that both the chief and his people had forfeited all hope of pardon, and would be handed over to the mercy of the Rajah.

Resulting in the pacification of the country.

189. Measures of conciliation having thus lightened the work to be done, coercion was employed to complete the subjugation of the country. The seizure of the families, and of the grain stores of those who still held out, at once brought them to reason, and the latest accounts show that the rising is now thoroughly put down, and that Koorpa Sindoo with one or two followers only is a fugitive among the hills.

Exchange of territory with His Highness Holkar.

190. Negotiations are still pending with His Highness Holkar, regarding the northern frontier of the Nimar district. It was considered an object that the line of division between British and Indore territory should be marked by the Nerbudda, and opportunity was taken of the pending negotiations for Holkar's Deccan possessions to attempt arrangements for rectifying this portion of his and our frontier. So far, His Highness has on his side obtained sovereign rights over a flourishing tract north of the Nerbudda, including among other advantages, large iron works with suitable plant, and a considerable tract south of the river; while we on our side have acquired proprietary right in his Deccan possessions, with the important concession of abolition of the transit dues on the Agra and Bombay road. And as the sums leviable from our territories are calculated on the basis of revenue, while the returns from Holkar's lands are in fact rents, it would seem that both politically and financially he had profited by the transaction, except in the one important respect of the abolition of transit dues, which though no pecuniary gain to the British Government is undoubtedly a loss to him, and which it was, perhaps, worth an even greater sacrifice on our part to secure.

191. As yet, however, another important question,—the settlement of the boundaries—has scarcely been advanced by the exchanges of territory. And as matters stand at present, the liberal spirit shown by the British Government would seem to have encouraged the Durbar rather to make further demands than to adjust existing differences. Operations in the Settlement Department especially have suffered from the want of reciprocity on the part of the Durbar officials. These matters are now under the consideration of the Central India Agency, and in their unsettled condition this passing notice will be, perhaps, sufficient to explain why the question has been permitted to remain so long pending.

Negotiations still pending.

192. The only other important pending boundary dispute, has been that between the Bustar and Jeypore Rajahs, for the settlement of which Commissioners have been appointed by the Supreme Government. The disputed boundary occupies about 100 miles of a very wild country, including a large tract of almost pathless forest. Of the two Chieftains the Jeypore Rajah is the most powerful, and he would appear to have been making gradual encroachments on the frontier of his neighbour for at least a century. The Commissioners have now taken up each dispute separately, and decided it on its merits. There are good grounds for hoping that the joint report submitted by them will enable the Government to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion; and if the demarcations do not entirely prevent further disputes, they may at least afford a clear and definite basis for their adjustment.

Boundary dispute between the Bustar and Jeypore States.

193. In addition to these summary revisions of the petty tributes paid by the Gurjat Chiefs, there have been more formal re-assessments of the tributes payable by the feudatoryships situated in the open country of Chutteesgurh. Thus the Khyraguth chiefship which is held by a branch of the Royal Gond family of Mundla has been subjected, with the sanction of the Government, to a revised tribute of Rs. 47,000 for 20 years. The total revenues are now estimated at Rs. 132,985. and the extent of the territory is about 950 square miles.

Revision of tribute payable by the Khyraguth Feudatory.

194. The Nandgaon Chiefship, belonging to a Goshain family, on which it was conferred more than a century ago by the Bhonsla family of Nagpore, has similarly been re-assessed at Rs. 46,000. Its present revenues are estimated at Rs. 103,373, and its area at 950 square miles.

By the Nandgaon Feudatory.

195. On the Choee Kuzan Chiefship, which was granted to a Byragee family more than a century ago by the Bhonslas, has been fixed a tribute of Rs. 11,000. The area is 175 square miles, and the estimated revenues Rs. 29,347.

By the Choee Kuzan Feudatory.

196. The Kawurda Feudatoryship, held by a Raj Gond family, has been subjected to a revised tribute of Rs. 16,000 on an estimated area of 912 square miles, returning revenues amounting to nearly Rs. 49,000.

By the Kawurda Feudatory.

197. All these tributes have been made payable for 20 years, and are liable to a certain fixed increase if the Chiefs so manage their Abkaree as to injure our Excise revenue.

198. The position and assessment of Non-feudatory Chiefships (Zemindarees) have ordinarily been settled in the revenue department, but there are some peculiar features in the Chanda Zemindarees which has made it advisable to treat them differently.

By the Non-feudatory Chiefs of Chanda.

199. They are 20 in number, and cover an area of about 5,600 square miles, consisting chiefly of hill and forest. The inhabitants, some 95,000 in number, belong to one of the least known and wildest aboriginal tribes of these parts. In only one or two of the Chiefships is there any post of our police, in none of them any fiscal or administrative officer. The management of the country, and the maintenance of order over so large a tract, must mainly be effected through the Chiefs, though the Supreme Government has sanctioned the location of an officer at Gurcheerolee, principally for the supervision of these trans-Wyngunga tracts.

Character of their estates.

200. Therefore in recognising the proprietary rights of these Chiefs, it has been decided by the Supreme Government that a kind of entail should form a condition of the grant. This limitation, by which the estate and chiefship descend integrally to the next male heir, strengthens the hands of the Chiefs, and is entirely in consonance with their family customs and traditions.

Succession limited to next male heir.

201. The quit-rent or 'takolee' payable by these Chiefs has been fixed at Rs. 3,200.

Financial result of the revision.

# CHAPTER X.

## MILITARY.

202. The strength of the Military force composing the garrison of the different Cantonments and out-posts in the Central Provinces was as follows:—

6 Batteries European Artillery,
3 Regiments and 1 Detachment European Infantry,
1 Regiment and 2 Detachments Native Cavalry,
6¾ Regiments Native Infantry,

numbering in all 8,760 men, of whom 3,255 were Europeans. At the close of the previous year the aggregate strength was 9,500 men; but the company of Sappers at Seroncha, and a proportion of the forces of other arms, were temporarily withdrawn during the year for service in Abyssinia.

203. The following abstract will show the distribution of the troops as they stood on the last day of the year, and the proportion belonging to the armies of the three Presidencies respectively, thus:—

BENGAL ARMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saugor Cantonment. | 2 Batteries European Artillery,<br>1 Regiment European Infantry,<br>1 Detachment Native Cavalry,<br>1 Regiment Native Infantry. |
| *Jubbulpore* Cantonment. | 1 Battery European Artillery,<br>1 Regiment European Infantry, (6 Companies.)<br>1 Detachment Native Cavalry,<br>1 Regiment Native Infantry. |

MADRAS ARMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kamptee Cantonment. | 2 Batteries European Artillery,<br>1 Regiment European Infantry,<br>1 „ Native Cavalry,<br>1 „ Native Infantry, |
| Seetabuldee Cantonment. | 1 Battery European Artillery,<br>1 Detachment European Infantry,<br>1 Wing Native Infantry, |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoshungabad Cantonment. | 1 Regiment Native Infantry, |
| Raepore Cantonment. | 1 Regiment Native Infantry, |
| Sumbulpore outpost. | 1 Wing Native Infantry, |
| Chanda outpost. | 2 Companies Native Infantry, |
| Seroncha outpost. | 2 Companies Native Infantry. |

BOMBAY ARMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asseergurh Fort. | 2 Companies of European Infantry.<br>2 Companies Native Infantry. |

204. There are thus six permanent Cantonments and four out-posts occupied in different parts of the country; every Cantonment or out-post being also the head-quarters of a local Civil Officer, except Kamptee and Asseergurh, the former of which is 8 miles, and the latter 30 miles distant from the nearest Civil Stations—Nagpore and Khundwah respectively.

205. The health of the troops has been on the whole good. The death-rate for the year was 12 per thousand, Europeans and Natives included; for the Europeans alone the death-rate was 17 per thousand, for the Natives only 9 per thousand. The highest death-rate for the year is found among the Native Infantry Regiment at Hoshungabad, where it was 20 per thousand. Other interesting statistics will be found in the Appendices marked E 1, 2, and 3.

206. The proposal to establish an Ordnance Depôt and Magazine at Kamptee, and to abolish the old Arsenal at Nagpore, has been abandoned, and the funds have been diverted to improving the defences of the Hill Fortress of Seetabuldee. The new Depôt and Magazine for the Saugor Field Force to be erected at Jubbulpore is in progress, as is extensive permanent Barrack accommodation for the Troops at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Seetabuldee.

207. The Cantonment Rules framed under Section 19 of Act XXII. of 1864 have now been in operation in the Cantonments of Kamptee, Jubbulpore and Saugor for two years, and have contributed largely to sanitary improvement. The Lock Hospital system in force in those Cantonments has been working smoothly and beneficially to the health of the troops.

208. The Nagpore Volunteer Corps still counts on its roll from 70 to 80 members, but the attendance at parades has not been so good as in previous years. For some months however the corps was without a Commandant, and the annual Review has been consequently delayed.

# CHAPTER XI.

## FORESTS.

Administrative arrangements.

209. No material change has taken place in the administration of Forests. The classification of reserved and unreserved forests has been maintained; and, as in former years, the reserved forests have been administered by officers of the special Forest Department, while the unreserved Forest wastes have been managed by the local Executive Officers.

Demarcation of reserved forests.

210. The work of demarcating the reserves has progressed during the year. In the case of the older reserves the limits have been marked off by broad lines and permanent boundary marks, and eventually all reserves will be similarly demarcated. The absence of accurate maps has sometimes rendered it impossible to define exactly the boundaries of the larger reserves, as in the case of Topla-sâl forests; but steps have been taken to remedy this deficiency.

Protective measures against fires.

211. Considerable success has attended the endeavours of the Forest Officers to keep summer fires out of the reserves. This is a matter of great difficulty, as the grass in the forest becomes parched and dried up with the excessive heat, and fires spread over large tracts with terrible rapidity.

212. In the Western portion of the Jugmundul and the Jowareegogurh reserve, covering an area of 53 square miles, no fire at all occurred, and in the eastern portion of Jugmundul, and in the Bijiragogurh forests, the experiment of burning the grass while green was tried, and by this means the more destructive fires at a late season were prevented. In the Boree forest again, and now for the 4th year, no fire has occurred. Forest conservancy is strictly attended to everywhere in these reserves.

Plantations.

213. The subject of plantations has received much attention during the year, and although the success attending the experiments has fallen short of the expectations formed, still the efforts of the department have not been without good result.

214. Felling operations were not carried on during the year on any extended scale. Many of the reserves were exhausted when they came under the charge of the Forest Department, and require rest above all things. Accordingly, in the Government reserves only old and decayed trees, or such as were deteriorating, were cut down. The greater portion of the timber felled was in the Zemindaree leased forests.

Felling.

215. The Eastern forest tracts in the Chutteesgurh Division have been further explored during the past year, and they are by degrees becoming better known.

Exploration.

216. In the Native State of Konkair a forest of teak *(Tectona grandis)* extending for seven miles down the Sendree nullah was discovered; and in the Sunjaree pergunnah also a tract of good teak was found, which it is proposed to take up for a Government reserve.

217. In Chanda again, where last year a patch of teak was discovered east of Tulwarra, it was found on further investigation, that the first discovery was only a portion of another teak forest similar to that at Aheeree, and covering an area of about 15 square miles. In the district of Mundla, in the Jubbulpore Division, the extensive sâl forests were visited, and for the first time carefully examined by the Deputy Commissioner.

218. During the year 1867-68 the unreserved forests were worked on the same system as in former years, that is to say, the right of collecting forest produce over plots of waste land was leased out for the year. The system has undoubtedly many advantages. It has placed the ownership of large and sometimes ill-explored tracts on a clear and definite footing. It has prevented the forest produce from becoming the monopoly of any one class, and has rendered such important necessaries of life as wood and grass equally accessible to all sections of the community. Lastly, it has been the means of raising a considerable revenue by a simple and sure method. On the other hand, it has been found by experience that though all classes have an equal opportunity of securing the leases of forest tracts, yet in practice the leases usually fall into the hands of speculators, who are better acquainted with the routine of Court and commercial business, and are more alive to the advantages of traffic in forest produce than the bulk of the agricultural population. The result of this often is that purchasers are put to inconvenience owing to the inefficiency of the establishments maintained by the lessees, and that an opening is made for imposition on the poorer and more ignorant sections of the community.

Unreserved forests.

Suggestions for their better conservancy.

219. But it seems clear that no one system can suit the requirements of every district; for the physical features and the population of various parts of these Provinces differ widely in character. It has therefore been determined that the circumstances of each district shall be considered singly and separately with a general regard to fixed principles of wide application. A thorough scheme by which abuses will be lessened, while the revenue will not be injured, requires yet to be worked out; but the following suggestions have been circulated to District Officers for consideration. That (1) special arrangements should be made for large towns and the populous tracts surrounding them by means of fuel and grass reserves; (2), that the people of ordinary agricultural tracts should be allowed to make free use, subject to forest regulations, of the unreserved forests, the forest dues being levied from them in a commuted form, payable by the head of the village, who would make his own arrangements for distributing the sum by a rate on the villagers; (3), that in remote and wild parts of the country, where a fresh tax might be viewed with apprehension, and where from the remoteness of the forest no risk to the revenue need be anticipated from relaxation of the rules, summary settlements of the forest tracts should be made with the neighbouring villagers, and that in some extreme cases the forests should even be declared open for firewood and grass.

Financial results of the year.

220. The financial results of the year have been as follows:—

| Credit. | Rs. | Debit. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash Receipts of the year. | 3,48,974 | Stock in hand at the beginning of the year .. | 2,28,947 |
| Timber in hand at the end of the year.. .... | 2,34,878 | Outstanding debts due at the beginning of the year..... | 23,810 |
| Outstanding debts due to the Forest Department at the close of the year... ..... | 38,112 | Expenditure of the year. | 2,12,099 |
| | | Balance in favor of Department ..... | 1,57,108 |
| Total... | 6,21,964 | Total..... | 6,21,964 |

There was thus a net profit on the forest operations of the year 1867-68 of Rs. 1,57,108.

221. The profit is not so great as that shown for the preceding year, but the reason is, that it was found necessary to make a new valuation of the stock in hand for the year 1866-67, which in the Northern and Western Divisions resulted in a depreciation of the stock to the extent of Rs. 70,000 in round numbers. When this is taken into consideration the results of the year must be considered satisfactory.

# CHAPTER XII.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

Remains of antiquity.

222. The Central Provinces are, perhaps, scarcely so rich in Archæological remains as most other parts of India. There may indeed be seen scattered over nearly every district the records of former ages in the shape of structures principally intended for religious purposes; but while some of these may lay claim to considerable antiquity, others are of much more modern origin, and in comparatively few is displayed any great beauty of architectural design or of artistic execution.

Their most noticeable features.

223. The most noticeable feature in these temples, is the large size of the stones of which they are composed. Large and well hewn blocks are placed the one above the other without cement. This is the general characteristic of the more ancient structures, but some temples are also remarkable for the rich sculpture which covers and adorns the pillars and stone-work of the interior.

Stone circles of supposed Scythian remains.

224. The most ancient remains in the Provinces are probably the numerous stone circles which are to be found in various parts and covering large areas. They are very similar to those stone circles attributed to the Celtic race, which are found at the present day in several parts of Europe. Some of the circles in the Nagpore district were opened, and iron implements and ancient pottery were found in them. To what race these remains should be attributed is at present quite uncertain, and for this reason probably, and because there are traditions of the rule of a pre-historic Scythian race, most people have agreed to call them Scythian remains.

Buddhist temple at Bhainsdehee.

225. Of ancient temples and other buildings, one or two only perhaps need special mention. In the Baitool district near Bhainsdehee are the ruins of a temple supposed to be of Buddhist origin. At one time it must have been of very considerable size, but the entrance and a portion of the pillars of the facade in front of it are all that now remain standing. The carving on the pillars is fine, and still very distinct, but it would seem as if modern additions had been made to the more ancient building. No cement has been used in uniting the various layers of stone of which the temple is built.

Another at Salburdee.

226. At Salburdee, in the same district, there is another temple of perhaps greater antiquity, but it is much more dilapidated.

Remains of the Mogul period.

227. In the Saugor district there are many curious remains of former times. In the Dhamonee jungles, situated 29 miles north of Saugor, there are said to be no less than 3,000 remains of mosques and tombs, some of them well worth notice. Dhamonee itself was once the capital of a flourishing kingdom, which became in the beginning of the 17th century an integral portion of the empire of Delhi. It remained subject to Delhi for about 80 years, and to this time may probably be attributed the finest of the remains. At present Dhamonee is a miserable village with barely 100 inhabitants. At Khemlassa again, 42 miles distant from Saugor in the same direction, there are in the Fort the remains of two structures said to have been erected some 400 years ago. The one, a Hindoo building, is a palace or Sheish Mahal, two stories in height, and is not nearly so remarkable as the other, which is the tomb of a Mahomedan saint. This latter is a square building surmounted by a lofty dome, each side about 30 feet in length. The dome has fallen in, but the side walls are standing, and they are very remarkable. They consist of enormous slabs of stone about 1½ inches in thickness, placed sideways one over the other, and they are cut with the most beautiful fretwork designs right through the stone, so that the pattern is visible on either side.

Hindoo temple at Eyrun.

228. Considerably more ancient than these remains, are the ruins of a Hindoo temple at the village of Eyrun, about 48 miles west of Saugor, on the banks of the river Beena. The village itself is said to be very ancient, and tradition assigns to it an antiquity dating from many centuries anterior to the Christian era. Besides the ruins of the temple, there is a gigantic image of Vishnu and a large stone pig. The stone carving on the ruins is very fine, and some of the stones are of enormous size. There are also two inscriptions on the ruins, one on the stone figure of the pig, and the other at the foot of a lofty column surmounted by a small figure of Krishna.

Gigantic image of Vishnu and of a large stone pig.

The temples at Googree and Soonga.

229. In the Nagpore district there are several old temples of hewn stone without any cement. The finest of these are at Googree and Soonga, where the stones used are very massive, and the carving is good. There is also in the fort at Oomrair an ancient temple of Mahadeo, of similar construction. The roof of it is peculiar, being made of stones overlapping each other like flat tiles.

At Oomrair.

230. The Chanda district also possesses many archæological curiosities. There are cave temples at Bhanduk, Bijbásni, Deowala and Ghogoos; and below Ballalpore there is a rock temple on an island in the Wurdah river. This place is called Ramtirth, and situated as it is in the bed of the river, the temple is during several months in the year fathoms under water. In 1866 this rock temple was thoroughly cleaned out and explored.

Cave temples at Bhanduk and other places in Chanda district.

231. Bhanduk is the great centre of archæological interest. It is supposed to be identical with the great city of Bhadravati mentioned in the Mahábhârata, and the architectural remains in and around it are certainly of remote antiquity. Here are the cave temples in the Bijasni and Deowala hills already mentioned, and there is also a temple of Bhadravati, and the ruins of many more lying around, which together with the visible outlines of forts, a royal palace, and numerous tanks, prove that a great city existed here in long past times.

Bhanduk supposed to be identical with the great city of Bhadravati mentioned in the Mahabharata.

232. The most beautiful group of temples in the district is at Markundee, a small village on the Wyngunga, about three miles from Chanda. In this group there is a monastery fronting the river. Formerly a broad flight of steps led to the river, but this has now been swept away. The monastery is built of purple stone. It is enclosed in a quadrangle with entrances from the river front and the two sides, and along the rear side there runs a row of cells facing the Wyngunga. The pile appears to be very ancient, but in the centre temple there is some rich carving which is supposed to be the work of a modern era. The apex of the temple has fallen in, and from its appearance it would seem to be falling, but it is said that it has remained in the same state for two generations. Among the ancient sculptures are several of warriors with sword, a battle axe, and bow and arrows. The best of these is about three feet high, and displays a soldier with a short straight sword in his right hand, and in his left a long bow, while at his back he carries a quiver full of arrows. All the warriors have anklets. The more modern carving is of rare excellence, covering every inch of space on the centre temple, and consisting mainly of human figures about two feet high.

The Markundee group of temples.

233. At Nerre also there is an ancient temple of great size and beauty, the pillars and carving of which resemble those met with in the cave temples of Adjunta.

Temple at Nerre.

234. In the Patna Feudatory State adjoining Sumbulpore, at a place called Rana Jamiya, some 40 or 50 stone temples are scattered here and there over a small low hill. On the apex of the hill there is a circular stone wall about 10 feet high, with an entrance to the south. On the threshold is a large figure in stone of the god Bhim, and set in the niches round the wall are figures of females in grotesque attitudes, and with the heads of beasts, birds and other animals. The temples are said to have been built by a devout Rani of the Nagbunsi tribe, previous to the present Patna Raj, or some seven or eight hundred years ago. The temples are of uniform structure, being composed of huge blocks of stone, which support themselves by their own weight, —no cement of any kind is used. Several of the temples are now prostrate, but some 20 or 25 are still standing. The dislodgment of a single stone at the base would inevitably cause the downfall of the whole structure. The Maharajah of Patna has promised to see that no further injury is done to these buildings.

Group of temples in the Patna State.

235. In the territory of the Bustar Rajah there are also one or two interesting temples, especially one at Baisoor, dedicated to Mahadeo. It is a flat-roofed building supported on 32 pillars. The building is composed of massive blocks of gneiss quarried in the neighbouring hills, well dressed, and put together without any cement. Around and inside it are a few idols of steatite, gracefully and minutely carved. From a bilingual inscription in Sanskrit and Telugu found on a slab in front of the temple, it is believed that the temple was built by Rajah Someshwar Deo, a Nagbunsi Kshatriya, in the year 1130 of Vikramajeet, or nearly 800 years ago.

The Mahadeo temple at Baisoor in the Bustar State.

236. The foregoing are the most interesting architectural remains in the Provinces. They are all of Hindoo, Buddhist, or Mahomedan origin. The few tribes believed to belong to the earlier inhabitants of India, who are up to this day located in the Central Provinces, do not appear to have excelled in any arts, and buildings attributed to them possess no originality or artistic merit. The Mudun Mahal near the old Gond capital of Gurha, near Jubbulpore, is perhaps the best known structure of their construction; and this is said to have been built as long ago as the year 1100, but not by pure Gonds. There remains at present only a small building built into the solid rock. Endeavours will be made to preserve these interesting remains as far as it is possible to do so.

The Mudun Mahal.

# CHAPTER XIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

237. Statistics of agriculture during the past year have been obtained for all the districts in the Provinces with the exception of Mundla and Sumbulpore, in which Settlement operations are not sufficiently advanced to allow of a complete tabulation of results.

Cultivated area.

238. The whole remaining cultivated area may be distributed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rice ... ... | 2,532,328 | acres. |
| Wheat .. .. | 3,313,677 | „ |
| Other food grains.. | 4,197,516 | „ |
| Oil-seeds... .. | 697,100 | „ |
| Sugarcane ... | 56,228 | „ |
| Cotton .. .. | 644,271* | „ |
| Opium ... .. | 6,147 | „ |
| Fibres .. .. | 14,304 | „ |
| Tobacco .. .. | 17,497 | „ |
| Vegetables ... | 49,859 | „ |
| Miscellaneous .. | 21,278 | „ |

Proportion occupied by different crops.

239. The largest proportion, or about one-third of the whole area cultivated is classed under the designation of "other food grains," including jowaree, gram, and other staples. Then follow wheat and rice, which together occupy exactly one-half of the area under cultivation. Oil-seeds occupy about one-seventeenth, and cotton, which has rather fallen off in extent, one-twentieth of the area under the plough. Tobacco is more or less cultivated in every district, and in some it is believed that foreign varieties might advantageously be introduced. Sugarcane is also grown to some extent, and the Otaheite variety which was introduced by Colonel Sleeman is said to be gaining favor.

* This does not quite agree with the calculations of the Cotton Commissioner, whose returns are based on data obtained earlier in the year.

240. The cultivation of the poppy has decreased, though the causes of the falling off are not very apparent.

European agricultural machinery.

241. No great progress can be reported in the adoption by the natives of European agricultural machinery. There are models of various kinds of machinery in every district, and steps have been taken to work them in presence of natives, more especially at the large agricultural fairs, but hitherto without much success. Many of them are unsuited to the nature of the soil, and require great power to work them, while others are of too complicated a structure to be generally understood and worked without European supervision.

Agri-Horticultural Society.

242. Experiments in Agri-Horticulture continue to be made in the Maharaj Bagh at Nagpore under the direction of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Central Provinces. Much has been effected by the Society in introducing foreign trees and plants as well as flowers; and in the public gardens which are at the head-quarters of districts similar experiments on a smaller scale have been made. All these gardens are in a very satisfactory state.

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## Section II.—Cotton.

243. The monsoon of 1867 was accompanied by the heaviest rain that has been known in these Provinces for many years, and the effects of the exceptional weather of July, August and September told very severely on the cotton, and indeed on all the crops of the autumn harvest. In the Wurdah Valley, where the best cotton is grown, upwards of 60 inches, or nearly double the average annual rainfall was registered during the first few months of the monsoon, and north of the Sautpoora hills the weather was equally unfavourable. The continuous rain overwhelmed and stunted the young plants, and later in the season the floods that swept down the valleys of the Nerbudda and the Wurdah ploughed up and destroyed many of the fields which had successfully battled against the rain. The cotton suffered more or less in every division of these Provinces, and the crop of 1867 proved much inferior both in respect to quality and to quantity to the out-turn of former seasons.

244. The area under cotton cultivation during 1867-68 as com-

pared with that of 1866-67 stands as follows :—

| | *Acres sown with Cotton.* | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. |
| In the Nerbudda valley north of the Sautpoora hills .. .. .. | 192,054 | 155,327 |
| In the Nagpore country .. .. | 318,932 | 248,931 |
| In the Chutteesgurh country .. .. | 100,736 | 148,262 |
| TOTAL ACRES .. | 611,722 | 552,520 |

245. There was thus a considerable falling off in the area sown with cotton in the Nagpore country and in the Nerbudda valley, whilst the returns of the Chutteesgurh division show an increase in the cultivation. The decrease is to be attributed to the extraordinarily heavy and incessant rain which in many places so completely destroyed the plants, that in October the cultivators ploughed up the fields sown with cotton in order to try their chance with a spring crop. The increase shown in the Chutteesgurh country is possibly rather due to greater accuracy in the returns, consequent on the progress of the land revenue settlement operations than to any extension of cultivation. It may be remarked that although as compared with the figures of 1866-67 the returns for the last season show a decrease in the cultivation, the area sown with cotton during 1867 slightly exceeded the average of the preceding six years, which amount to 528,000 acres only.

246. In former reports the average out-turn of cleaned cotton to the acre has been taken at 60lbs. for the Wurdah valley, and from 40 to 45lbs. for the less favoured districts. The Cotton Commissioner, by whom experiments have been made during the last two seasons to ascertain the average yield per acre, is of opinion that although in other parts of the Central Provinces the out-turn may not exceed 50lbs., still that in the Wurdah valley and in the Berars the average out-turn of cleaned cotton to the acre during a fair season is not less than 80lbs. The season of 1867 was, however, so extremely unfavourable to the cotton harvest, that he has placed the average out-turn for the year under report at 50lbs per acre for all the districts of the Provinces. At this rate the total out-turn of cleaned cotton for the season 1867-68 would be 27½ millions of pounds, or 69,000 bales of cotton of 400lbs each. The unfavourable season affected the whole trade, and more especially the exports, which the trade returns show fell from 81,746 bales the totals of the season 1866-67, to 39,998 bales, the total exports from these Provinces during the year under report. Moreover as 23,768 maunds, or 4,871 bales of this quantity were made up of cotton imported from the Berars and Central India to our districts, little more than 35,000 bales of the cotton actually grown in these Provinces were exported

during the year. This great falling off is doubtless due to the damage caused to the crop by the rain, and the Cotton Commissioner explains that the native spinners, seeing that the supply of cotton would be limited, made large purchases early in the season when the market was dull, and thus that when the price of cotton rose, and there was a demand for Hingunghat cotton in the Bombay market, but little was procurable in the district.

247. A noticeable feature in this season's cotton trade is the sudden change in the direction of the traffic. Of the 39,998 bales exported from these Provinces 23,180 bales were for the Bombay market—31,594 maunds or 6,477 bales were sent from the Chutteesgurh country to Cuttack and Bengal, which always takes a small portion of our cotton, and 50,433 maunds or 10,339 bales were exported to Mirzapore and the North-Western Provinces *via* Jubbulpore. Of this upwards of 6,000 bales consisted of the cotton of the Wurdah valley, which for many years past has always found its way to Bombay. This cotton was, it is understood, taken up by the spinning Factories at Cawnpore and other Stations in the North-Western Provinces.

248. The last Administration Report contained a summary of the Chief Commissioner's instructions for the guidance of the Cotton Commissioner in his new duties, and of the endeavours that were then being made to improve the indigenous plant, and to determine what variety of exotic seed, if any, was best adapted to the circumstances of the Central Provinces were noticed. The unfavourable season caused great damage to the experimental fields, nearly all of which had to be ploughed up before the crop ripened, and what little cotton escaped was of very inferior quality. The experiments will be continued this season on the plan followed during previous years. The seed gardens established in all the cotton-growing districts, on the plan advocated by Major Trevor Clarke, shared the same fate; but some superior seed was selected in the Hingunghat country on the pedigree system, which will be available for this season's sowings in the seed gardens.

249. The system of pressing cotton for export at the markets in the interior, to which reference has been made in former reports, has made great progress during the last season. Messrs. Warwick and Co. of Hingunghat have now seven full-presses at work at that market, and similar presses have recently been set up by Messrs. Howard Brothers at Jubbulpore, which will be of great assistance in packing the cotton that is now exported in considerable quantities to Mirzapore. Owing partly to this new system of packing the cotton, and especially to the improvement in the traffic management of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the cotton exported from the Central Provinces

and the neighbouring Provinces of the Berars, was carried down to Bombay this season without any difficulty, and there was no recurrence of the "blocks" on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which occasioned so much loss, trouble, and anxiety in former seasons.

## Section III.—Waste Lands.

250. The fiscal administration of Government waste lands has already been reviewed under Chapter XI. "Forests." In this place it will suffice to notice the extent to which they have been taken up on purchase in fee simple under the operation of the Waste Land Sale Rules during the year. The total area of the tracts available for this purpose was at the close of 1866-67, as shown in detail in Appendix marked I, A, 1., 13,214,779 acres, of which 104,388 acres, in 103 plots, were sold during 1867-68 for Rs. 2,27,453 (£22,745), being at the average rate of Rs. 2-2-5 (4*s.* 3¾*d.*) per acre. The highest average price obtained was in the Jubbulpore district, *viz.* Rs. 3-11-6 (7*s.* 5½*d.*) per acre.

Number of acres sold.

Average price realized.

251. More than half the area sold was in the populated tracts of Nagpore and Bhundara, but in the sparsely inhabited uplands of Mundla there were 25,192 acres sold during the year, of which 15,000 acres in the Mowye talooka were purchased by a French settler of capital. Generally, however, the purchasers are natives of the country who take up small plots in the vicinity of their holdings.

252. The realized capital from these sales invested in Government stock by the Financial Department amounted to Rs. 72,700.

Invested capital.

## Section IV.—Mineral Resources.

253. The extension of Railway operations has attracted increased attention to the coal fields of the Central Provinces with the result, both that the known out-crops in the Sautpoora table land have been subjected to closer examination, and have been more accurately traced,

Increased importance of coal discoveries.

and that fresh and very important discoveries have been made in the valley of the Wurdah.

The coal measures of the Nerbuda valley.

254. The coal in the districts of Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Baitool and Chindwara was examined under the direction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company by Mr. Sopwith, early in 1867. He estimates the tract occupied by these coal measures to be about 140 miles in length, with a varying breadth of from 20 to 80 miles. In the course of the year under report, the Company applied for a license to mine at Lokurtullye in the valley of the Morun, in the Hoshungabad district. Sanction was granted by the Government of India to their application, but the unexpected delay in opening up the railway through the Nerbudda valley appears to have retarded active operations, for no further communication on the subject has lately been received from the Railway authorities.

The Lokurtullye mine.

The Pench valley coal fields.

255. Negotiations were entered into at their request with a Cawnpore firm who wished to obtain a mining license throughout the Pench valley coal fields. But the transaction fell through, and with the sanction of the Government of India the late agent of the Company has been allowed to mine on his own account for two years without payment, on condition that he shall trust to the liberality of the Government for the terms to be made with him at the end of that period. This arrangement, while it is liberal to him, and does not tie the Administration down to any blind abandonment of its mineral wealth, will probably have a good effect in testing the real value of the coal.

The Nerbudda Coal Company.

256. The Nerbudda Coal Company still pursue their operations steadily, though it is believed that they have not yet come to any definite agreement with the Railway Company.

Coal explorations south of the Sautpoora range.

257. The remainder of the Sautpoora coal fields, with parts of the Nagpore district which are geologically connected with them, have been carefully explored by an officer deputed for the special duty. The results of his exploration have been separately reported. It is to be regretted that, partly from the want of proper boring instruments, it has not been attended with greater success, but strong indications of coal have been found near Nagpore itself to the south, and in the Denwa valley to the north, which it is hoped are only the prelude to more important discoveries.

258. Much has therefore been done towards opening out the Sautpoora coal measures, but perhaps an even more important feature in the mineral annals of 1867-68 has been the discovery of coal in Chanda. A new seam has been struck on the Nizam's side of the Wurdah, which is stated by Captain Lucie Smith, the Deputy Commissioner, to be "more argillaceous than that of Bullalpore, (one of the two seams reported last year) though lustrous in parts." It however "burns well, and without much smoke." Since then pieces of coal and carbonaceous shale have been found at so many points along the Wurdah, that there seems good ground for supposing that its whole line from the third barrier to Wurrora, a distance of about 90 miles, is coal-bearing.

The coal-fields in the Wurdah valley.

259. The seams first discovered have been further explored, and it is satisfactory to find that in one of them (Gogoosh) coal has been detected below the shale.

260. If this coal should turn out to be of good quality, and available to any extent, it may very favourably affect the prospects of railways and canals in these parts, for it is not separated from the open country and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the natural impediments which shut in the Chindwara coal. The Deputy Commissioner is pursuing his search with vigour, and the Government of India with a full recognition of the importance of the discovery, have held out hopes of the deputation of a Geologist to make a special examination of the tract in the ensuing cold season.

## Section V.—Survey.

261. The four Survey parties noticed in last year's report as at work in these Provinces, still continue their labours. The first have been carrying on operations in parts of Seonee and Hoshungabad, the second in Raepore, the third in Nimar, and the fourth in Chanda. As a general rule the rough Settlement Maps have been found to agree very nearly with the professional measurements, and the field demarcations have been readily identified. In Raepore alone, where the Settlement Survey had long preceded the Professional Survey, and the papers of the Professional Survey party which first took up the work had proved to some extent unreliable—a good deal of discrepancy was discovered. The necessary rectifications of the Maps, and the erection of permanent landmarks of measurements have however been satisfactorily carried on during the past two seasons.

Tracts under regular Revenue Survey.

Under Topographical Survey.

262. One of the two Topographical parties has been at work during the season in the hill tracts about Chindwara, and the other in the wild country on the south-eastern Frontier.

Results of the past years' labours.

263. The result of the labours of the different Revenue Survey parties during the past year was the measurement and demarcation of 4,620 square miles in the five districts mentioned. The area surveyed by the Topographical parties has not been reported.

Publication of Maps.

264. During the year the Surveyor General has been supplied with detailed information to enable him to bring out the second edition of a complete map for the Central Provinces with the latest alterations of interior district boundaries and other modifications. Further progress has been made in completing maps for the surveyed districts, of which the following may be instanced :—

Main Circuit Map, No. 8, Pergunnah Gadurwara, Zillah Nursingpore.

Do. Do. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4: portions of Dumoh district.

Map of the Hoshungabad District.

Do. Tehseel Bijiragogurh, Zillah Jubbulpore.

Rough Settlement Maps.

265. As the Professional Survey Maps for the Raepore and Belaspore districts will not be ready for some years to come, the Settlement Maps of the portions of those districts known as the "Khalsa," or tract under direct Revenue management, were forwarded to be lithographed at the Surveyor General's office, and were received and distributed during the year.

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## Section. VI.—Fairs.

Number of Fairs.

266. There were 83 Fairs held in different parts of the Central Provinces during the past year, at which 1,523,733 persons are estimated to have attended, either for the purposes of religion, or trade, or both. At all these gatherings the Police are in attendance to maintain order, and enforce conservancy as far as is practicable, and it is gratifying to notice that no cholera or other epidemic broke out at any of them.

The majority of them however are small gatherings of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, eight only counting a larger attendance than 50,000, and three only than 100,000 persons. These three largest fairs are held in the months of February, March and April respectively,—about the most favourable time of the year.

Attendance at Fairs

267. The commercial transactions registered at these fairs, taking them all together, may be briefly summarized thus. The total estimated value of property of all kinds brought for sale was Rs. 69,30,750 (£693,075), of which Rs. 42,76,459 (£427,646) worth were sold, including English piece-goods to the value of Rs. 8,30,983 (£83,098), country manufactures and raw produce to the value of Rs. 18,40,690 (£184,069). Horses and ponies to the value of Rs. 19,819 (£1,982), horned cattle and sheep to the value of Rs. 8,32,,710 (£83,271), and other miscellaneous goods to the value of Rs. 7,52,257 (£75,226). Under all these headings, there has been some improvement over the previous year.

Commercial transactions at Fairs.

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## Section VII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

268. The number of Dispensaries, branch Dispensaries, and charitable institutions under Government supervision in these Provinces is 66, of these 57 receive direct support from the Government. Seven are poor-houses for the relief of paupers and lepers, and two are subordinate branch Dispensaries affording general as well as medical aid to the poor.

Number of Institutions open.

269. Viewed with regard to the great extent of the Central Provinces, these numbers may not appear considerable. But not six years ago, there were only ten Dispensaries in these Provinces, and no medical relief was obtainable in eight districts. Now not only are the larger towns and districts amply supplied, but Dispensaries have been opened in such wild districts as Mundla and Balaghat. This year the first two institutions of the kind have been opened in the latter district, and the main roads are dotted at intervals with branch Dispensaries, which are of the greatest service to travellers, and of incalculable benefit to the people generally, in checking the propagation and spread of epidemics by travellers.

Increase compared with previous years.

270. Thus on the Northern road between Nagpore and the Frontier beyond Jubbulpore there are five Dispensaries, on the Eastern road between Nagpore and Sumbulpore there are seven Dispensaries. On the Southern road

Position of the Institutions.

between Nagpore and the Upper Godavery district there are four Dispensaries, and so on there are one or more such institutions to be met with on all the roads connecting one district with another.

Number of persons treated.

271. The number of persons treated is perhaps open to a similar criticism. Out of a population above 9 millions, 167,881 only have received medical aid, but considering the apathy of the people, and the distances to be traversed by them, this return seems far from unfavorable to so new an institution as the Dispensaries. In the more advanced districts, the results are more decidedly good. Thus in the Nagpore district six Dispensaries have treated 45,000 patients, being seven per cent of the whole population. On the view that the State, even aided as it is by private charity, cannot pretend to do more than set an example, and show prominently the benefits of scientific medicine, the Dispensaries may be considered to have gone far to fill their legitimate functions. It is certain that each year shows advance in every one particular connected with them.

Considerations affecting further extension of Dispensaries.

272. Thus the number of new institutions, actually opened during the year under review, has been 13, and the number of patients treated is 20 per cent in excess of last year's returns. Several new Dispensaries are proposed or under construction, but keeping in view the considerable expense imposed on the State by the existing establishments, and the difficulty of procuring a larger number of native doctors every year, District Officers have rather been instructed to consolidate and improve the present Dispensaries than to increase them merely for the sake of increase, and without due regard to local facilities for their support. It is to be hoped that every year will show more and more to the people of the country the value of scientific medical aid, and that then the support offered to our Dispensaries will be of a more interested, and therefore of a more really effective character. At present, though confidence in European science is undoubtedly on the increase, and there is no occasion to complain of the illiberality of the native community as a whole, it may be possible that the landed class, among whom are to be found many of the most liberal givers, are actuated as much by a wish to do what is right and liberal in the eyes of the Administration, as by a really thorough perception of the benefits of scientific treatment. And as one of the features of the year's Administration has been to arouse municipalities to a real sense of their responsibilities and powers, it has not been thought right to depend so decidedly on municipal aid as heretofore in ignorance of the wishes of the municipalities. It is not to be supposed that there would be any inclination among them to starve existing institutions, but as the Government of India have signified to this Administration that for the future new Dispensaries must depend

mainly on local aid, the Committees must be expected to show some caution in imposing new burthens on their finances before they have thoroughly assured themselves of their position.

Necessity of popularizing the movement.

273. These considerations lead to the conclusion that under present circumstances, it will become more and more necessary to *popularize* the movement. The most important step taken in this direction has been to abolish the old Dispensary Committees which were comparatively close official bodies, and to transfer the supervision of Dispensaries to the local or municipal Committees. The change has not been sufficiently long in operation to afford decided proof of its success, but *primâ facie* its advantages are obvious, and it has already shown indications of future promise.

For improving arrangements for the better treatment of serious cases in-door.

274. In pursuance of the same object, the Dispensary authorities have been instructed to pay more attention to the treatment of serious cases, by success in which they may hope to attract the respect and the confidence of the people. With this view, greater efforts will be made to improve the internal accommodation of the Dispensaries, and thus to attract in-patients. The more serious diseases cannot be successfully grappled with by out of door treatment, and it may be hoped that a more careful study of the castes and even prejudices of applicants for treatment may dispose them to get over their objections to becoming in-patients. Great stress has also been laid on the importance of successful treatment of surgical cases. It has been pointed out that though the success of purely medical treatment may be attributed by ignorant persons to other causes, none can doubt or question the result of a successful operation. The point has been far from being overlooked hitherto, and there has been a marked increase of surgical cases during the year under review, but it can hardly be brought too prominently forward.

Importance of the successful treatment of surgical cases.

Dispensary finances.

275. The finances of the year has shown a slight improvement. The total funds available to the Committees were Rs. 1,01,242 (£10,124) as against Rs. 95,39 (£9,539) last year. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 34,14 (£3,414) being less than that for previous years,—notwithstanding the increase in the number of Dispensaries,—in consequence of the introduction of the new rules, under which charges for the scientific branches of expenditure such as medical aid, European medicines, &c. are defray ed by the State, while the purely local charges such as diet, baaza medicines, are met from local resources. The total expenditure was Rs. 78,460, (£7,846), leaving a balance in favour of the Dispensaries of Rs. 11,782 (£1,178) in cash, and Rs. 11,000 (£1,100 in investment).

276. The subject of municipal vaccination has received special attention. In September 1867 instructions were circulated to District Officers to enlist the interest of the municipalities in the cause of vaccination, and to employ vaccinators under their special supervision. The results have been apparently successful, nearly 15,000 operations having been performed, of which 75 per cent are reported as successful. But in the absence of very close check there is always such risk of slurring over of work and of unreliability in returns, and any want of success must be so fatal to so great a novelty as vaccination, that it seems better that Civil Surgeons should look rather to certainty and compactness in their operations than to any large or showy results.

Promotion of vaccination by municipalities.

277. The Lunatic Asylums at Nagpore and Jubbulpore were in full working order during the year 1867. The admissions to the Nagpore Lunatic Asylum during the year 1867 were 51 males and 17 females, making with the 55 remaining from the previous year, 123 under treatment during the year. Of these, 19 were cured and discharged, 2 relieved, and 8 died. About 59 of the daily average number in the Asylum were employed in spinning thread, or weaving coarse cloth, or in outdoor labour in the gardens. The total cost of this institution during the year was Rs. 7,376 (£738), thus making an average cost for each lunatic of Rs. 88 (£8-16-0) per annum. At the Jubbulpore Asylum the admissions were 28 males and 5 females, making with the 17 remaining from the previous year, 50 under treatment. Of these, 4 were discharged cured, and 13 died. Arrangements for providing suitable employment for the inmates of this Asylum were made during the year, and a daily average of 11 persons were engaged on menial duties within the Asylum, and on manufacturing rope and twine. The total cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 2,232 (£223), or at an average for each lunatic of Rs. 76 (£7-12-0).

Operations of the Lunatic Asylums.

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## Section VIII.—Public Health and Sanitation.

278. The Registration of births and deaths, with the causes of deaths has been carried out in certain towns in all the districts of the Central Provinces, with the exception of the new district of Balaghat. As regards rural tracts the registration has been carried out more or less in 15 districts, and omitted only in 3.

Registration.

279. Registration of marriages has been also effected both in towns and in rural tracts in 9 districts, and less perfectly in 3 others.

Registering Agency.

280. The agency employed has been the same as in former years, namely, the Municipal Police in Municipal towns, and the District Police and Putwarees or village accountants in rural tracts. It has however still been found difficult to secure accurate statistics, and the results attained under the present system and by the existing agency cannot be pronounced altogether satisfactory. Many of the returns received are on the face of them incorrect. The Sanitary Commissioner thinks that "The returns from towns are probably nearer the truth than those from rural tracts, but from neither can much reliable information regarding the rates of increase and mortality of the population be extracted."

281. It is now under consideration as to whether it may not be possible to institute a more perfect system of registration in specially selected places, and whether some other agency may not prove more successful.

Analysis of the Returns.

282. The following abstract shows the number of births and deaths per thousand of population; the proportion of female births and deaths to male births and deaths, and of infant deaths to adult deaths; the proportion of the female and the male population, and the proportion of deaths caused by the principal diseases :—

| | *Urban.* | *Rural.* |
|---|---|---|
| Births per 1,000 of population .. | 20 | 18·6 |
| Deaths „ „ „ .. .. | 22·5 | 12·7 |
| Female births to 100 male births .. | 75·6 | 84·4 |
| „ deaths „ „ deaths .. | 77·4 | 83·4 |
| Infant deaths to 100 adult deaths .. | 80 | 97 |

To put this in another form—every 100 deaths may be apportioned as follows, in urban and rural populations respectively :—

| | MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Infants.* | *Adults.* | *Infants.* | *Adults.* |
| Urban .. | 25 .. | 31 | 20 .. | 24 |
| Rural .. | 25·5 .. | 29·5 | 21·5 ... | 23·5 |

283. Of the total number of deaths the proportion attributable to the chief diseases is as follows :—

| | *Urban.* | *Rural.* |
|---|---|---|
| Fever .. .. .. | 59·7 .. | 68·3 |
| Cholera ... .. | 0·1 .. | 0·5 |
| Small-pox .. .. | 6·5 .. | 4·6 |
| Bowel diseases .. | 7·5 .. | 7·9 |
| Other diseases .. | 23·4 .. | 15·3 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 2·2 .. | 2·8 |

284. It will be seen from the above that upwards of 60 per cent. of all the deaths in the Provinces are attributed to fever. Cholera almost entirely spared the Central Provinces during the year under review, and from 158 towns with an aggregate population of 830,000, only 35 cases of deaths from cholera were registered. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent.

285. In all 40,632 deaths were registered. Of these, 252 were cases of suicide, 508 cases of accidental death, 181 persons were killed by wild beasts, 305 by snake bites, 72 were the victims of homicide.

—

## Section IX.—Vaccination.

286. The Vaccination Department has continued to meet with success during the past year. A considerably larger number of persons were vaccinated than in any previous year, as will be seen from the following:—

Number of persons vaccinated in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1865-66 | .. | 4,767 |
| 1866-67 | ... | 22,367 |
| 1867-68 | ... | 34,100 |

Operations of the year.

Of these operations during the past year 83 per cent were certainly successful, and 10 per cent were probably so. Up to the present time the special Vaccination Department has restricted its operations to the districts of Nagpore and Chindwara, and it is satisfactory to know that there is scarcely a village in these two districts, which has not experienced the benefits of vaccination. Dr. Brake, the Superintendent of the Department, proposes to proceed during the coming season to Wurdah and Baitool.

Native co-operation.

287. Although there still remains a considerable amount of prejudice against vaccination, the effects of the Vaccination Department have in many instances been seconded, and sometimes even invited by the land-holding classes.

European supervision.

288. Experience has shown that it is very unadvisable to extend vaccination without the fullest supervision, and that nothing short of European supervision

will make the native vaccinators exact and conscientious. For this reason it will be long before the benefits of vaccination can become universal, but it may be hoped that what ground is gained will be retained permanently, and at least no cause will be given to the natives for looking on vaccination with suspicion.

289. The sex and age of persons vaccinated by the Vaccine Department during the season 1867-68 is shown in the following table :—

Analysis of results.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males .. .. .... ... | 16,275 |
| Females ... .. .. ... | 17,825 |
| Under 1 year ... .. ... | 6,710 |
| From 1 year to 5 years .. ... | 22,098 |
| 6 „ 10 „ .. .. | 4,430 |
| 11 „ 15 „ .. .. | 680 |
| 16 „ 20 „ .. ... | 151 |
| 21 „ 25 „ .. ... | 17 |
| 26 „ 30 „ ... ... | 11 |
| Above 30 years | 3 |
| TOTAL .. | 34,100 |

## SECTION X.—ARBORICULTURE.

290 A good deal has been effected in planting avenues of trees along imperial and district roads during the past year, and the number of groves and nurseries planted at selected spots has been considerably increased.

Nurseries.

291. The total number of nurseries is 131, and from these more than 35,000 seedlings were obtained and planted out. There remained at the close of the year more than 140,000 seedlings for the supply of future wants.

Road side avenues.

292. In addition to the road-side avenues in existence at the close of the year 1866-67, 203 miles were planted out during the year, and on 84 miles new trees were planted where the former ones had died.

Groves.

293. The number of groves was increased by 140.

Operations by and under Local Committees.

294. The above results have been effected by the various Local Committees acting either directly, or through the agency of landholders. In three districts only Nagpore, Wurdah and Hoshungabad have the landholders consented to receive any pecuniary remuneration for the

services performed by them. In all only Rs. 2,492 were thus paid; while these landholders have under their charge 42 nurseries, 150 miles of avenue, and 11 groves planted in former years;—and during the past year they have planted out 110 miles of avenue on new lengths of road, and filled up gaps in 25½ miles, besides planting a large number of groves.

Expenditure by Local Committees.

295. The total expenditure from local funds on account of the operations described was Rs. 47,834.

Operations by landholders themselves.

296. In some districts, chiefly in Bhundara and Hoshungabad, but also in Belaspore and Sumbulpore, landholders have of their own accord and quite independently of the Local Committees conducted considerable planting operations. In Bhundara, in addition to 109 miles already existing, they added 41 miles of new avenues, and increased the number of groves from 180 to 233. In Hoshungabad they planted more than 25 miles of road with trees.

By Public Works Department.

297. The Public Works Department had at the close of the year 28 nurseries, and 16 miles of avenue had been planted. A number of trees were also planted in groves and on encamping grounds.

Expenditure by the Public Works Department.

298. The expenditure on arboricultural operations conducted by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 20,417, of which sum Rs. 19,239 were derived from Imperial revenues.

Total expenditure.

299. The total expenditure on arboriculture from local funds and from the general revenues was Rs. 68,251 against Rs. 49,399 in the preceding year, and the expenditure for the two years may be compared as follows:—

| | *From Local Funds.* | | *From General Revenues.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. |
| By Civil Authorities .. | 31,088 | 47,834 | ... | .. |
| By Public Works Department .. .. | 7,910 | 1,178 | 10,401 | 19,239 |

## Section XI.—Improvement in the Breed of Horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.

Horned Cattle.

300. Although District Officers have nowhere relaxed their efforts to induce the agricultural community to take advantage of the facilities offered by Government for improving the indigenous breed of cattle, it cannot be said

that their endeavours have met with any great general success. In some parts of the Central Provinces the local breed of cattle is no doubt good, but in others it would be much improved by a cross with a fine foreign breed. Large bulls continue to be disliked, and they are perhaps less likely to make a good cross than some of the smaller kinds. The general impression seems to be, that bulls of the Mysore and Berar breeds would be best. In some districts however there are indications that the agriculturists have begun to take an interest in the measure, and this is principally the case in Saugor and Dumoh.

Horses.

301. In these districts also the subject of horse breeding has attracted more interest than anywhere else, except perhaps in Nursingpore and Hoshungabad. The breed of horses in Nursingpore is pretty good, but it is capable of considerable improvement As a general rule there are very few horses, and where, as in the Nagpore Province, there is no absolute deficiency, the breed is very small. There are now 11 Government stallions altogether; but of these, 2 have been reported as unfit for further service. The total number of mares served during the year was 198.

Sheep.

302. Experiments in sheep breeding have been continued, and the sheep farms in the Dumoh and Nagpore districts have been kept up. Some English rams and ewes of the Cheviot breed were imported from England in Nagpore, but they suffered severely during the hot season, and half of them died. Of all breeds tried the Patna and Punjab seem to have been the most successful. In Dumoh also there was considerable mortality among the sheep. Some sheep of the Merino breed were introduced into Jubbulpore from Patna. In the Chutteesgurh Division, where the indigenous breed of sheep is good, it is stated that the great demand for sheep for the supply of Kamptee is injuriously affecting the breed, and that young rams are too much used for breeding purposes. Efforts will be made to induce sheep owners to avoid this cardinal defect in breeding, and to employ only the best rams for this purpose.

## Section XII.—Trade Statistics.

303. The effects of the season on the agricultural out-turn of the year having been noticed in a preceding Section, it will suffice here to summarise briefly the extent of the year's foreign trade, with any changes in the direction of the traffic which may be worthy of mention.

304. The aggregate results of the season were—

Total exterior trade.

| | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|
| Imports ... | 118,969 | 6,687,052 |
| Exports .. | 90,725 | 5,119,640 |
| Total .. | 209,684 | 11,806,692 |

or deducting through traffic, Government stores and Railway material, equal to—

| | | *Tons* | *Value £.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | .. | 108,115 | 3,245,135 |
| Exports | ... | 88,317 | 2,865,762 |
| TOTAL | .. | 196,432 | 6,110,897 |

which compared with previous years, taking Imports and Exports together—

Compared with previous years.

| | | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 | ... | 102,341 | 3,909,008 |
| 1864-65 | .. | 134,719 | 4,386,251 |
| 1865-66 | .. | 136,265 | 5,519,766 |
| 1866-67 | .. | 175,561 | 6,517,864 |
| 1867-68 | .. | 196,432 | 6,110,897 |

shows some increase in the tonnage, due to the export of larger quantities of grain and other heavy goods of comparatively small value, with a decrease in the total value of the year's transactions arising from a diminished export of cotton of high value and small weight.

Direction of the trade.

305. The following comparisons will show in what direction this aggregate trade flows into and out of the Central Provinces, with the annual progressive increase or decrease in each, thus—

WESTERN TRADE WITH BERAR AND BOMBAY.

| | | *Tons.* | *Value £.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 | ... | 31,254 | 1,624,396 |
| 1864-65 | .. | 42,250 | 2,239,147 |
| 1865-66 | ... | 70,788 | 3,600,287 |
| 1866-67 | ... | 103,007 | 3,616,721 |
| 1867-68 | .. | 96,392 | 3,086,920 |

NORTHERN TRADE WITH MALWA, CENTRAL INDIA AND CALCUTTA.

| | | *Tons.* | *Value £.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 | | 57,335 | 1,987,414 |
| 1864-65 | ... | 66,579 | 1,885,348 |
| 1865-66 | .. | 47,656 | 1,540,388 |
| 1866-67 | .. | 48,862 | 2,628,454 |
| 1867-68 | .. | 74,457 | 2,730,344 |

SOUTHERN TRADE WITH MADRAS AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

| | *Tons.* | *Value £.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 .. | 2,238 | 40,265 |
| 1864-65 .. | 1,843 | 31,936 |
| 1865-66 .. | 3,529 | 1,44,642 |
| 1866-67 ... | 2,326 | 53,016 |
| 1867-68 ... | 4,876 | 59,663 |

EASTERN TRADE WITH THE COAST DISTRICTS OF GANJAM AND CUTTACK AND NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY OF BENGAL.

| | *Tons.* | *Value £.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 .. | 11,514 | 256,933 |
| 1864-65 .. | 23,973 | 229,820 |
| 1865-66 ... | 14,357 | 234,448 |
| 1866-67 .. | 21,366 | 219,673 |
| 1867-68 ... | 20,707 | 233,970 |

306. Thus it will be seen that while there has been some falling off in the Western trade with Bombay, principally in the item of cotton, there has been some gain to the Northern trade in the items of sugar, cotton, and grain. The increase in the Southern trade is in the bulky item of timber which is floated down the Godavery annually in large quantities. The Eastern trade has been maintained at the maximum of previous years.

Articles entering into this trade.

307. The principal articles entering into this foreign trade may be tabulated thus:—

| | IMPORTS. | | EXPORTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Maunds.* | *Rupees.* | *Maunds.* | *Rupees.* |
| Cotton... .. ... | 59,724 | 8,45,434 | 195,111 | 35,09,436 |
| Sugar ... ... .. | 326,702 | 40,80,817 | 140,922 | 16,57,833 |
| Salt ... ... .. | 858,797 | 40,95,426 | 55,479 | 3,52,728 |
| Grain .. .. .. | 420,706 | 9,81,914 | 1,119,665 | 29,90,943 |
| Oilseeds ... .. | 90,495 | 3,35,366 | 16,252 | 69,055 |
| Metals and Hardware .. .. .. | 201,760 | 52,00,125 | 75,600 | 13,63,951 |
| English piece-goods. | 101,474 | 94,31,978 | 46,818 | 56,05,531 |
| Miscellaneous European goods ... | 54,719 | 22,49,559 | 37,066 | 25,55,901 |
| Country cloth .. | 16,543 | 8,78,277 | 61,582 | 54,00,932 |
| Silk and Silk Cocoons ... .. | 2,791 | 18,65,267 | 535 | 1,03,774 |
| Horses, cattle, and sheep ... .. | No. 117,102 | 11,09,246 | 33,677 | 3,90,171 |
| Cocoanuts .. .. | 164,520 | 18,70,851 | 48,726 | 6,71,044 |

Increase and decrease.

308. The salt imports, though a little below the aggregate of the previous year, was above the average of years preceding. The opening of the East India Railway to Jubbulpore has made that town for the time being the emporium of the sugar trade, and both imports and exports into Malwa have nearly doubled themselves. There was a considerable through traffic in English piece-goods between Bombay and Malwa, but the quantity retained for home consumption was greater than before. The exports of country manufactured cloth also show some increase, but at diminished prices. The cattle trade was not so brisk as in the previous year. The cotton exports, which annually averaged about thirty-three million pounds, fell to below sixteen million pounds, the average prices being as low as 5½*d.* per lb. More activity was shown in the grain trade than in any preceding year, notwithstanding bad harvests in some places, and despite the low prices prevailing. The trade in cocoanuts from the Eastern Coast has now changed completely to the Western Presidency, and has increased from 5½ lakhs of rupees to nearly 12 lakhs of rupees worth.

# CHAPTER XIV.

## CONCLUSION.

309. It remains to notice briefly the services of Officers who have merited special mention.

310. Mr. J. S. Campbell, who had held the office of Judicial Commissioner for four years, has left the Province, perhaps not to return. It would be difficult to add anything to the record of his services, as it has appeared year by year; but the admitted improvement of the Courts during his incumbency is perhaps the most real tribute to his merits. It is certain that the strictness and vigour of his supervision were precisely the qualities required to secure uniformity and promptitude in the Courts of a new Province. Mr. Campbell was very efficiently replaced during five months by Mr. R. E. Egerton, who also rendered specially good service as Commissioner of Nagpore, and is now officiating as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. The Registrarship has been effectively held by Mr. J. W. Neill, a very promising officer.

311. Mr. C. E. Bernard has been obliged by ill-health to take leave to England after carrying on the duties of Secretary for nearly four years with entire efficiency and ability. His services have received a well merited acknowledgment from the Supreme Government in his promotion to an Officiating Commissionership. He has been succeeded by Mr. C. Grant, who formerly distinguished himself in these Provinces as Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore and Jubbulpore, and promises to make an excellent Secretary. My best thanks are already due to him for the able manner in which he has drawn up this Report.

312. Lieutenant A. Bloomfield has continued to render good service as Assistant Secretary.

313. Among Divisional Commissioners, Major H. Mackenzie has been selected for the post of Judicial Commissioner, in recognition of his successful administration of his division. Colonel J. K. Spence has continued to carry on his duties with judgment and assiduity.

314. Among Deputy Commissioners, Mr. W. M. Low and Colonel J. N. H. Maclean have been distinguished by promotion to Officiating Commissionerships. Major A. B. Cumberlege, Mr. W. B. Jones, Captain C. B. Lucie Smith, and Captain H. F. Newmarch also deserve prominent mention. The following Officers have also shown ability in the officiating charge of districts:—Mr. H. Read, Captain J. L. Loch, Captain H. C. E. Ward (who has also proved himself a capital Settlement Officer), Cap-

tain E. R. H. Twyford, and Lieutenant M. M. Bowie. Among Assistant Commissioners, the following are specially mentioned:—Lieutenant J. Ducat, Mr. A. M. Russell, Captain H. I. Lugard, Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Lieutenant W. Vertue, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, and Mr. T. Drysdale.

315. In the Settlement Department Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, and Lieutenant J. Forsyth have shown themselves able and valuable Officers.

316. Colonel F. L. Magniac has carried on his double duties as Registrar-General of Assurances and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore very efficiently. Major E. M. Playfair has rendered good service as Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee, and Captain H. I. Lugard has filled the same office at Saugor satisfactorily.

317. Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, the following have been most useful :—Sheo Pershad, Sookhlal Singh, Oulad Hosein, Mr. D. A. Cameron, Ali Hosein Khan, Beressur Dutt, Mr. S. Hennessy, and Mahomed Boodun.

318. Of purely ministerial officers the most valuable has been Mr. G. Barclay, Superintendent of the Secretariat; but Mr. W. A. Russell and Mr. J. S. Hannagan, Superintendents of the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Commissioner's offices, are also highly spoken of. Baboo Nobin Chundur Bunerjeea, Superintendent of the Settlement Commissioner's office, has also done good service.

319. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Taylor has supervised the Police Administration with ability, and has shown much tact in the maintenance of sound and easy relations between the Officers of his department and the Magistrates. Among his subordinates the following are selected for mention :—

320. Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Moxon, Major F. G. Steuart, Captain W. J. Morris, Captain S. S. Sutherland, Captain H. Fraser, and Captain T. E. Vandergucht.

321. Major P. Dods, the Inspector General of Education, has carried on the duties of his department with his usual efficiency. He has been ably seconded by Mr. C. Browning,—Inspector of the Southern Circle.

322. The Inspectorship of Jails and Dispensaries has been held by Dr. R. T. Abbott, who has continued to show himself thoroughly alive to the requirements of his position.

323. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ranken has carried on the management of the Thug establishments and the Central Jail at Jubbulpore with entire efficiency. The Nagpore Central Jail has been very successfully managed by Dr. J. Law. And Dr. P. Cullen and Dr. D. W. Trimnell have done much to place the institutions at Hoshungabad and Raepore on a sound and satisfactory footing.

324. In the Department of Account Mr. W. Biss, Deputy Accountant General, has rendered good service to the Administration by his efficient conduct of his duties. The operations of the Nagpore Currency have been carried on satisfactorily by Mr. G. W. Cline, LL.D.

325. In the Department Public Works, the office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner was held during the year by Major C. Pollard, who has proved himself in every respect a most valuable and highly efficient officer, and to whom my most cordial acknowledgments are due. The following Officers have a claim to special commendation. Among Superintending Engineers, Major F. Haig, R. E., and Mr. C. J. Campbell, C. E., Superintendent of works, and Major A. Allen, S. C.

326. Among Executive Engineers,—Captain H. R. Faber, Mr. F. O'Callaghan, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. T. Vanstavern and Mr. F. Johnston.

327. Among Assistant Engineers, Lieutenant A. C. B. Wither, Lieutenant C. E. Shepherd, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. J. H. Sieveking, Mr. J. Whiting (Sub-Engineer). Major B. J. C. Prior has scrutinised and controlled the accounts of the Department with accuracy and efficiency, and Captain J. H. Bedford has proved a very useful Under-Secretary.

328. In the Forest Department the probable transfer of Major G. F. Pearson to the North-Western Provinces will be a real loss to the Administration, which has now benefited for six years, as well in other departments, as in that under his especial charge, by his energy and by the breadth of his views.

329. Among his subordinates the following have done good service; Lieutenant J. C. Doveton, Lieutenant W. Douglas, Mr. W. Jacob and Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, V. C..

330. Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac has deserved well not only of the Administration, but of all engaged in the cotton trade, by his successful efforts to foster and improve cotton cultivation, and to regulate the cotton traffic.

331. Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B. has supervised the Customs Department with his known ability, and he has been successfully seconded by Mr. F. W. Vere, Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

332. Mr. C. W. Hutchinson's supervision of the Post Office has been attended with excellent result;—especially he has done much to improve internal postal communications. Mr. F. J. Jordan, Superintendent of mails, is well spoken of.

333. In the Professional Survey Department the thanks of the Administration are due to Major R. E. Oakes, Lieutenant F. Coddington and Mr. R. B. Smart.

334. Among medical officers Dr. S. C. Townsend has earned well-merited promotion to the position of Sanitary Commissioner. Dr. J. Brake has shown much zeal and aptitude in promoting vaccination.

335. Of Civil Surgeons the following deserve mention:—Dr. W. R. Rice, Dr. J. F. Barter, Mr. J. E. Harrison, and Mr. T. King.

NAGPORE:
*26th August* 1868.

J. H. MORRIS.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

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# I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

## A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Taking the Provinces as a whole, they extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelcund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Scindia's dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State, under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals and the north-west Frontier Agency, and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed; the extent to which it has been completed will be found in Statement I. E. 1. in Appendix. The area, character of the surface, and climate of the Central Provinces are described in the first three tables of the following series of Statistical returns.

# A. 1—Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

| Principal geographical divisions of territory. | | Total area in square miles. | | | | Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres. | | | Communications, mileage of. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cultivated. | Waste | | Total. | Remaining last year. | Sold or granted during the year. | Remaining at close of year. | Water—distinguishing navigable rivers and canals. | Made roads, 1st, 2nd 3rd class. | Railroads. |
| | | | Culturable. | Unculturable. | | | | | | | |
| BRITISH POSSESSIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Trans-Nerbudda districts* | Saugor .. | 1 083 | 2 057 | 865 | 4 005 | 442 231 | 1 695 | 440 536 | 0 | 62 2nd | none |
| | Dumoh .. | 619 | 597 | 1 241 | 2 457 | 74 418 | 4 928 | 69 490 | 0 | 80 do. 160 3rd | do |
| *Nerbudda valley districts* .. | Jubbulpore .. | 1 441¼ | 1 323¼ | 1 504½ | 4 269 | 312 000 | 7 505 | 304 495 | none | 333 | 66 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 893 | 391 | 632 | 1 916 | 123 115 | .. | 123 115 | *b* 166 | 88 | not yet opened |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 2 351 | 752 | 894 | 3 997 | 1 040 865 | ... | 1 040 865 | none | 200 | |
| | Nimar .. | 444 | 1 000 | 1 250 | 2 694 | 657 280 | 1 180 | 656 100 | do | 113 | 75 |
| *Sautpoora hill districts* .. | Mundla .. | 628 | 860 | 4 150 | 5 638 | 3 206 400 | 25 192 | 3 181 208 | none | none | none |
| | Balaghat .. | 341 | 469 | 2 012 | 2 608 | 217 112 | 35 909 | 181 203 | *c* 95 | do | do |
| | Seonee .. | 1 008 | 716 | 1 884 | 3 608 | 686 031 | 12 209 | 673 822 | none | do | do |
| | Chindwara .. | 942 | 762 | 2 328 | 4 032 | 494 042 | 200 | 493 842 | *d* 65 | 25 | do |
| | Baitool .. | 1 040 | 1 332 | 1 491 | 3 863 | 303 555 | 3 250 | 300 305 | none | 200 | do |
| *Nagpore plain districts, in valleys of Wurdah & Wyngunga* | Nagpore ... | 1 793¾ | 769 | 1 171½ | 3 734¼ | 94 348 | 8 123 | 86 224 | none | 174½ 2nd | 21 |
| | Bhundara .. | 1 279 | 1 134 | 1 509 | 3 922 | 380 766 | 45 171 | 335 595 | *e* 245 | 58 2nd | none |
| | Chanda .. | 1 077 | 4 461 | 4 462 | 10 000 | 2 855 680 | 394½ | 2 855 285½ | *f* 194 | 47 2nd | none |
| | Wurdah .. | 1 359 | 447 | 586 | 2 392 | 112 512 | .. | 112 512 | none | none | 49 |
| *Chutteesgurh plateau districts* ... | Raepore .. | 2 973 | 3 835 | 1 645 | 8 453 | 851 618 | .. | 851 618 | | 17 | none |
| | Belaspore ... | 1 894 | 2 104 | 3 133 | 7 131 | 402 089 | .. | 403 089 | *g* 25 | (*h*) none | do |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumbulpore district, on the Mahanuddy .. | 2 520 | 1 432 | 1 680 | 5 632 | Waste land not demarcated | | | *i* 90 | do | do |
| Upper Godavery district ... | 73 | 1 329 | 872 | 2 274 | 1 059 717 | .. | 1 059 717 | 395 | do | do |
| Total British .. | 23 759 | 25 770 | 33 310 | 82 839 | 13 214 779 | 145 756½ | 13 069 022½ | 1 255 | 1 557 | 211 |
| NATIVE STATES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bustar .. | 316 | 3 141 | 9 605 | 13 062 | .. | .. | .. | none | none | none |
| Kharonde .. | 1 800 | 250 | 750 | 2 800 | .. | .. | .. | do | do | do |
| Raegurh-Burgurh | 600 | 100 | 300 | 1 000 | .. | .. | .. | do | do | do |
| Sarungurh ... | 400 | 25 | 75 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | do | do | do |
| Patna .. | 1 680 | 205 | 615 | 2 500 | .. | .. | .. | do | do | do |
| Sonepore .. | 600 | 125 | 275 | 1 000 | .. | .. | .. | do | do | do |
| Rehracole .. | 500 | 75 | 225 | 800 | .. | .. | .. | do | do | do |
| Bamra .. | 1 500 | 250 | 750 | 2 500 | .. | .. | .. | do | do | do |
| Suktee .. | 41 | 47 | 27 | 115 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kawurdah .. | 156 | 312 | 443 | 911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kondka or Choee Kuzan | 127 | 37 | 9 | 173 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kakeir .. | 145 | 171 | 684 | 1 000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khyragurh .. | 546½ | 317 | 76 | 939½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nandgaon .. | 511½ | 278 | 94 | 883½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mukrai .. | 104 | 53 | 58 | 215 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| Total Native States .. | 9 027 | *5 386 | *13 986 | 28 399 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| Grand total .. | 32 786 | 31 156 | 47 299 | 111 238 | 13 214 779 | 145 756½ | 13 069 022½ | 1 255 | 1 568 | 211 |

*b* During rains by Nerbudda, Sheir and Oomur. *c* During rains. *d* During rains by Pench and Kunhan. *e* By Wyngunga, Bagh and Choolbund rivers during the rains. *f* By Wyngunga and Wurdah rivers at certain season *g* By Mahanuddee river. *h* 200 miles raised weather road. *i* By Mahanuddee river.

*Estimated.

## A. 2.—Character of the surface.

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native Territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.* | The most prominent mountain ranges in these Provinces are the Sautpooras, south of, but running parallel with, the Nerbudda river from east to west, from its source on the table-lands of Ummerkuntuk, on the eastern frontier of Mundla, to its exit on the westernmost borders of Nimar. From Ummerkuntuk, 3,328 feet above the level of the sea, the most eastern and highest point in the range, an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Salee Tekree hills in the Bhundara district, thus forming as it were the head of the range, whose tortuous length narrowing as it proceeds westward, and diversified by broad table-lands, low lying valleys, dorsal ridges and rugged peaks, terminates on the western frontier in these Provinces at the famous hill-fortress of Asseergurh in Nimar. The total length of the range may be said to be 300 miles, with an average breadth of about 60 miles, making the entire mountainous area about 18,000 square miles. Some of the highest points in the range are:—<br>Chilpee, 2,600 feet above sea level.<br>Rajadhar, 2,480 „ „<br>Chowradadur, 3,320 „ „<br>Karinjia, 2,696 „ „ | The entire range, except 215 square miles forming the Mukrai State, is in British territory, and comprises the civil districts of Mundla, Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool, with parts of Nimar. | *Soils.*<br>The prevailing soil is basaltic, called "regur," "kabur," &c., formed by disintegrated trap, which commences at Ummerkuntuk and forms the plateau of Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool. The trap is over large tracts of country overlaid by laterite.<br>*Minerals.*<br>Iron ore is found in many places in the Mundla district, especially in the |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khamla | 3,700 | „ | in Baitool. |
| Dhoopgurh | about 4,000 | „ | in Hoshungabad. |

The slope of the range is—in the Mundla district, mainly towards the north; a succession of table lands leading down to the basin of the Nerbudda; in the Seonee district the slope of the country from the confines of Chindwara to a line drawn due north and south through the ghat range, which is parallel to the valley of the Bunjur river,—is from north to south. Between that range and the valley of the Phen river it is from south to north. On the whole, there is a fall from east to west. Proceeding westwards into the Chindwara district the slope is mainly towards the south. In the Baitool district the conditions are somewhat the same, the main chain of the Sautpooras lying to the extreme north, with extensive rolling plateaus descending into the low country on the south. The Mooltye plateau in this district is the watershed of the Taptee, the Wurdah, and the Bail rivers, the former flowing westwards along the southern base of the Sautpooras, during their continuation into Nimar and beyond, the latter flowing south and south-east into the plains of Nagpore.

The geological structure of the range is very complicated. At the base, exposed in the beds of the various tributaries of the Nerbudda, especially the Seeta Riva, the Towa, and the Machna, are found the rock series called by the geological Survey the "Lower Damoodas." They are also exposed on the southern slopes of the range, at Oomrait near Chindwara, on a small affluent of the Pench. They belong to the coal measures of India, and are distinguished by a preponderance of simple fronded ferns. Overlying these in several localities both north eastern portions. It is worked in numerous villages by a class of people called "Aggureas," and is sent to market in a very crude state. Limestone is abundant, and charcoal can be obtained where the ore is found. In Seonee gold is found and washed in small quantities in the Bunjur river by a class of people called 'Soonjbirs.' Iron is found in the valleys of the Mahra and Ooskal, and mica or talc in the Bunjur valley. In Chindwara coal exists in

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued).* | and south of the Nerbudda, are other strata yielding coal. More extensively spread are the Mahadeva rocks, which form the great mass of the Puchmurree hills. They contain a few fern stems and are remarkable for bands of coarse iron ore passing irregularly through them. Their age is supposed to be the upper Cretaceous. Above these are found the beds which have been called the Taklee series, which follow the same course along the northern face of the Sautpooras as the carbonaceous strata. They include sandstone, red shales, argillaceous limestone, and green and purplish clays. The trap formation mainly constitutes the table-lands of all the four hill districts. With the metamorphic rocks it is in many tracts overlaid by laterite.<br><br>The different plateaus and valleys may be thus briefly described. In the Mundla district there are four principal upland valleys, each sending down a feeder to the Nerbudda; to the west lies the valley of the Bunjur; in the centre the valleys of the Halone, the Phen, and the Bormeyr; to the east the valleys of the Khurmeyr, Chirkar, and Seonee; and to the north-west the valley of the Suljee. The eastern valleys have an elevation superior to those of the west. The portion of the district east of the Chirkar river is an exceedingly rich and highly culturable plain. The western | | several places in the Pench valley; and one of the mines is being worked by an European. The mineral is also found in the Baitool district along the beds of the Machna and Towa rivers, but not so as to give promise of profitable working.<br><br>*Products* (1) *Forest.*<br><br>Lac, tussa silk cocoons, gums edible and medicinal, honey, wax, |

and southern sides of the district between the Khurmeyr and Bormeyr rivers present a rugged mass of bare and lofty mountains hurled together by volcanic action; the general formation being basaltic intermixed with laterite, with which the higher peaks are capped. There is a lofty range of hills between the Chirkar and Khurmeyr. The country between this range of hills and the Nerbudda forms the talooka of Rameepore, which contains an area of about 217 square miles. It is an undulating plain watered by numerous streams, but almost entirely destitute of trees and shrubs. On the east of this volcanically formed country several fine "dadurs" or plateaus, and rich valleys, especially those of Soneteerat and Kurmundul, occur. These valleys are well watered, and sheltered from the winds; and here, even in April, the streams are fringed with verdant grass. The Chowradadur plateau, with an area of about six square miles, is probably one of the most favorable spots for an European settler in the whole Mundla district. This plateau overlooks the Lumnee valley, situated at the extreme eastern corner of the district on the south side and beyond the ghat range. It forms a sub-talooka, and contains about 100 square miles. The valley is filled with dense jungle, and contains only two or three Bygah villages. It is the resort of wild buffaloes, and of all kinds of deer and beasts of prey. It is entirely uncultivated, and it is thought would prove a good site for a coffee plantation. The Bunjur valley, running partly into the Seonee district, has two large open plains at Baihur and Bheemlat well watered. The Halone valley is approached from the Bunjur valley by the Gara ghats, which form the eastern mar-

wild arrowroot, roots and barks used as dyes and for tanning, the kaunsa grass, which yields a medicinal oil, bunslochun—a crystallized salt found in the bamboo, and believed to be a febrifuge. These are more or less common to all the four districts on the range.

(2) *Agricultural.*

The agricultural products of these uplands are similar to those of the plains. Wheat and rice are the principal crops raised; sugarcane is largely cultiva-

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued).* | gin of the Bunjur. At Bichia it opens into a fine open and fertile plain, some 15 miles long by 5 broad. It is even better watered than the valley of the Bunjur. The valley of the Bormeyr resembles that of the Khurmeyr above described. It has a general elevation of about 2,500 feet above sea level, and has a pleasant climate. The Googree talooka is a portion of the lower part of the valley of the Bormeyr. The Mowye is a talooka considerably to the east of Googree, and contains the remains of former very extensive irrigation works. About Mowye there are said to be 120 tanks, some of considerable size, but all out of repair. The Thondah talooka lies to the west of Bichia, consisting of low hills and elevated plains and valleys. North of the Nerbudda the largest talooka in this district is Shahpoor. The country is even more hilly and less watered than that to the south. But there are some fine open plains in the neighbourhood of Shahpoor, at Shahpoorah, and in Niwas. In the Seonee district, the plateaus of Seonee and Lucknadown have a varying height of from 1,800 feet to 2,200 feet, well cultivated and clear of jungle. The valley of the Bangunga may be said to commence after the confluence of the waters of the Bangunga and the Thanwur. It is of ever varying breadth, widening into bays of considerable extent, and anon it is contracted by spurs from the hills which run almost to the | | ted in all four districts; but the opium cultivation is peculiar to Chindwara and Baitool. The field cultilvation of the potato in the Chindwara district is worthy of mention. |

river's bank. The first basin includes the Bhunsa Bhar forest, unreclaimed. The second bay includes Thema and a part of Mhow, and is about 5 miles across, and well watered. The third basin includes Nursingha, and is here of considerable extent and well watered. South of this basin the hills run parallel to, and at a short distance from, the banks of the river until the embouchure of the Ooskal and Nahra rivers, where the fourth basin occurs. The Paraswara plateau separates the valleys of the Bangunga and the Bunjur, and has a general width of between 6 and 10 miles, well watered. The Phen valley is more open than the Halone, to which it is nearly parallel. The valleys of the Ooskal and Nahra are narrow, but in one or two places there are open plains. In the Chindwara district the principal upland valleys are those of the Pench and Kolbira. In many places they present broad open plains about Chand, Chindwara, and Chowrye, highly cultivated and well watered. The general elevation is about 2,200 feet. Less open are the valleys which follow the course of the Kunhan river through Deogurh before its descent into the plains. The plateau of the Puchmurree, 3,500 feet above sea level, is said to be 12 square miles in extent. The scenery is of surpassing beauty and variety. Through the centre of the plateau there flows a fine clear stream for the greater portion of the year, which appears at one time to have been bunded for the storage of water. The plateau presents many advantages for the establishment of a sanitarium, and is easily reached on the north from Bhunkheree, a railway station 35 miles distant. On the south it is separated from the great Sautpoora chain by the valley of the Deinwa. Another plateau, the Mohtoor,

| Nature of the different tracts | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.*—(*Continued.*) | 3,200 feet, though somewhat inferior in some respects, has many of the characteristics of the higher Puchmurrees as a sanitarium, and is easily accessible from the south. And lastly, in the Baitool district the Machna and Sampni rivers traverse a broad level basin of rich soil whereon is situated the chief town of Baitool. It is shut in by abrupt lines of stony hills on all sides but the west, where it is bounded by the deep valley of the Taptee. It is almost entirely under cultivation. The Mooltye plateau is on the south, of considerable extent, and noted for its cultivation of opium and sugarcane. The only plateau at a high level in this district is the hill of Khamla in the south-west corner of the district, said to be a little below 3,700 feet, the general height of the Gawilgurh hills, with which it is connected. The absence of water on the plateau must prevent its being selected as a sanitarium however desirable it otherwise may be as a place of residence, being as it is out of the reach of hot winds. | | |
| | The principal ranges in the Jubbulpore district at the head of the Nerbudda valley,* are the Bhaner, the Kymore, and the Bhitreegurh. The Bhaner range enters the district in the neighbourhood of Heerapore, and forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda and its affluent the Hirun. The highest peak is Kaloombur, 2,544 feet above sea le- | Wholly in British territory. | **Soils* In the valley of the Nerbudda black loamy soil prevails, in other places there is a thick deposit |

vel. The Kymore range runs nearly parallel with the Bhaner, and in close propinquity, attaining a height of 2,300 feet. South of the Nerbudda the district is broken up by spurs of the Sautpoora range. Beside these there are detached groups of hills, *viz.* the Suttee pahar near Sleemanabad, the Bijooa hills in the Sehora Tehseel, the Nagur hills on the borders between Jubbulpore and Mundla, and a low range called the Kynjooa in Bijeragogurh.

The other mountainous and elevated tracts of the Central Provinces may now be briefly described. A portion of the Meikul range skirts the frontiers of Mundla and Jubbulpore districts on the north-east and merges into the Sautpooras at Ummerkuntuk. From this terminal ridge a section of the Vindhya range runs along the northern boundary of Belaspore, till it enters the Chota Nagpore territory on the east. Nowhere in this district does the range attain a higher elevation than 2,000 feet. The Laffa hill belonging to this range is however over 3,000 feet high, and possesses an area of tableland three square miles in extent, with the remains of ancient habitation. After reaching Korba, a low range runs south into the district eastward of the Husdoo river till the hills reach the valley of the Mahanuddee eastward of Seoreenarrain; then reappearing on the opposite side of the Mahanuddee they continue close to the eastern branch of that river till they connect themselves with that great southern range from which the Mahanuddee takes its rise, and which divides it from the Bustar State. The "great plateau of Chutteesgurh", †comprising the districts of Belaspore and Raepore with their Dependencies, is bounded on the north and east as above described. On the west it is flanked by the

Of the total area of Chuteesgurh 14,000 square miles are in British territory, and 8,000 in the eight Feudatory states attached to it.

of pale brownish coloured alluvium.

*Minerals*

Coal of inferior quality is found in several places, and there are some well known iron mines worked after the native method. The limestone of the hills at Bheraghat is popularly known as the "marble rocks'.

*Products*

The forest products are those common to other districts, and so are the agricutural, the principal crop being wheat.

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts (Continued.)* | ridge commencing at Ummerkuntuk and ending at the point known as the Salee Takree hills; from which point again low detached spurs skirt the western frontier till they become blended in the Mahanuddee range. The total area of this tract including hill, forest, and plain may amount to 22,000 square miles and may be separated into the following distinctive tracts:—(1) the valley of the Sheonath and the tract between that river and the Salee Tekree hills; (2) the tract between the Sheonath and Husdoo rivers; (3) the tract between the Sheonath and the Mahanuddee; and (4) the tract south of Raepore extending downwards towards the Mahanuddee.<br>In the Sumbulpore plain—which may be called the valley of the Mahanuddee,—the most noticable hill range is what is known as the Barapahar, covering an area of some 100 square miles, and bordering the Mahanuddee to the south of Pudumpore. The formation is trap, and the highest point about 2,200 feet above the level of the plain. The Jhurgathee range extends from the Ebe river to the zemindaree of Lehra, some 15 miles. The Bodapoli range runs for some 23 miles along the left bank of the Mahanuddee between the khalsa and the State of Rehracole; connected with it is a range running east and west on the immediate borders of Rehracole. In Pudumpore the Jargaon range runs from east to north-west for 10 miles. Among the most | | †*Soils.*<br>The tract between the Sheonath and Husdoo has a darkish clayey soil producing abundant harvests of rice, wheat, and pulses. Between the Sheonath and Mahanuddee the soil is reddish; south of Raepore it is similar to that last mentioned.<br>*Minerals.*<br>Belaspore, Iron ore plentiful and readily worked. The Vyndias suppos- |

roted hills in the Gurjat States is a large range in Phooljhur connected on the north side with the Barapahar range. Another vast range divides Phooljhur and Borasambar from Patna. On the east of Kharonde is a range which runs nearly the whole distance of that State from north to south, and is said to be 2,500 feet above the level of the plain. These tracts are not yet surveyed. The valley of the Mahanuddee proper is of ever varying dimensions, in places opening out into extensive cultivated plains, and anon contracted to the river's bank by the encroachment of hills. The tracts directly administered by the Government, which are surrounded by a circle of Zemindaree estates, sixteen in number, have an area estimated at 5,632 square miles, and these again are encircled by Gurjat States, whose area is computed at 10,000 square miles, thus making the total area of the Sumbulpore tract 15,632 square miles.

Next in order to be described is the Bustar Dependency,* forming the extreme south-eastern portion of the Central Provinces. The eastern portion of the State is an elevated plateau about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the western and southern portions are below 1,000 feet. The plateau extends on the south to the Tangree Dongree and Toolsee Dongree hills, on the west as far as the hills between Nagatoka and Barsoor, on the north to where the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers have their rise, and to the east it extends beyond the boundary of Jeypore as far as the Eastern ghats. The total area of the entire tract is computed at 13,062 square miles.

Immediately on the west of this State, along the left bank of the Godavery river lies the British district of

The whole in Native territory.

Wholly in British territory.

ed to have coal in some quantity as it is exposed in the Husdoo and neighbourhood. In Raepore iron ore is principally worked in Lohara and Parsuda on the Jonk.

*Products.*

The forest products are similar to those stated for Mundla, —lac and the silk cocoon being largely gathered for export. The agricultural resources of the tract are immense, so much so that Chutteesgurh is popularly styled the granary of the Nagpore and Berar country.

## A. 2.—*(Continued.)*

| Nature of the different tracts. | Names, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory | Prevailing soil, minerals and products |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued.)* | "Upper Godavery" comprising six talooks with an area about 2,274 square miles. These talooks may be said to form a strip of level country lying between the Godavery and a range of hills which separate them from the Bustar Dependency.<br>The detached hill ranges in the Chanda district are the Panabaras, Ambagurh Chowky, Kotegul and Rangee ranges, and the Perzagurh, Chimoor, Mhool, Soorjagurh and Dewulmurree hills. In the Wurdah district a low range of hills lies on its northern frontier, rising in places to a height at Mallagaon of 1,726 feet, Nandgaon 1,874 feet, and Gurramsoor 2,186 feet. In the Nagpore district a low range runs along the north-western frontier averaging about 12 miles broad including the Tekaree hill 1,668 feet, on the south of this range lies the sacred hill of Ramtek (1,400 feet.) Another range runs along the western and southern frontier including the hill of Kurkee rising 2,000 feet, the highest elevation in the district. A third range bisects the Katole Tehseel forming a connecting link between the two hill divisions just described. In the Bhundara district the Salee Tekree or Lanjee hills, the most southern outwork of the great Sautpoor chain, stand on its northern frontier. There are other ridges and clusters of hills in various parts of the district such as the Ambaghur, the Bullahi, the Nowagaon. But as the tracts comprised within the four districts here | Wholly in British territory. | *Soil.*<br>Light clay with an admixture of sand suited for rice and wet crops. The proportion of black cotton soil is small.<br>Iron ore is found and worked in several places, especially near the Baila Deela hills, and in the valley of the Joreewag river. Gold is found in small quantities in the Kotree river by a class of people called Sonjurees. The forest products are similar to those elsewhere described, |

mentioned form the valleys of the Wurdah and Wyngunga, they will be found more properly described as the great plain of Nagpore under its appropriate heading next following.

---

*Plains.*

The valley of the Wurdah comprises the districts of Nagpore and Wurdah, south of or below the Sautpoora range of hills. On the west it is bounded by the river Wurdah, which separates it from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. The flat unvarying champaign of unbroken cultivation contrasts strangely with the stony, jungly, rugged, and undulating tracts around it. Demarcated by the low hill ranges already described, the plain tracts in the Nagpore district lie, first, in the western half of the Katole sub-division, and contains the most highly cultivated land in the district with an area of about 300 square miles sloping towards the Wurdah river on the west; secondly, the tract lying between the Sautpooras on the north, to the confines of Bhundara and Chanda on the east and south-east, in extent about 2,000 square miles with a general slope towards the Wyngunga on the south-east; and thirdly, a strip of rich cultivated country, lying between the hills on the south and the borders of the district, of from 4 to 10 miles in breadth, and in length from south-east to north-west about 24 miles. It is along the left bank of the Wurdah river that there is situated the great "Cotton field" of the Central Provinces. In the north where the river debouches from the Sautpooras, the cotton cultivation consists of a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strip widens as it proceeds southward into the Wurdah district,

Situated entirely in British territory.

and the principal agricultural products are rice and sugarcane.

*Soil.*

Mainly black cotton soil.

The forest products are similar to those described for the hill districts of the Sautpooras, and may be said to be gathered in larger amount in the Bhundara and Chanda district than in the Nagpore and Wurdah.

Agricultural produce principally consists of cotton, rice, wheat, maize, and the different descriptions

## A 2.—(*Continued.*)

| Nature of the different tracts. | Names, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Plains.—(Continued.)* | till owing to a semi-circular curve of the river it attains a width of 50 miles at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the well known cotton mart. Here the plain is of black loamy soil cultivated partly with cotton, and partly with wheat and maize. Then the plain gradually becomes narrower and narrower, still hugging the banks of the river, but more and more encroached upon by the brushwood and forest, till it becomes lost a little below the old city of Chanda. At this point the desert and the garden are brought into juxtaposition. On one side of the city there is the black loam and the cotton crops, on the other side there is the barren and unpropitious ground covered with low forest and brushwood, and tenanted by wild beasts. This black soil tract cannot be less than 100 miles in length with a varying breadth covering an area altogether of about 2,000 square miles.<br>The valley of the Wyngunga where the river debouches from the Sautpoora hills is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank opposite the capital of Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth, till it is separated by some hilly country from the valley of the Wurdah. This has been called the great "Plain of Nagpore". On the opposite side of the river the country is more broken or undulating, and but partially cultivated, chiefly by means of irri- | | of pulses; opium and tobacco is also cultivated. In the Nagpore district the cultivation of the orange (sangtra) and the betel leaf; and in the Bhundara district that of the sugarcane are worthy of mention. |

gation from tanks. Further south, the valley in the Chanda district becomes narrower, but continues rich, abounding in rice cultivation and highly irrigated, until at last it joins the Wurdah below Chanda. The feeders of the Wyngunga have valleys of a similar character, in many places opening out into broad bays studded with villages and well cultivated. As the valley of the Wurdah is the cotton field, so the lower valley of the Wyngunga is the rice field of the Central Provinces.

Taking the two valleys together the great plain of the Nagpore country may be stated to be 21,675 square miles in extent, of which 3,666,980 acres, or one-fourth, is under cultivation.

In British territory.

*The next great plain tract to be described is the valley of the Nerbudda. This may be said to commence from the western limit of the Hoshungabad district, (not far from Mhow and Indore), passing through the Nursingpore district on to Jubbulpore. It is bounded on the north by the Vindhyas, and reaches to the Sautpooras, which form its southern boundary. At Jubbulpore it is gradually cut off by the off-shoots of the Sautpoora hills. It is on the whole broad, often having a breadth of 30 miles. Its extreme length may be more than 200 miles, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end. For the most part it is a sheet of excellent cultivation of wheat, sugarcane, and cotton, and is one of the finest parts of the Central Provinces. From Jubbulpore northwards towards Mirzapore there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda valley though it is not permeated by any stream of note. It is about a hundred miles in length and of varying breadth.

*Black cotton soil prevails throughout the valley proper, but above Jubbulpore red soil is of more frequent occurrence.

Forest products, the same as already described.

Wheat is the staple crop, but all the other agricultural products are raised. The Cotton is inferior. The best Sugarcane in the Central Provinces is raised in the Jubbulpore District, and the best wheat in Hoshungabad.

The most promising iron and coal mines in the Central Provinces are in the Nursingpore District. The former at Ten

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Plains—(Continued).* | In fertility it is hardly inferior to the Nerbudda valley. Inclusive of this tract the Nerbudda valley may be said to be 12,453 square miles in extent.<br>Under the category of "plains" may be ranked the districts of Saugor and Dumoh*—an undulating country bordered on the north by the southern face of the Vindhya table-land. Though often either rugged, or arid, or overgrown with jungle, it has much scattered cultivation, and contains many spots of richness and beauty. The total area of this tract is 6,400 square miles, of which 999,976 acres are under cultivation.<br>The last tract to be mentioned is the district of Nimar,† on the westernmost frontiers of the Central Provinces. The northern portion of the tract may be roughly described as a continuation of the long valley between the Nerbudda river and the Sautpooras. Towards the river, though rich in parts and occasionally bearing marks of perished wealth and greatness, this tract is still desolate and wild. Nearer the base of the hill range, the country forms itself into a large natural basin of fertile land highly cultivated. South of this again, the Sautpooras run from east to west pierced by the Taptee river, which as it were rends them in twain, opening out at first narrow and then broader valleys, until near the city of Boorhanpore there is a fine open tract between the divided ranges. On the northern section of the range near Khundwa is the | Wholly in British territory. | dookheera and the latter at Burkoe are worked by an European Company under license,<br>* The richer black soils predominate in the open valleys.<br>Forest products, as before.<br>In mineral products the tract is comparatively poor. Iron is found, but is considered of inferior quality. Very good building stone and slate are found. The staple crop is wheat.<br>†*Soil.* Black soil predominates in the plains.—A. |

fortress of Asseergurh, commanding one of the main lines of communication through the Peninsula. South of Boorhanpore the valley of the Taptee, some 20 miles broad, is bounded by the hills which form the southern section of the Range. These hills gradually slope down towards the Poorna river, which separates Nimar from Berar and from Kandeish. No accurate survey has yet been made, but the district may be estimated in round numbers at 3,500 square miles, of which about 300,000 acres are cultivated.

lighter and poorer soil on the higher levels.

*Minerals.* Iron ore of good quality in abundance.

*Forest products.* The same as elsewhere.

*Agricultural.* Ditto.

*Forests.*

Beginning with the Mundla district, at the head of the Sautpoora range, there are—(1). The sâl forests of Mokulpore and Purtabgurh extending along the northern limits of the valley of the Bormeyr from a little south of Ramgurh to its sources in the hills bordering on Chutteesgurh ; also along the Meikul range to Ummerkuntuk through the greater part of the valley of the Khurmeyr and on either bank of the rivers Seonee, Toorar, Sonteerath, Khurmundal and Tar. (2). The Raegurh-Bichia sâl forest along the river Phen, an affluent of the Halone, and all along the range of hills forming the border of the district between the Chilpee ghat to the west, and the source of the Bormeyr to the east. (3). The teak forests of the Jugmundul and Ghogree, of Singharpore and Katowlea, lying along the plateau of the Jugmundul range, down its southern face and some extent of the country below, as well as the valley of the Bormeyr up to some 15 miles east of Ghogree, and on the west along the southern face of the ghats below and above which Singharpore and Katowlea are situated. (4). The teak forests of Sagownea and Barea on the Gowur Nuddee about 14 miles or so east of

3 Wholly in British territory.

## A 2.—(*Continued.*)

| Nature of the different tracts | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forests.*—(*Continued.*) | Jubbulpore. And (5) the teak forest of Bhurota in the most north-western corner of Shaepoora. There are other patches of forest, not deserving of special mention. | Do. | |
| | In the Seonee district adjoining Mundla on the same range the forests are found occupying chiefly the two southern pergunahs, from the southern turn of the Bangunga to the bank of the Pench on the west. From this belt strips extend south into the Pench and Bawunthuree valleys, and north and west along the margin of the Seonee plateau, and the course of the Hirree river. These forests are locally designated the Bansbhar, the Ooglee, the Hiree, the Sonawaree, the Purtabgurh, the Durasee, extending down the valley of the Bawanthuree, and the Dongertal along the Pench. In the northern pergunnahs of Lucknadown the forests cover the hills dividing the Bijna from the Bangunga, all over the Dhooma talooka, to the confines of the district, and in the Gondee, Cole, Ghoogree, Garaghat, Kedarpoor, Jhoorkee and Dhunnahee talookas. | Do. | |
| | The great sâl forest belt of the Central Provinces described above in the Mundla district commences in the Bijiragogurh Tehseel of the Jubbulpore district. The other forest tracts in this district of less note lie in the Kuttungee, Burgee and Sonepore Pergunnahs. | | |
| | In the Chindwara district the whole length of the southern slopes of Sautpooras are covered with forest containing teak, | D0. | |

saj, sheshum and kowah. In the extensive forest which stretches from Deogurh eastward to the Pench river, the large teak has all been cut, but some fine saj remains. These tracts measuring upwards of 250 square miles have been reserved by the Forest Department.

In the Baitool district the more valuable forests lie along the main chain of the Sautpooras running through the district from east to west, and all over a cluster of hills, having the fort of Bhorgurh as their highest point. These contain valuable timber, and have been reserved by the Forest Department. The forests on the hills bounding the district on the north belonging to the Bordah talooka have been mostly exhausted in supplying the Railway with sleepers. Four blocks of forest Reserves have been formed in the Saoligurh Pergunnah, and another among an isolated line of hills known as the lesser Mahadeo. Do.

In the Nimar district where the Sautpoora range terminates in these Provinces, the only tract reserved by the Forest Department is the Poonassa forest which stretches over an area of about 120 square miles, lying in a strip along the left bank of the Nerbudda, and contains a very fine growth of teak saplings. The south-eastern corner of the district in the Taptee valley is also covered with a promising young forest of teak and other valuable timber trees. It is a continuation of the Kaleebeet forest in the Hoshungabad district, and exhibits much the same character. Its area may be 400 square miles. Do.

In the Hoshungabad district the Kaleebeet forest is a wide tract of about 80 miles in length by 20 in breadth, about 120

| Nature of the different tracts. | Names, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forests.—(Continued.)* | square miles of which have been reserved by the Forest Department. Another Reserve has been formed in Rajahboraree in the glen of the Towa, where some good saj and rohna timber is to be found. But the finest forests in the district are those of Boree, 150 square miles, and Denwa 100 square miles, containing much large teak and sal. There is also some forest west of Hindia.<br>This completes the list of forests connected with the Sautpoora hill and Nerbudda valley tract, but before passing to the forests in the eastern and southern districts, a few words may be said of the forests in Saugor and Dumoh, trans-Nerbudda. | | |
| | In the former district (Saugor) the largest forests are the "Rumna," north-east of Gurrakota; and the Tigora or Shahgurh forest, in the northern parts of the district. In the southern parts there are other small forests, *viz.* Mohlee, east of Rehlee, and Turha Keselee, south of Deoree. The area reserved in these tracts is 10 square miles in Gurrokotah, and 2 square miles in Shahgurh. In the adjoining district of Dumoh the forests are comparatively insignificant, and occupy the eastern and southern pergunnahs, | Do. | |
| | Coming now to the eastern districts, the first at the foot of the great Sautpoora range is Belaspore. In this district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree country and are | Partly in British and partly | |

| | |
|---|---|
| difficult of access. The sâl, of which there is great abundance, and the saj, are the principal timbers to be found. There is only one teak tract on the southern bank of the Mahanuddee near Seoreenarrain, 50 miles from the town of Belaspore. In the Raepore district there is some scanty forest fringing the plateau on the south and west, but little good timber is obtainable. The most wooded tracts are those of Lown, Sunjaree, Balode, Kankeir &c. The same generally may be said of the Sumbulpore district in the extreme east, though there are tracts of sâl, saj and ebony to be met with in the khalsa Zemindarees. And in the Gurjat States there are some vast tracts of sâl jungle, and in Kharondè and Patna some teak also, though of no great size | in Native territory. |
| The forests in the Bustar State, consisting mainly of teak, are very extensive. The principal are:—(1), in the neighbourhood of the Tappier within the Kotapilly talook; (2), the Bijee forests, lying for the most part along the southern boundary of the Bijee talook; (3), the Soonkum forests; (4), a small teak forest in the southern part of Chintulnar; (5), the Bopalputnum forests; and (6) the small teak forests to the east of the Baila Deeia range 15 miles south of Duntewara. These forests have been very freely cut in past years, as many as 30,000 logs being annually exported into the Nizam's dominions, and for the Godavery river works. A better system of conservancy is now enforced. The Soonkum forest is said to contain the most timber of good size. | Native territory. |
| In the Upper Godavery district adjoining this State on the | British territory. |

| Nature of the different tracts. | Names, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory | Prevailing soils, minerals and products |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forests.*—(*Continued.*) | south, there are a few forest tracts with little timber, not calling for particular mention | | |
| | In the Bhundara district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree tracts along the north-eastern and eastern boundary, where there is timber of some value. In the smaller ranges, that run south and west in the district, the hills are not altogether bare, though the best kinds of timber are somewhat scarce. There are especially in the Lanjee talook very fine forests of the bamboo often attaining a height of 80 and 90 feet, and from 6 to 10 inches in diameter at the base; they are locally called "kuttung" from 'kata,' a thorn with which they are clothed. | In British territory. | |
| | The Wurdah and Nagpore districts may be said to contain no forest, and but few timber trees of any value. In the hilly portions of the districts the jungle affords a plentiful supply of fuel, and are conserved for that purpose. The area of these is stated at 226,626 acres. | Do. | |
| | In the Chanda district the principal teak forests lie along the eastern and southern frontier, embracing the well known Panabaras and Aheree forests lately taken in hand by the Forest Department. These two are about the best of the more accessible forests in the Central Provinces, and promise an inexhaustible supply of the very best seasoned teak. Teak moreover grows everywhere in this district, girdling and | Do. | |

intersecting even the cultivated lands. The bejasal, sheshum, and saj are widely distributed, and there are extensive tracts of bamboo jungle some of whose canes are of immense size.

*Rivers.*

There are three principal rivers in the Central Provinces, the Nerbudda, the Mahanuddee, and the Godavery.

The Nerbudda rises in the elevated plateau of Ummurkuntuk now belonging to the Rajah of Rewah. It has an elevation of 3,300 feet, in latitude 22′ 29″, longitude 81′ 49″. Its length from its source to its entry into the gulf of Cambay is, according to Thornton, 801 miles. The falls are those of Kapil-dhara and Doodh-dhara near its source,—the former of 78 feet; one at Oomeriah in the Nursingpore district of about 10 feet; at Mundhar, 90 miles below Hoshungabad; and about 25 below Hindia, there is a fall of 40 feet; at Dadree, 25 miles below Mundhar, there is another fall of 40 feet; at Sahesur Dhurra below Mundlaisur there is a fall of 10 feet. Then the fall and rapids of Hirun Pal occur beyond Chikulda. At Haump in the Rewah Kanta division of Guzerat there is the Balagory rapid; at Mukrai there is another fall, and a little lower down a dangerous whirlpool which is said to embrace the whole bed of the Nerbudda. The Mukrai barrier is one of the worst in the Nerbudda, 60 miles below Hirun Pal. Below this barrier the river is navigable to Broach, a distance of some 70 miles. From its source to its debouchure the Nerbudda is closely bounded on both banks by two ranges of hills,—the Vindhyan mountains on the north bank, and the Sautpooras on the south. Nowhere are these ranges distant from the river above 40 miles, the average being 18 or 20.

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.—(Continued).* | No great depth of water can ever be expected in it, from the great declivity of its bed; near Jubbulpore it is about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea; 250 miles from its source, 100 miles lower down at Chikulda, it is only 583 feet. The average fall is 5 feet per mile. The current during the rains is computed at from 6 to 9 miles an hour;—in the dry weather it is from 3 to 4. The Nerbudda forms the boundary between Hindoostan and the Deccan, and has a nearly direct course from east to west, first entering the Mundla district almost at its source, and then passing through the Mundla, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad and Nimar districts quits the Central Provinces at its westernmost frontier. Its principal affluents on the right or north bank are the Balai, Hingna,—the Gour,—a beautiful stream a little east of Jubbulpore, the Hirun in the same district, the Jamnair in Bhopal, the Karun in Holkar's dominions. On the left or south bank the tributaries are more considerable. The Mukrar, Chukrar, Khurmeyr, Bormeyr, and Bunjur flow in from the wilds of Ramgurh and Raigurh; the Teemur in Jubbulpore; the Sanai between Jubbulpore and Nursingpore; the Sher in the latter district; the Sakur, Doodhye, Koramy, Machna, Towah, Gunjal and Anjal in Hoshungabad; the Deeb 30, miles west of Mundlaisur; and the Gohee, 39 miles further west. | | |

The Mahanuddee rises about 65 miles south of Raepore, in a mountainous region which separates that district from the Bustar State. Thence it flows in a northerly direction past the towns of Dhumterry, Rajim and Arung, and so arrives at a point named Seoreenarrain where it is joined by three affluents,—the Sheonath or Sew, the Jonk, and the Husdoo. (1), The Sheonath rises in the range which separates Chutteesgurh from the Nagpore country, and is used for purposes of navigation for the last 50 or 60 miles of its course, and during the rains for 135 miles from its junction with the Mahanuddee. The streams falling into the Sheonath are the Aagur, Haap, Muniaree, Urpa, Kharounde, and Leelagur; (2), the Jonk rises in the same hills as the Mahanuddee; and (3), the Husdoo rises in the north in the uplands of Sergoojah. From Seoreenarrain the Mahanuddee, considerably increased in volume and quite navigable during the greater part of the year, takes an easterly course for above 60 miles, receiving in that space two feeders—the Maund and Kailoo, running downwards to it from the north. The river, now turning south, enters a series of rocks which crop up all over its bed, and split it into streamlets for several miles, thereby rendering it, if not unnavigable, at least very difficult of navigation. Then it is joined by the Ebe, a stream of similar character flowing from the north-east. Then again struggling through masses of rocks the Mahanuddee flows past Sumbulpore, less obstructed, but occasionally interrupted by mighty rocks. Thence it passes by Binka and Sonepore, at which latter place it receives the Tel, whose sources lie south 200 miles away in the hills near Joonagudda in the Kalahundy State. Below Soonepore the Mahanuddee taking an easterly course, and

| Nature of the different tracts | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.*—(*Continued.*) | passing the capital of Boad reaches Dholepore where its troubles and vicissitudes among the rocks come to an end, and rolling its unrestrained waters along it makes straight for the range of the eastern ghats beyond these Provinces. There it pierces the mountains by a gorge 40 miles in length, and thereafter flows deep and quite navigable at all seasons, till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences by which it emerges into the Bay of Bengal.<br>The Godavery. The description of this river will, as regards these Provinces, commence with the sources of the Wurdah and Wyngunga rivers in the Sautpoora range. The Wurdah rises in the plateau of Mooltye in the Baitool district, and after following the western boundary line of the Nagpore district for a short space receives the waters of the Madar and Jam, in that interval it skirts and marks the boundary between the Wurdah district, and the Berars from a point a little above the town of Mowar to where it is joined by the Wunna, one of its principal affluents. The Wunna has its sources some 60 miles away south-west of Nagpore, and after flowing by Boree, where it is spanned by a railway viaduct, receives the Bore and Dham a little above Mandgaon. A few miles lower down it flows by the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and just before its junction with the Wurdah is met by the Pothra, containing the drainage of the | | |

eastern, as the Bore and Dham do of the western portion of the Wurdah district. The Wurdah river now flows for 85 miles along the western and southern boundary of the Chanda district, separating it from Berar, and the Nizam's dominions; a little below the town of Chanda itself it is joined by the Pyngunga from the Nizam's dominions, on its right banks; and opposite Chanda by the Eeraee. Then it is joined by the Pyngunga. This river rises in the Seonee district on the plateau of the Sautpooras, where it is called the Bangunga. Here it has a tortuous course, first flowing north, till at Chuparah, where it is spanned by a noble bridge of 12 arches, it turns east until it meets an impassable barrier and is turned south, when it flows straight for the Bhundara district. Up to this time it has received on its left bank the Teleenuddee, the Thanwur, Halone, Ooskal and Nahar; and on the right bank the Sagur, Hirrie, Chummee and the Bawunthuree. In the Bhundara district it receives the Baug, the Kunhan and the Choolbund. The Baug rises in the hills near Cheezgurh, and after flowing by Ambgaon and Kampta and receiving the Deonuddee empties itself into the Wyngunga at Satona. The Kunhan has its rise in the Sautpoora range south-west of Chindwara, and flows into the Nagpore district, where it is joined a little above the military Cantonment of Kamptee by the Pench, which with its affluent the Kolbira, has its sources among the Puchmurree group of hills in the Chindwara district. The Kunhan now flowing in a single stream past Kamptee falls into the Wyngunga in the Bhundara district after receiving the Nag which rises in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore. The Wyngunga thus reinforced flows

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.*—(*Continued*). | southward receving on its right bank the Amb, and further down on the left bank the Choolbund, both unimportant streams, and thus enters the Chanda district wherein it receives the Gowree and Andaree streams, and still flowing south forms a junction with the Wurdah 340 miles from its source. The united streams now take the name of the Pranheeta, and here, at the junction, is what is officially designated "the 3rd Barrier of the Godavery," the bed of the river for 30 miles presenting piles of rock and tangled brushwood over which no boat will attempt to pass in the flood season. The Pranheeta from the junction flows in a navigable stream south-east for 90 miles, and is then joined by the Godavery proper, nearly opposite Seroncha. The Godavery proper rises in the western ghat range in the Bombay Presidency, and flows south-west through the Nizam's dominions till it joins the Pranheeta 650 miles distant from its source. The Pranheeta is of more imposing dimensions than the Godavery proper above the junction. From this point the river bears the name of Godavery alone, and retains that name down to the sea, a distance of 250 miles. But the Godavery, thus described, has three considerable affluents,—the Indrawutty, the Tal and Sibbree, all on the left or British bank. It is remarkable that the river has no considerable feeder on its right bank. The Indrawutty rises in the eastern ghat range beyond Bustar, and flowing west, and then south for a distance of 300 miles | | |

joins the Godavery about 25 miles below Scroncha, where occurs "the 2nd Barrier of the Godavery". The Tal also rises in the Bustar State, and has a course of about 100 miles. The Sibbree rises in the Jeypore State (belonging to the Madras Presidency), and after skirting the boundary of the Bustar Dependency flows for the last 30 miles of its course through British territory. Near Budrachellum on the Godavery, between the junction of Tal and Sibbree, there occurs the "1st or lesser of the three barriers." After the junction of the Sibbree, the Godavery quits the Central Provinces, and entering the Madras Presedency, flows past the town of Rajamundry, below which the Delta commences, by which it merges into the Bay of Bengal.

The only rivers in the Central Provinces, which do not belong to the above river systems, are the Taptee in Nimar, and the rivers which have their rise on the tablelands of the Vindhyan range in the Saugor and Dumoh districts. The Taptee, rising a few miles from Mooltye in Baitool traverses the southern portions of that district. It then plunges into the gorge of the Sautpoora hills, formed on the one side by the Chikulda hills in Berar, and on the other by the wild Kaleebeet hills in Hoshungabad; then it enters Nimar at a point about 120 miles from its source, and after traversing a valley of varying breadth passes into the open plains of Kandeish, beyond the Central Provinces, reaching the sea a little south of Surat, after a course of about 460 miles. The Poorna, which is one of its principal affluents, has its sources in Berar, and after skirting the Nimar boundary for a short space joins the Taptee at the westernmost corner of that district. The minor streams in the trans-Nerbudda districts

| Nature of the different tracts | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory | Prevailing soils, minerals and products |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.*—(*Continued.*) | may be thus grouped. The Beena and Betwa flowing north skirt the western frontier of Saugor. The Dussan flows in the same direction through the heart of the district. The Sonar rising in the Vindhyan hills west of Saugor flows northwards through the Dumoh district on the extreme northern frontiers of which it meets the Biarmi, and the joint stream now called the Cane, beyond these territories, flows into the Jumna. | | |
| *Lakes.* | The only two sheets of water deserving the name of lakes in the Central Provinces are the Nowagaon lake and the Sewneebund in the Bhundara district. The former covers an area of 4¼ square miles and is 17 miles in circumference. The water is generally clear. The average depth has been estimated at 40 feet, and 90 feet as the greatest depth in any one spot. The lake is surrounded by hills showing eight distinct peaks, designated by the inhabitants the seven sisters and their little brother. Numerous streams of more or less magnitude pour their waters into the lake. The embankments or weirs by which the waters are constrained within the circle of hills are respectively 330 and 540 yards in length, supplied with water gates for irrigation, and sluices and over-falls for carrying off the flood waters during the monsoons. The cost of the work is said to have been Rs. 75,000 (£ 7,500) about a hundred and fifty years ago when the value of money must have been | | |

very different to what it is now. The constructor was Chimna Patel, the great-great-grandfather of the present proprietor of the village of Nowagaon. The waters are conveyed by open channels into the fields, and thus irrigate some 500 acres of rice and sugarcane land.

The Sewnee-bund has an area of one and a half square miles, a depth of 30 feet, and a circumference of 7½ miles. The artificial weir is 210 yards in length, and was erected more than 300 years ago by Dadoo Patel of the Korih tribe.

Though there are no other lakes so extensive as these, there are yet many fine sheets of artificial water in the valley of the Wyngunga, and hence it has been called by Sir Richard Temple in his reports "the Lake region of the Central Provinces." His description of the peculiar features of these lakes may be here extracted:—"Here, a tank is not a piece of water with regular banks crowned with rows or avenues of trees, with an artificial dyke and sluices and with fields around it. But it is an irregular expanse of water; its banks are formed by rugged hills, covered with low forests that fringe the water where the wild beasts repair to drink; its dykes, mainly shaped out of spurs from the hills, are thrown athwart the hollows, a part only being formed by masonry; its sluices often consist of chasms or fissures in the rocks; its broad surface is often, as the monsoon approaches, lashed into surging and crested waves." It seems also worthy of mention that the Nowagaon is one of the largest lakes in India, being second only in circumference to that of the Deybur in Rajpootana in the dominions of the Rana of Oodeypore.

*Marshes.*

None.

# A. 3.—Climate.

| Places at which observations taken. For the year 1867. | Rain-fall, inches. | | | | Average temperature in the shade. | | | | | | | | | Prevailing winds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | May. | | | July. | | | December. | | | | | |
| | January 1867 to May 1867. | June to September 1867 | October to December 1867. | Total. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | January to May. | June to September. | October to December. |
| TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sangor*.—Civil Station | 2 | 65 | 4 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | Variable. | Variable. |
| Khorai | 1 | 72 | 7 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Rehlee | | 73 | 4 | 77 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Banda | | 56 | 5 | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Dumoh*.—Civil Station | 1 | 74 | 5 | 80 | 90 | 95 | 102 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 58 | 68 | 72 | N & W. | E & W. | N & E. |
| Huttah | 3 | 68 | 4 | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Tezgur | 1 | 69 | 3 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jubbulpore*.—Civil Station. | 1 | 70 | 2 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | N E. | S W. | S W. |
| Sehora | 3 | 46 | 2 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | N S. | Variable. | S W. |
| Sleemanabad | 4 | 63 | 3 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | W. | S W. |
| Bijiragogurh | 2 | 58 | 2 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | Variable. | Variable |
| *Nursingpore*.—Civil Station | 1 | 78 | 1 | 80 | 78 | 94 | 104 | 75 | 82 | 80 | 55 | 82 | 74 | N W & E. | W. | W & E. |
| Chowurpatha | | 78 | 4 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Hoshungabad*—Station | 5 | 72 | 3 | 80 | 81 | 95 | 109 | 70 | 85 | 70 | 63 | 69 | 75 | E & N E | S W & W | E by N E |
| Sohagpore | 1 | 71 | 2 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Seonee | 1 | 73 | 2 | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Hurda | 1 | 61 | 4 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Nimar*.—Civil Station | 1 | 52 | .. | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | W | W by E |
| Booranpore | .. | 47 | 1 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Poonassa | .. | 51 | 2 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAUTPOORA HILL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mundla*—Civil Station .. .. | 8 | 57 | 1 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| Shaipoorah .. .. | 2 | 76 | 1 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | S W | Variable | Variable | |
| Narrainguni .. .. | 2 | 76 | | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| *Balaghat*—Station ... .. | 5 | 57 | 0 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| Puruswara .. .. | 0 | 58 | | 58 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | N & N W | S by S W | E | |
| *Seonee*—Station .. .. .. | 4 | 47 | 1 | 52 | 75 | 98 | 87 | 72 | 79 | 75 | 55 | 78 | 66 | N to W | W to S | N to W | |
| *Chindwara*—Station .. .. .. | 3 | 41 | 4 | 48 | 79 | 102 | 90 | 73 | 80 | 75 | 54 | 74 | 69 | S by N W | W | N W by N | |
| *Baitool*—Station .. .. .. | 3 | 58 | 4 | 65 | 79 | 106 | 82 | 70 | 86 | 76 | 48 | 68 | 56 | N W | W by S W | N by N W | |
| Shahpore .. .. | 1 | 57 | 3 | 61 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | & W | | | |
| Chicholee .. .. | 3 | 76 | 4 | 83 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | E. | | | |
| NAGPORE PLAIN DISTRICTS. | | | | | max | min | mn. | max | min | min | max | min | mn. | | | | |
| *Nagpore*—Civil Station .. .. | 3 | 54 | 1 | 58 | 106 | 80 | 93 | 82 | 75 | 78 | 78 | 57 | 67 | N W | N W | N E | |
| Ramteak .. .. | 4 | 55 | 2 | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| Katole .. .. | 2 | 48 | 3 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| *Bhundara*—Civil Station .. .. | 5 | 50 | 1 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| Sakolee .. .. | 3 | 48 | 0 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | S W | E | |
| Tirora .. ... | 3 | 57 | 2 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| *Chanda*—Civil Station .. .. | 7 | 55 | 3 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | a76° | .. | b84° | .. | .. | .. | E N W | S W N | S N E | |
| Berhamporee .. .. | 4 | 61 | 2 | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| Mhoel .. .. | 1 | 61 | 1 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| *Wurdah*—Civil Station .. .. | 1 | 48 | 2 | 51 | 79 | 106 | 92 | 73 | 87 | 80 | 59 | 76 | 67 | W | W | N | |
| CHUTTEESGURH PLATEAU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Raepore*—Civil Station .. .. | 7 | 33 | 1 | 41 | 88 | 100 | 100 | 78 | 82 | 78 | 69 | 73 | 74 | N E & N W | W S W | N E & N | |
| *Belaspore*—Civil Station .. .. | 6 | 30 | 1 | 37 | not taken at these hours | | | | | | .. | .. | .. | N E | W | W | |
| *Sumbulpore* in the Mahanuddee Valley—Civil Station .. .. | 5 | 42 | 2 | 49 | 85 | 99 | 91 | 77 | 99 | 87 | 46 | 89 | 69 | W S W | W S W | N N E | |
| UPPER GODAVERY DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seroncha .. .. | 3 | 43 | 2 | 48 | 80 | 106 | 96 | 77 | 92 | 82 | 56 | 89 | 71 | S S W | N W | W | |
| General average .. | 1 | 56 | 3 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |

(*a*) Average Minimum.
(*b*) Average Maximum.

## B.—Political Relations.

### 1—Native States.

| Name of State. | In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory. | Tribute in men or money. | Population. | Supposed gross revenue. | Military force. | Transit duties or not. | Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | |
| 1. Bustar ... | Feudatory. | 3,056 | 269,684 | 36,102 | Except a few sepoys, he has no military force. | none. | Rice, oilseeds &c., dyes, ral, kosa, galls, fibers, and other forest produce; no particular manufactures. Some iron mines. |
| 2. Kharonde ... | do. | 3,550 | 107,872 | 20,000 | none. | do. | Rice, pulses, sugarcane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines. |
| 3. Raegurh-Burgurh.. | do. | 400 | 51,400 | 7,500 | do. | do. | Rice, pulses, oilseeds and cotton, and a little wheat and chenna. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant. |
| 4. Sarungurh ... | do. | 1,350 | 45,372 | 8,000 | do. | do. | |
| 5. Patna .. | do. | 600 | 90,000 | 11,000 | do. | do. | Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked. |
| 6. Sonepore .. | do. | 5,000 | 60,000 | 18,000 | do. | do. | Same as in Patna. |
| 7. Rehracole .. | do. | 680 | 11,405 | 6,000 | do. | do. | Do.—also some valuable sâl forest; and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. |
| 8. Bamra .. | do. | 350 | 32,558 | 6,000 | do. | do. | Do. do. |
| 9. Suktee .. | do. | 350 | 11,784 | 8,131 | do. | do. | In both these Feudatories under the Belaspore district, the principal articles of agricultural produce are rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton &c. There is also some forest produce, but not very extensive, such as lac, resin, gum, mowah, fruit, &c. |
| 10. Kuwurdah ... | do. | 16,000 | 69,077 | 53,560 | do, | do. | |
| 11. Kondka or Chooe Kuzan .. | do. | 11,000 | 48,753 | 35,467 | 330 footmen 2 elephants, 20 horses, 4 camels, 80 bullocks, | do. | *Agricultural*;—wheat, cotton, gram, &c. |

B.—(*Continued*).

| Name of State. | In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory. | Tribute in men or money | Population | Supposed gross revenue | Military force | Transit duties or not | Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Kakeir .. | Feudatory. | Pays nothing | 36,144 | Rs. 7,234 | 177 footmen, 3 elephants, 15 horses, | none. | *Agriucultural* ;—Rice, gram, kootkee, &c. *Forest* ;—lac, gum, &c. |
| 13. Khyragurh .. | do. | Rs. 47,000 | 115,650 | 1,65,428 | 50 sowars 500 footmen 10 elephants 75 horses 10 camels | do. | *Agricultural*, cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Manufactures,—course cloth mines,—iron. |
| 14. Nandgaon .. | do. | 46,000 | 132,561 | 1,40,346 | 825 footmen 5 elephants 60 horses 7 camels | do. | *Agricultural*;—rice wheat, gram, toor &c. Manufactures ;— coarse cloth. |
| 15. Mukrai .. | do. | Pays nothing | 13,015 | 22,000 | 7 sowars 125 burkundazes 2 camels | do. | *Agricultural* ;—wheat, rice, &c. *Forest* ;—Mowah, achar, cheeronjee. No manufactures worthy of note. |

# B. 2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

| Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race and religion. | Age | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption or not. | Family follows primogeniture or not. | Has male heirs or not. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Rajah Bhyro Deo of Bustar .. | Feudatory | Kshatria—Hindoo | 29 | Indifferently | In administering his territory | Has sunnud | Follows primogeniture | No male heirs |
| 2. Rajah Oodit Pertab Deo of Kharonde .. | do | Chowhan—Rajpoot | 30 | Knows Oordoo and Ooriya well | do | do | do | do |
| 3. Rajah Ghunsham Sing of Raigurh .. | do | Gond | 45 | Knows Hindee | do | do | do | Has sons and 1 brother |
| 4. Rajah Sungram Sing of Sarungurh ... | do | do | 40 | Knows Hindee well | do | do | do | No male heirs |
| 5. Maharajah Pertab Deo of Patna .. | do | Chowhan—Rajpoot | 25 | Has a fair knowledge of Ooriya and Oordoo | do | do | do | Has 2 brothers |
| 6. Rajah Niladree Sing Deo Bahadoor of Sonepore .. | do | do | 30 | Fair knowledge of English and well acquainted with Ooriya | do | do | do | Has male heirs |
| 7. Rajah Bishen Chunder Jenamonie, of Rehracole ... | do | Jenamonie—Rajpoot | 50 | Knows Ooriya fairly | do | do | do | do |
| 8. Rajah Tribhohun Deo Bahadoor of Bamra .. | do | Gungabunsee-Rajpoot | 50 | do | do | do | do | Has 2 brothers |
| 9. Rajah Runjeet Singh of Suktee .. | do | Gond | 35 | Privately educated | do | do | do | Has 2 sons |
| 10. Rajpal Singh of Kawurda .. | do | do | 18 | Under Tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner | Under guardianship of district officer | do | do | Has none |
| 11. Luchmun Dass Mahunt of Kondka | do | Byragee—Hindoo | 57 | .... | In administering his territory | do | do | Has 2 sons |
| 12. Nurhur Deo of Kakeir .. | do | Chuttree—Hindoo | 19 | .... | do | do | do | Has 3 brothers |
| 13. Lall Futteh Singh of Khyragurh .. | do | do | 40 | .... | do | do | do | Has 4 sons |
| 14. Ghaseedass of Nandgaon .. | do | Byragee—Hindoo | 49 | .... | do | do | no* | Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples |
| 15. Rajah Luchoo Sha *alias* Bharut Sha of Mukrai .. | do | Gond | 18 | Knows Hindee and Oordoo; tolerably well educated | do | do | do | No male heirs |

# C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner, and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Settlement Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs and 4 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Education, an Inspector of Jails and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and a Registrar General of Assurances. The Chief Commissioner exercises the powers of a Local Government under the Law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council, in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government under the Government of India.

*The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.*

| Names of Commissionerships. | Names of Executive Districts. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions. | Area in square miles | Population. | Chief towns with population. | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court. | Average ditto. | Number of Police. | Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds. | Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Land. Rs. | Gross. Rs. |
| PORE. | Nagpore .. | 5 | 37,34 | 639,341 | Nagpore, 85 661<br>Kamptee, 50 930<br>Oomrair, 12 050<br>Khappa, 7 877<br>Ramtek, 7 933 | 2,291 | 9 | 24 | 42 | 21 | 1,164 | | 4,31,576 | 9.57,166. |
| | Bhundara .. | 2 | 3,922 | 608,480 | Bhundara 13 383<br>Pownee 11 265<br>Moharee 7 622<br>Toomsar 7 604 | 1 772 | 6 | 9 | 40 | 14 | 441 | | 2 32 055 | 3 94 539 |
| | Chanda .. | 4 | 10 000 | 537 295 | Chanda 18 706<br>Armoree 5 672 | 2 584 | 7 | 11 | 80 | 23 | 551 | | 1 25 433 | 2 87 466 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAG | Wurdah .. | 3 | 2,392 | 343 485 | Deolee | 6 832 | 1 372 | 12 | 9 | 68 | 19 | 472 | | 3 21 275 | 10 60 671 |
| | | | | | Sindee | 5 366 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Arvee | 8 256 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Ashtee | 5 224 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hingunghat | 8 361 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Balaghat .. | 2 | 2 822 | 170 964 | Boorha | | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 114 | | 43 565 | 90 540 |
| JUBBULPORE. | Jubbulpore .. | 4 | 4 269 | 620 201 | Jubbulpore | 55 764 | 2 707 | 12 | 15 | 40 | 18 | 79 | | 5 63 585 | 774 785 |
| | | | | | Sehora | 4 780 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Moorwarra | 3 918 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Punnagurh | 4 433 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Kuttunghee | 3 353 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bijiragogurh | 2 516 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Gurha | 5 580 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Saugor .. | 3 | 4 005 | 498 642 | Saugor | 43 312 | 2 107 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 26 | 80 | | 4 29 505 | 13 71 598 |
| | | | | | Gurakotah | 9 316 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rehlee | 4 545 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Deoree | 3 953 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Khorai | 4 469 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dumoh .. | 2 | 2 457 | 262 641 | Dumoh | 7 911 | 1 220 | 5 | 8 | 60 | 31 | 425 | | 2 58 679 | 3 02 608 |
| | | | | | Huttah | 6 432 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hindoria | 3 360 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rannah | 3 071 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seonee .. | 3 | 3 608 | 421 650 | Seonee | 10 621 | 1 617 | 6 | 8 | 60 | 20 | 340 | | 2 19 507 | 3 08 915 |
| | Mundla .. | 2 | 5 638 | 202 549 | Mundla | 5 074 | 2 144 | 6 | 6 | 61 | .. | 317 | | 52 170 | 81 796 |
| | | | | | Bahmnee | 2 525 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 4 | 3 997 | 440 433 | Hoshungabad | 13 070 | 1 325 | 10 | 19 | 53 | 13 | 460 | | 4 16 617 | 7 12 014 |
| | | | | | Sohagpoor | 5 090 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Seonee | 7 497 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hurda | 7 735 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Babye | 3 205 | | | | | | | | | |
| BUDDA. | Nursingpore ... | 3 | 1 916 | 336 796 | Nursingpore and Kundeilee, | 9 604 | 1 108 | 7 | 14 | 30 | 10 | 403 | | 4 19 628 | 5 09 969 |
| | | | | | Gadurwarra | 5 641 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Khowria | 3 158 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Singhpore | 3 382 | | | | | | | | | |

## C.—(*Continued.*)

| Names of Commissionerships. | Name of Executive Districts. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Chief towns with population. | | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court. | Average ditto. | Number of Police. | Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds. | Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Land. Rs. | Gross. Rs |
| NER | Baitool .. | 2 | 3 863 | 258 335 | Budnoor | 3 437 | 1261 | 8 | 6 | 52 | 22 | 341 | | 1 88 292 | 3 01 768 |
| | | | | | Baitool | 4 466 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Mooltye | 3 320 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chindwara .. | 2 | 4 032 | 296 853 | Chindwara | 9 185 | 1292 | 5 | 7 | 76 | 42 | 393 | | 1 12 896 | 2 13 050 |
| | | | | | Lodekhera | 5 298 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Pandoorna | 5 084 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimar .. | 3 | 2 694 | 190 561 | Boorhanpore | 34 147 | 620 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 6 | 442 | | 1 02 254 | 3 25 799 |
| | | | | | Khundwah | 9 708 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Shahpore | 3 233 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Aseergurh | 2 751 | | | | | | | | | |
| CHUTTEESGURH. | Raepore .. | 4 | 8 453 | 952 754 | Raepore | 16 645 | 3 971 | 11 | 7 | 56 | 12 | 527 | | 2 65 674 | 6 54 563 |
| | Belaspore .. | 3 | 7 131 | 699 468 | Belaspore | 6 190 | 2 241 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 309 | | 1 15 434 | 1 68 235 |
| | | | | | Moongeylee | 3 542 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Ruttunpore | 6 910 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 2 | 5 632 | 452 348 | Sumbulpore | 9 453 | 1 240 | 5 | 5 | 60 | 25 | 368 | | 44 137 | 3 348 |
| Up. Godavery district | | 1 | 2 274 | 54 680 | Seroncha | 3 248 | 420 | 2 | 4 | 100 | 19 | 133 | | 19 944 | 48 698 |
| | | | | | Doomagoodium | 5 845 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bhudrachelum | 1 590 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total .. | 54 | 82 839 | *7 974 461 | | | 31 292 | 140 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 8 810 | | 43 62 209 | 86 45 324 |

* Exclusive of population of Feudatories.

| Districts | Inhabited houses | | Population | | | | | | Clasification of Population | | | | | | | | Occupation | | Prevailing languages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of masonry dwellings | Ditto of all other kinds | Men | Women | Children under 14 years: Male | Children under 14 years: Female | Total | No. per square mile | Christians: Europeans | Christians: East Indians | Christians: Natives | Hindoos | Mahomedans | Parsees | Buddhists and Jains | Aborigines | Agriculturists | Non agriculturists | |
| Nagpore .. | 52 114 | 99 900 | 220 258 | 202 537 | 115 188 | 101 358 | 639 341 | 172 | 2 432 | (1) | (2) | 570 282 | 27 409 | 28 | 6 010 | 33 150 | 276 457 | 362 884 | m o g |
| Bhundara .. | 469 | 123 031 | 176 081 | 187 954 | 128 850 | 115 595 | 608 480 | 155 | 12 | 16 | 96 | 498 971 | 12 134 | .. | 1 364 | 95 887 | 193 910 | 414 570 | m |
| Chanda .. | 664 | 113 417 | 160 343 | 172 646 | 108 220 | 96 086 | 537 295 | 54 | 23 | 25 | 49 | 364 074 | 9 447 | .. | 186 | 163 491 | 252 771 | 284 524 | m g t h |
| Wurdah .. | 12 345 | 65 064 | 110 611 | 110 965 | 64 174 | 57 735 | 343 485 | 144 | 64 | 48 | .. | 288 115 | 12 782 | 8 | .. | 42 468 | 186 179 | 157 306 | m g o |
| Balaghat .. | 40 | 33 978 | 48 399 | 51 223 | 37 364 | 33 978 | 170 964 | 65 | 2 | .. | .. | 143 917 | 2 100 | .. | 12 | 24 965 | 52 791 | 118 163 | m h g |
| Jubbulpore .. | 2 182 | 160 912 | 199 586 | 189 644 | 123 054 | 107 917 | 620 201 | 145 | 1 018 | 77 | 330 | 422 000 | 27 411 | 4 | .. | 169 301 | 402 728 | 217 473 | h |
| Saugor .. | 76 189 | 36 994 | 159 606 | 147 975 | 100 728 | 90 335 | 498 642 | 127 | 884 | 153 | .. | 389 227 | 21 129 | 5 | 13 135 | 74 109 | 268 614 | 290 028 | h m |
| Dumoh .. | 20 998 | 37 767 | 85 451 | 80 878 | 51 713 | 44 599 | 262 641 | 107 | 13 | 6 | .. | 219 702 | 7 973 | .. | (3) | 34 942 | 135 645 | 126 996 | h o |
| Seonee .. | .. | 91 836 | 124 338 | 126 720 | 89 112 | 81 474 | 421 650 | 116 | 46 | 55 | 10 | 265 350 | 16 956 | 10 | ... | 139 223 | 273 245 | 148 405 | h o m |
| Mundla .. | 134 | 45 525 | 58 818 | 60 140 | 44 530 | 39 061 | 202 549 | 36 | 8 | 3 | .. | 93 452 | 1 464 | .. | .. | 107 622 | 136 640 | 65 909 | o h g |
| Hoshungabad | 3 189 | 86 265 | 139 910 | 129 706 | 90 779 | 79 778 | 440 433 | 107 | 101 | 190 | 47 | 331 647 | 21 586 | 5 | 107 | 73 735 | 211 738 | 228 695 | o h m g |
| Baitool .. | 466 | 52 227 | 75 996 | 55 487 | 76 500 | 50 352 | 258 335 | 70 | 6 | 14 | .. | 163 231 | 4 357 | .. | .. | 90 727 | 160 649 | 97 686 | h g m |
| Nursingpore | 450 | 66 018 | 108 012 | 102 348 | 67 334 | 59 102 | 336 796 | 176 | 62 | .. | .. | 271 761 | 11 487 | 1 | .. | 53 485 | 156 952 | 179 844 | g o m |
| Chindwarra .. | 160 | 59 052 | 87 258 | 62 193 | 89 727 | 57 675 | 296 853 | 69 | 49 | 3 | 123 | 170 694 | 9 931 | .. | .. | 114 018 | 165 037 | 132 816 | h g m |
| Nimar .. | .. | 40 183 | 63 829 | 58 681 | 36 580 | 31 471 | 190 561 | 56 | 63 | 127 | 6 | 144 624 | 19 138 | 34 | .. | 26 569 | 130 751 | 59 810 | n m o |
| Raepore .. | 455 | 148 295 | 346 466 | 378 164 | 320 890 | 277 142 | 1 322 662 | 90 | 52 | 11 | 128 | 1 158 617 | 16 810 | .. | ... | 124 338 | 728 210 | 594 452 | c h o |
| Belaspore .. | 30 | 243 834 | 211 128 | 215 191 | 188 378 | 165 806 | 780 503 | 101 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 627 892 | 9 835 | .. | .. | 142 778 | 554 949 | 225 554 | h |
| Sumbulpore .. | 57 | 159 460 | 221 018 | 234 099 | 185 652 | 171 579 | 812 348 | 50 | 47 | (4) | 16 | 690 187 | 2 567 | .. | .. | 119 531 | 497 774 | 314 574 | o h |
| Up. Godavery | 166 | 40 920 | 86 331 | 85 534 | 77 528 | 74 971 | 324 364 | 22 | 16 | 25 | 156 | 176 306 | 1 900 | .. | .. | .. | 169 600 | 154 764 | o t k o |
| Total .. | 170 108 | 1 704 678 | 2 683 439 | 2 652 151 | 1 996 501 | 1 736 012 | 9 068 103 | 79 | 4 932 | 757 | 962 | 6 990 114 | 236 316 | 95 | 20 814 | 1 631 249 | 4 894 640 | 4 174 463 | |
| | 1 874 786 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(1)—Included among European at the last census. (2)—Included among Hindoos at last census. (3)—Jains included with Hindoos, (4)—Included among Europeans.
* m Mahratti o Oordoo h Hindee g Gondi t Telegoo c Chutteesgurhee n Nimaree o Ooryah k Koya.

# E.—Fiscal.

## 1.—*The Survey and Settlement Survey.*

| Area previously surveyed in miles. | | | | Cost per mile. | | | Surveyed during the year with cost per mile. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | Revenue. | | Trigonometrical. | Topographical. | Revenue. | Trigonometrical. | Topographical. | Revenue. |
| | | By villages. | By fields. | | | | | | |
| | 24,186 | 30,645 | .. | ... | .. | RS. A. P. 42-8-5 | .. | ... | 4,620 miles at a cost of Rs. 51-1-10 per square mile |

## *Settlement.*

| Nature of Settlement. | Area in miles. | Annual revenue assessed. Rs. | Date of expiry of Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Settled in perpetuity ..... | .. | .. | .... | |
| „ for 30 years and upwards ..... | 32 254 | 48 11 379 | 30th June 1897. | |
| „ for 10 years and under 30 ..... | 7 188 | 2 83 109 | 31st May 1887 | |
| „ under 10 years..... | 619 | 3 930 | 31st May 1870 | Zemindaree wastes settled for 3 years. |
| „ in progress ..... | 21 006 | 9 48 467 | ..... | |
| Total.. | *61 067 | 60 46 876 | ..... | *Village area. |
| Settlements previously made including full record of rights ..... | .. | .. | .... | |
| Do. without such record.. | .. | .. | .... | |
| Settlements during the year..... Detailed. | 14 538 | 5 34 600 | ..... | Portions of Mundla, Chanda, Raipore, Belaspore, Upper Godavery and Nimar Districts. |
| Settlements during the year..... Summary | 5 632 | 75 612 | .... | Extension of present summary settlement of the Sumbulpore District. |

## 2.—Fiscal.

*Surveyed and assessed area in acres.*

| District. | Cultivated, acres. | | | | Uncultivated, acres. | | | Total area assessed. | Assessment. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated. | | Unirrigated. | Total. | Grazing lands. | Culturable. | Uncultivable waste. | | Gross amount. | Rate per acre on cultivation. | Rate per acre on culturable land. | Rate per acre on total area of settlement. |
| | By Government works. | By private individuals. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. |
| Nagpore .. | ... | 13,196 | 1,112,809 | 11,26,005 | 1,01,850 | 280,149 | 534,902 | 2,042,906 | 8,77,863 | 0 12 5 | Culturable lands not separately assessed. | 0 8 8 |
| Bhundara .. | .. | 15,083 | 803,639 | 818,722 | 30,845 | 619,755 | 646,644 | 2,115,966 | 4,08,942 | 0 8 9 | | 0 5 4 |
| Chandah .. | .. | 13,025 | 686,352 | 699,377 | .. | 2,553,676 | 1,930,161 | 5,183,214 | 2,64,583 | 0 8 6 | | 0 3 10 |
| Wurdah .. | .. | 6,218 | 863,874 | 870,092 | .. | 261,319 | 284,907 | 1,416,318 | 5,05,749 | 0 10 3 | | 0 7 10 |
| Balaghat .. | .. | 912 | 217,165 | 218,077 | 65,340 | 65,339 | 170,704 | 519,460 | 68,072 | 0 5 0 | | 0 3 10 |
| Jubbulpore .. | .. | 4,996 | 879,744 | 884,740 | ... | 754,209 | 735,935 | 2,374,884 | 6,20,347 | 0 10 11 | | 0 5 8 |
| Saugor .. | .. | 7,079 | 679,116 | 686,195 | 2,31,363 | 612,603 | 424,523 | 1,954,684 | 4,65,950 | 0 10 11 | | 0 5 4 |
| Dumoh .. | ... | 1,745 | 385,551 | 387,296 | 1,59,541 | 222,596 | 326,873 | 1,096,306 | 2,69,487 | 0 10 10 | | 0 5 6 |
| Mundlah .. | ... | 1,821 | 148,795 | 150,616 | .. | 232,548 | 237,409 | 620,573 | 52,170 | 0 5 6 | | 0 2 2 |
| Seonee .. | .. | 67,280 | 578,006 | 645,286 | .. | 458,030 | 512,416 | 1,615,762 | 2,22,809 | 0 6 1 | | 0 3 2 |

## 2.—Fiscal—*(Continued.)*

| District. | Cultivated, acres. | | | | Uncultivated, acres. | | | Total area assessed in acres. | Assessment. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated. | | Unirrigated. | Total acres. | Grazing lands. | Culturable. | Uncultivable waste. | | Gross amount. | Rate per acre on cultivation. | Rate per acre on culturable land. | Rate per acre on total area of settlement. |
| | By Government works. | By private individuals. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. |
| Hoshungabad .. | ... | 2,166 | 887,941 | 890,187 | 279,619 | 232,558 | 236,050 | 1,638,334 | 4,45,354 | 0 9 6 | | 0 5 6 |
| Baitool .. | .. | 14,750 | 651,026 | 665,776 | ... | 141,141 | 407,730 | 1,214,647 | 1,90,457 | 0 4 7 | | 0 2 7 |
| Nursingpore ... | ... | 3,819 | 567,349 | 571,168 | .. | 186,447 | 305,481 | 1,063,096 | 4,21,594 | 0 12 3 | | 0 9 4 |
| Nimar ... | .. | 8,522 | 275,277 | 283,799 | .. | 153,300 | 15,186 | 452,285 | 1,58,217 | 0 9 10 | | 0 6 1 |
| Chindwara .. | .. | 7,732 | 483,424 | 491,156 | 827,766 | 303,324 | 57,029 | 1,684,275 | 2,21,581 | 0 7 2 | | 0 2 3 |
| Raepore .. | .. | 6,523 | 1,599,400 | 1,605,923 | ... | 1,280,726 | 361,587 | 3,248,236 | 5,26,655 | 0 5 3 | | 0 3 0 |
| Belaspore .. | .. | 6,716 | 1,330,767 | 1,337,483 | 788,649 | 788,650 | 2,305,785 | 5,220,567 | 2,94,077 | 0 4 6 | | 0 2 3 |
| Sumbulpore .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| Upper Godavery. | .. | 12,467 | 33,930 | 46,397 | .. | 91,424 | 59,777 | 197,598 | 32,669 | 0 11 6 | | 0 4 0 |
| Total .. | .. | 1,94,050 | 12,184,165 | 123,78,215 | 2,484,973 | 9,242,824 | 9,553,099 | 33,659,111 | 60,46,876 | 0 8 6 | | 0 4 8 |

## 3.—Fiscal.

*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.*

| Nature of Tenure. | | Number of estates. | Number of villages. | Number of holders or shareholders. | Gross area in acres. | Average area of each estate. | Average assessment of each estate. | Revenue rate per acre. | Supposed net profit per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rs. | R. A. P. | |
| Great Zemindarees paying more than Rupees 50 000 revenue. | Held by individuals under law of primogeniture .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| | Held by individuals and familes under ordinary law .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Large Zemindarees paying more than Rupees 5 000 revenue. | Under law of primogeniture .. .. .. | 14 | 2 127 | 15 | 2 437 656 | 1 74 118 | 16 812 | 0 2 0 | |
| | Under ordinary law .. .. .. | 24 | 1 377 | 42 | 1 339 238 | 55 800 | 13 361 | 0 3 2 | |
| Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities .. .. | | 13 499 | 16 246 | 52 726 | 27 664 185 | 2 049 | 359 | 0 4 7 | |
| Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common .. .. | | 7 | 7 | 83 | 4 411 | 630 | 308 | 0 8 0 | |
| Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rupees 100 .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 27 406 | 3 479 | 29 755 | 1 418 481 | 54 | 20-9-9 | 0 6 6 | |
| Holders of revenue free tenures | In perpetuity .. .. .. .. | 1 785 | 1 080 | 2 457 | 380 329 | 213 | ... | .. | |
| | For life .. .. .. .. | 4 923 | 7 321 | 7 587 | 691 931 | 140 | .. | .. | |
| Holders of quit rent tenures | In perpetuity .. .. .. .. | 176 | 206 | 282 | 218 950 | 1 244 | .. | .. | |
| | For life .. .. .. .. | 266 | 453 | 696 | 379 912 | 1 428 | .. | .. | |
| Landholders who have redeemed the revenue .. .. .. | | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Purchase of waste lands .. .. .. .. .. | | 103 | .. | 105 | 104 368 | 1 013 | .. | .. | |
| | Total .. | 48 158 | 26 302 | 93 553 | 34 638 481 | 720 | .. | .. | |

## 4.—Fiscal.

*Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.*

| NATURE OF TENURE. | Number of holdings | Average area of each holding | Average rent of each holding | Average rent rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres | Rs.A.P. | Rs.A.P. |
| Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots — On permanent tenure | 3735 | 402 | 186-0-0 | 0-7-4 |
| Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots — On farming leases | 2259 | 320 | 163-0-0 | 0-8-8 |
| Ryots holding at fixed rates | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates | 277,439 | 14¼ | 10-12-6 | 0 12-1 |
| Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights | 462,359 | 13¾ | 12-5-6 | 0-13-4 |
| Holders of service grants | 46,340 | 3½ | 2-5-4 | 0-10-10 |
| Total | 792,832 | 15¾ | 10-1-1 | 0-10-4 |

NOTE.—This and the preceding Statement have been compiled so for as the attestation of holdings has progressed.

## 5.—Fiscal.

*Register of Transfers.*

| Nature of Tenures Transferred. | Number of transfers recorded. | | | Average area in acres of each holding transferred. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By voluntary sale or gift. | By compulsory sale. | By inheritance. | By voluntary sale. | By compulsory sale. | By inheritance. | |
| Great Zemindarees complete .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Shares in ditto ditto .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Large Zemindarees .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 49,365 | |
| Shares in ditto .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Small Zemindarees .. .. .. .. .. | 205 | 27 | 692 | 796 | 924 | 1,007 | |
| Shares in ditto .. .. .. .. .. | 58 | 40 | 395 | 326 | 350 | 325 | |
| Villages owned by cultivating communities .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1,046 | .. | .. | |
| Shares in ditto .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 145 | .. | |
| Holdings of Proprietary cultivators .. .. .. .. | 173 | 4 | 623 | 102 | 61 | 12 | |
| Intermediate holdings of a transferrable character .. .. | 4 | .. | 460 | 697 | .. | 80 | |
| Holdings of Ryots at fixed rates .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Holdings of Ryots with right of occupancy .. .. .. | 9 | .. | 1,348 | 71 | .. | 19 | |
| Revenue free tenures .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 458 | ... | .. | 42 | |
| Total .. | 450 | 72 | 3,977 | 533 | 544 | 242 | |

## 6.—Fiscal.

*Land Revenue.*

| Description of Revenue. | Revenue last year. | | Revenue this year. | | Cost of collection. | Net collections during the year. | Outstanding balances. | Number of sales for arrears of revenue. | Revenue of estates sold. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessed. | Realised. | Assessed. | Realised. | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ... | 57,85,824 | 57,39,720 | 43,30,162 * | 43,40,871 † | 6,67,601 | 36,94,608 | 14,219 | ..... | ..... |
| Settled estates added to the revenue roll during present year ... | 55,727 | 55,727 | 42,051 | 37,693 | | | | | |
| Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ... | 4,997 | 21 | 25,808 | ..... | | | | | |
| Collection from Government estates.. | 3,575 | 3,416 | 4,460 | 4,495 | | | | | |
| Income from sale of Government estates ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ... | 6,75,451 | 6,71,110 | 24,769 | 21,338 | | | | | |

* The apparent falling off in the assessment is due to the postponement of the second kist of the year in 11 of the 19 districts.

† Includes Rupees 21,541 on account of balances for previous years.

# II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION

## A.—LEGISLATIVE

*1—STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.*

| Title of Act. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Date on which sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

*2.—STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year.*

| Title of Bill. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Bill. | When introduced. | When rejected or withdrawn. | If pending why, and in what state. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

*3.—STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year*

| Title of Bill | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

# B. I.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

*Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1867.*

| Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two, or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges. | Number of Judicial Divisions. | Average area of each Division in square miles. | Average population of each Division. | Number of tribunals. | Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any | Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate. | Prescribed qualification of Judges, previous to appointment. | Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted. | Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers. | Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted. | Total number of Judges. Native. | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native. | Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal. | Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers. | Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work. | Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal. | Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal. | Civil. | Revenue. | Appeal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local and Sub-Magistrates (a) exercising Criminal powers (b) Paid | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unpaid | 42 | 502 | 6 500 | 71 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal without either Jury or Assessors | Each Judge has, in the Criminal Department, the powers of a Sub-Magistrate either of the 1st or 2nd Class as defined in Section 22 of Criminal Procedure Code and can dispose of all cases which a Sub-Magistrate is competent to try. (Five Forest Officers included in Column 5 are restricted in the use of their powers to cases of breaches of Forest Act or cases in which their Subordinates are concerned). | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 63 | ... | .. | .. | Five of these Officers are in the Forest Dept. and one in the Survey Department. | .. | .. | 3 870 | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. do. exercising Criminal Civil and Revenue powers (c) .. | Paid .. | 56 | 1 221 | 123 813 | 72 | Ditto | Do. and in the Civil Department can hear Civil Suits up to Rs. 100, 300, 500, or 1 000 in value, according to his powers under Act XIV of 1865, (Central Provinces Courts' Act) and has the powers in the Revenue Department of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law (Act X of 1859 and Act XIV 1863). | .. | 1 | 6 | 8 | 57 | 5 520 | 3 000 | .. | These Officers are Tehseeldars (Sub-Collectors) and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioners are employed generally in the administrative work of the districts to which they are attached. | .. | .. | 7 176 | 23 467 | 4 304 | 101 |
| | Unpaid... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judges exercising Civil powers only (d) .. | Paid. | 5 | ib. | ib. | 5 | Ditto | Each Judge can hear Suits up to Rs. 50 in value under Section 6 of Act XIV of 1865 (Central Provinces' Courts Act.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 600 | .. | These Officers are Naib Tehseeldars | .. | .. | .. | 2 741 | .. | |
| Small Cause Courts (e) .. | | 6 | 430 | 78 643 | 6 | Do. and there is a Registrar empowered to hear Suits up to Rs. 20 attached to one Court | Two Judges have power under Act XI of 1865 to hear Suits up to Rs. 1 000 in value. Three Judges under Acts XI of 1865 and XXII of 1864 have power to hear Suits up to Rs. 500 in value<br>One Judge under Act XI of 1865 and XXII of 1864 has power to hear Suits up to Rs. 50 in value | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 8 800 | .. | .. | Have executive functions as in the case of 3 Cantonment Judge of Court, who is also Registrar | .. | .. | 1 069 | 11 200 | .. | |
| Magistrates of full powers exercising only Criminal powers (f) .. .. .. | | 14 | 7 | 6,000 | 16 | A single Judge presides over each Court without either Jury or Assessors | Each Judge has, in the Criminal Department, the powers of a Magistrate as defined in Section 22 of Criminal Procedure Code | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 13 of these Officers are in administrative charge of Gaols and of these 13 8 are also Civil Surgeons | .. | .. | 1 326 | .. | .. | |

# B. I.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

| Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges. | Number of Judicial Divisions. | Average area of each Division in square miles. | Average population of each Division. | Number of tribunals. | Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any. | Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate. | Prescribed qualification of Judges, previous to appointment. | *Total number of Judges.* — *European.* — Covenanted. | Commissioned Military Officers. | Uncovenanted. | Native. | *Average annual salary of each paid Judge.* — European. | Native. | Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal. | Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer. | Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work. | Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal. | *Number of cases decided during the year.* — Criminal. | Civil. | Revenue. | Appeal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal Civil, and Revenue powers (g) ... | 32 | 1 459 | 130 626 | 32 | A single Judge presides over each Court without either Jury or Assessors | Do. and 19 Magistrates of the 32 entered in column 5 being Magistrates of Districts have power to hear Appeals from the orders of all Sub-Magistrates in their districts. In the Civil Department the Magistrates of districts have power to hear under Act XIV of 1865 suits of unlimited value and in the Revenue Department they have the powers of Collectors under the Rent Laws, all other Magistrates can hear Suits (Civil) up to Rs. 5 000 in value and powers of Deputy Collectors under the Rent-Laws. | .. | 3 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 5 600 | 3 300 | .. | These Officers are Extra-Assistant, Assistant and Deputy Commissioners, and the whole administrative charge of the districts to which they are attached rests with the Deputy Commissioner who is aided by his Assistant and Extra-Assistant | | | 6 081 | 12 987 | 1 401 | 87 |
| Do. exercising powers described by Act XV of 1862. (h) ... .. .. | 19 | 3 601 | 364 924 | 16 | A single Judge presides over | These Judges have power to try all Criminal cases triable by Court of Sess | .. | 2 | 13 | 1 | .. | 12 000 | .. | .. | These Officers are Deputy | .. | .. | 1 842 | ... | 1 576 | 1004 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | each tribunal and may be assisted by Assessors | sions except such as require a Capital sentence and to punish with imprisonment not exceeding 7 years | | | | | | | | | Commissioners. | 290 days, excluding Sundays and Gazetted holidays, Court was held on each of these days. | 47 pleaded pleaders in Central Provinces. | | | | |
| Sessions Courts | .. | .. | 4 | 17 107 | 1 733 390 | 4 | A single Judge presides over each Court and is aided by Assessors | These Judges can try cases of any nature committed to them by a Magistrate and can award any punishment allowed by Law<br>They are likewise empowered to hear all appeals from the orders of Magistrates with full powers in all cases in which an appeal is allowed by Law | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 32 500 | .. | .. | These Officers are Commissioners of Division, and the administrative business of Division rests with them | | | 287 | .. | 443 | 549 |
| Commissioner's Court, Civil and Revenue | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 733 390 | 4 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal unassisted by either Jury or Assessors | These Judges have no original jurisdiction, but on the Civil Side of their Courts hear under Act XIV of 1865 appeals in all Suits of which the value is Rs. 5 000 or more and they also hear appeals from the decisions of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1859 and Act XIV of 1863 (Rent Act). In the Revenue Department they are Commissioners of Division and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under Rent Law | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 32 500 | .. | .. | These Officers are also the Commissioners of Division. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | 444 |
| Chief Court of Province | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Ditto | The Judge of the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil, hearing appeals from orders of Sessions Courts in the former case and Special appeals from orders passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners in Civil cases<br>In Criminal cases it has also the power of revision. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 37 990 | .. | .. | No executive functions | .. | .. | 30 | 102 | .. | .. * |

# B. I.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Justices of the Peace | .. | 19 | 3 601 | 364 924 40 | Ditto | ..... | .. | 5 | 26 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | These Officers are nearly all | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | included in the foregoing entries. | | | | | | |

(a) The entry in Column 1 shows Honorary Magistrates and Officers in the Forest Department and Survey having Criminal powers of Sub-Magistrates.
The entry in Column 2 shows the number of Judicial Divisions with regard to Honorary Magistrates; each town or estate in which there are one or more Honorary Magistrates being considered as one Division, and the Forest Divisions of each Forest Officer being considered as one Division and added to the number of Divisions for Honorary Magistrates. Thus it cannot be said that the Central Provinces contains so many divisions in which there are so many Local Sub-Magistrates, and each place where there is one or more Local and Sub-Magistrate is considered as a Division.

(b) The average area entered in Column 3 has been roughly calculated on the area of the towns, estates, Forest Divisions, &c., of the Officers who hold local and Sub-Magisterial Criminal powers.
The average population entered in Column 4 has been similarly calculated. The Census Report and Gazetteer of the Central Provinces gave the figures on which the calculation was based.
The number of Tribunals entered in Column 5 corresponds with the number of Magistrates or Officers, and this remark applies to all entries in this Column, as each Magistrate or Judge is held to have a separate tribunal.

(c) The entry in Column 1 is applied to Tehseeldars, Extra-Assistant and Assistant Commissioners, who exercise in Criminal Department powers less than those of a Magistrate.
The entry in Column 2 corresponds with the number of Tehseels into which the Central Provinces are divided.
The entries in Columns 3 and 4 require no explanation.
Column 5 shows the number of tribunals, each Officer being considered to preside over a separate tribunal; but although each Officer presides over a Court having a Criminal side, a Civil side, and a Revenue side, the Court is considered as one, not as three.

(d) These Officers are merely Naib Tehseeldars exercising Civil powers only.

(e) The preceding Columns have reference to the Small Cause Courts at Nagpore and Jubbulpore; and to the Cantonment Small Cause Courts at Kamptee Jubbulpore, Saugor and Asseergurh. At Saugor, Jubbulpore, Kamptee and Asseergurh, therefore the Judges also exercise, Magisterial powers; but it was considered advisable to show them under Small Cause Courts, and not under "Magistrates exercising also Criminal powers."

(f) The entries in these Columns refer to 3 Honorary Magistrates who have full powers and 13 Gaol Magistrates who exercise the full powers of a Magistrate within the limits of their Gaols.

(g) The entries in these Columns refer to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to Extra-Assistants and Assistants having the full powers of a Magistrates see remark regarding entry in Column 5 with reference to Tehseeldars &c., above.

(h) These entries refer to Deputy Commissioners as Officers having the chief executive control over their districts.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

In calculating the average annual salary of Judges it has been necessary to take the salary of the various grades of Judges, and strike an average. The results shown will not be of much value; as for instance, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners with full powers have all been classed together, and the variation in the scale of pay of these Officers is very great.
In the same way it may be said that average of area and population will be found to be practically of no value, and likely to mislead As regards area, towns have had to be combined with districts and estates.
It has been found impossible to state the average annual cost of the establishment of each tribunal, as the establishment of an Officer in his Judicial capacity is also his establishment in his executive capacity, and as some members of the establishment of one Court form also part of the establishment of others, for instance the Nazirs.

# [redacted]ICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal)

*STA[redacted]orted and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each the Central Provinces in the year* 1867.

| Description of Offence | | Number of offences reported during the year | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Remaining under trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CLASS I.**<br>*Offences against the State, and Public Justice.*<br>AGAINST THE STATE. | Sections of Indian Penal Code | | | | | |
| 1. Waging war against the Queen .. | 121 | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| 2. Collecting Arms or concealing attempt to wage war .. | 122,123 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 3. War or depredations on allied powers .. | 125 to 127 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| 4. Abetment of mutiny ... | 131,132 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## B. 2.—*continued.*

| Description of Offence | | Number of offences reported during the year | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Remaining under trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.* | Sections of Indian Penal Code | | | | | |
| 5. Counterfeiting Coin .. | 231 to 238 | 2 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. |
| 6. Diminishing or altering Coin ... | 246 to 249 | 5 | 4 | .. | 3 | ... |
| 7. Passing or possessing bad or altered Coin.. | 239 to 243 and 250 to 254 | 60 | 57 | 26 | 29 | ... |
| 8. Counterfeiting Stamps or selling the same. | 255 to 259 | 7 | 8 | ... | 8 | .. |
| 9. Using as genuine counterfeit Stamps, or effacing or altering the same .. | 260 to 263 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | ... |
| 10. Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures .. | 264 to 267 | 100 | 178 | 47 | 131 | .. |
| AGAIN[illegible] | | | | | | |
| 11. Person[illegible] er ... | 140,170,171 | 53 | 68 | 10 | 58 | .. |
| 12. Con[illegible] ... | 118 to 120 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 13. On[illegible] ence, or giving .. | 176,177,181,182,202,203 | 150 | 188 | 57 | 128 | 3 |
| 14. C[illegible] ... | 201 to 204 | 22 | 34 | 5 | 27 | .. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist Public Servant .. | 183 to 187,189,190 | 112 | 192 | 66 | 124 | ... |
| 16. Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury | 188 | 73 | 143 | 30 | 113 | .. |
| 17. Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding ... | 228 | 46 | 46 | 3 | 43 | ... |
| 18. Harbouring an offender ... | 212 to 216 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 19. Taking gift to screen offender ... | 213 to 215 | 19 | 31 | 9 | 21 | .. |
| 20. Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue .. | 224 to 225 | 85 | 108 | 8 | 97 | 3 |
| 21. Escape from lawful custody or transportation | 224 to 226 | 35 | 35 | 2 | 33 | .. |
| 22. Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign ... | 172 to 175 and 178 to 180 | 179 | 300 | 51 | 249 | .. |
| 23. Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor .. | C. P. 354 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *By Public Servants.* | | | | | | |
| 24. Taking valuable thing by, or to influence Public Servant .. | 161,165 and 159 | 60 | 90 | 30 | 58 | .. |
| 25. Public Servant acting illegally to injure any person .. | 166,167 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 6 | .. |
| 26. Do. unlawfully trading .. | 168,169 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 27. Do. fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture .. | 217,218 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. |
| 28. Do. wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ... | 219,220 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 29. Do. intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape ... | 221,222, | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | .. |
| 30. Do. negligently suffering escape ... | 129,223 | 30 | 39 | 9 | 30 | .. |
| 31. Breach of Police Act by Police Officers ... | Act V of 1861 | 88 | 106 | 7 | 99 | .. |
| 31A. Taking gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a Public Servant ... | 163 | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |

B. 2—*continued.*

| Description of Offence | | Number of offences reported during the year | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Remaining under trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.* | Sections of Indian Penal Code | | | | | |
| 32. Giving false evidence .. | 193 to 196 | 38 | 61 | 19 | 42 | ... |
| 33. Fabricating false evidence .. | 193 to 196 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 34. Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate ... | 197 to 200 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| 35. False personation in Judicial proceeding. | 205 to 229 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 6 | .. |
| 36. Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree ... | 206 to 208,421 to 424 and 165 | 17 | 31 | 16 | 17 | .. |
| 37. False claim in Court of Justice ... | 209,210 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 3 | ... |
| 38. False charge of offence ... | 211 | 38 | 42 | 17 | 22 | .. |
| 39. Frivolous or vexatious complaint ... | C. P, 270 | 74 | 103 | 2 | 101 | .. |
| 40. Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ... | 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473 to 477 | 22 | 34 | 12 | 18 | .. |
| 41. Making or using false trade marks ... | 482 to 489 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Public Nuisances.* | | | | | | | |
| 42. Public Nuisances under Penal Code ... | 269 to 294 | 333 | 970 | 105 | 864 | ... |
| 43. Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts .. | Act V. of 1861 | 2,030 | 4,180 | 242 | 3,921 | 17 |
| *Relating to the Public Peace.* | | | | | | |
| 44. Rioting or unlawful assembly ... | 143 to 153, 157, 158 | 38 | 227 | 69 | 158 | .. |
| 45. Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot .. | 154 to 156 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 46. Affray ... | 160 | 197 | 723 | 123 | 599 | .. |
| 47. Offences relating to religion .. | 295 to 298 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 7 | ... |
| 47A. Recognizance and security to keep the peace | C. P. 280 | 6 | 14 | .. | 14 | .. |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS I. ... | | 3,977 | 8,091 | 1,001 | 7,046 | 23 |
| CLASS. II. | | | | | | |
| *Offences against the person.* | | | | | | |
| 48. Murder by Thugs ... | 302 and 303 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| 49. Do. Dacoity .. | | 2 | 13 | 6 | 6 | ... |
| 50. Do. Robbers .. | | 5 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 51. Do. Poison for sake of robbery .. | | 3 | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| 52. Do. do. from other motives .. | | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 53. Other murders from motives connected with women .. | | 7 | 12 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| 54. Do. do. do. from other motives. | | 43 | 83 | 31 | 32 | 16 |
| 55. Attempt to murder .. | 307 | 20 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 1 |
| 56. Culpable homicide .. | 304, 308 | 24 | 29 | 5 | 29 | 1 |
| 57. Abetment of suicide .... | 305 ,306 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 58. Attempt to commit suicide ... | 309 | 143 | 126 | 30 | 95 | ... |
| 59. Causing miscarriage ... | 312, 316 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 2 | .. |
| 60. Exposure of infant or concealment of birth ... | 317, 318 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 1 |

## B. 2—*continued.*

| Description of Offence | Section of Indian Penal Code | Number of offences reported during the year | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Remaining under trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61. Grievous hurt .. | 325, 326 | 90 | 113 | 35 | 79 | .. |
| 62. Do. do. on grave and sudden provocation .. | 335 | 16 | 24 | 9 | 14 | .. |
| 63. Hurt .. | 323, 334 | 766 | 1,529 | 771 | 751 | 2 |
| 64. Do. by dangerous weapons .. | 324 | 35 | 41 | 12 | 29 | .. |
| 65. Administering stupefying drugs .. | 328 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 5 | .. |
| 66. Causing hurt to extort property or confession | 327,329 to 333 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| 67. Act dangerous to life or safety. .. | 336,337 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| 68. Wrongful restraint ... | 341 | 225 | 379 | 123 | 255 | .. |
| 69. Do. confinement ... | 342 to 346 | 109 | 143 | 59 | 84 | .. |
| 70. Do. do. to extort property or confession .. | 347,348 | 18 | 28 | 19 | 9 | .. |
| 71. Assault or use of criminal force ... | 352,355,358 | 4,680 | 9,118 | 5,049 | 4,023 | 28 |
| 72. Criminal intimidation or insult .. | 504 to 509 | 772 | 1,334 | 589 | 744 | 1 |
| 73. Causing annoyance in state of intoxication. | 510 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 12 | .. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74. Unlawful compulsion of labour .. | 374 | 15 | 26 | 4 | 22 | .. |
| 75. Buying or disposing of any person as a slave. | 370, 371 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| 76. Kidnapping or abduction .. | 363 to 365, 367 to 369 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 5 | .. |
| 77. Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement .. | 366 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| 78. Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution .. | 372,373 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 2 | .. |
| 79. Enticing a married woman with Criminal intent .. | 498 | 208 | 266 | 201 | 60 | ... |
| 80. Fraudulent and unlawful marriages .. | 493 to 496 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 1 | .. |
| 81. Adultery .. | 497 | 88 | 90 | 54 | 35 | 1 |
| 82. Rape .. | 376 | 30 | 34 | 20 | 13 | ... |
| 83. Unnatural offences .. | 377 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| 84. Defamation .. | 500 to 502 | 287 | 488 | 290 | 196 | 1 |
| 84A. Assault or Criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty .. | 353 | 24 | 54 | 34 | 20 | .. |
| 84B. Do. do. to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty ... | 354 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 14 | ... |
| 84C. Do. do. in attempting wrongfully to confine a person ... | 375 | 1 | 2 | .. | ... | ... 2 |
| 84D. Do. in attempting to commit theft of property worn by a person .. | 356 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 10 | ... |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS II. .. | | 7,740 | 14,132 | 7,441 | 6,587 | 60 |
| CLASS III. *Offences against property with violence.* | | | | | | |
| 85. Dacoity .. | 395,397,398 | 22 | 168 | 106 | 54 | ... |
| 86. Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. | 399,402 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 | .. |

| Description of Offence | Sections of Indian Penal Code | Number of offences reported during the year | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Remaining under trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87. Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons, by poison or stupefying drugs .. | 394,397 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 4 | ... |
| 88. Do. do. do. by other means ... | 398 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 1 | |
| 89. Robbery in a dwelling-house ... | 392,393 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| 90. Do on the highway ... | | 10 | 19 | 17 | 2 | .. |
| 91. Do. elsewhere ... | | 28 | 31 | 12 | 18 | .. |
| 92. Do. extortion ... | 384 to 389 | 87 | 118 | 62 | 48 | 8 |
| 93. House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft .. | 451,454,457 | 5,130 | 1,763 | 262 | 1,453 | 13 |
| 94. Do. do. in order to commit an offence other than theft ... | 449,450,451,454,457 | 275 | 128 | 28 | 93 | 5 |
| 95. Do do. with preparation for, or attempt at hurt .. | 452,455,458,460 | 16 | 30 | 11 | 19 | .. |
| 96. Do. or lurking house-trespass ... | 452,455,458 | 95 | 69 | 11 | 65 | .. |
| 96A. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking | 453 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | .. |
| 96B. Do. do. do. by night .. | 456 | 20 | 14 | 2 | 12 | ... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96C. Theft with preparation to cause death, hurt or restraint ... | 332 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | ... |
| 96D. Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life or personal safety of others .. | 338 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| *Without Violence* | | | | | | |
| 97. Theft of Cattle ... | 379, 380, 381 | 961 | 1,097 | 149 | 841 | 4 |
| 98. Do. Ordinary ... | 379, 380, 381 | 7,850 | 4,767 | 753 | 3,946 | 17 |
| 99. Dishonestly receiving stolen property ... | 411 to 414 | 371 | 600 | 162 | 423 | .. |
| 100. Dishonest misappropriation of property. | 403 and 404 | 218 | 328 | 131 | 189 | 3 |
| 101. Criminal breach of trust ... | 406 to 409 | 197 | 249 | 114 | 135 | ... |
| 102. Cheating ... | 417 to 420 | 207 | 281 | 147 | 130 | 1 |
| *Malicious Offences.* | | | | | | |
| 103. Mischief ordinary ... | 426, 427, 430 to 433 | 350 | 657 | 426 | 230 | 1 |
| 104. Do. by poisoning or killing cattle ... | 420, 429 | 28 | 38 | 24 | 14 | .. |
| 105. Do. by destroying land marks ... | 434 | 28 | 36 | 17 | 19 | ... |
| 106. Serious mischief by fire .. | 435, 436, 438 | 30 | 26 | 10 | 16 | .. |
| 107. Criminal trespass or house-trespass .. | 447 | 584 | 824 | 354 | 467 | 2 |
| 108. Breaking closed receptacle .. | 461, 462 | 55 | 14 | 1 | 13 | .. |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS III ... | | 16,589 | 11,299 | 2,817 | 8,211 | 55 |
| CLASS IV. | | | | | | |
| *Not included in the above classes* | | | | | | |
| 109. Belonging to a gang of Thugs . | 311 | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 110. Do. to a do. of dacoits ... | 400 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| 111. Do. do. of Thieves ... | 401 | 6 | 151 | 24 | 127 | .. |
| 112. Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood .. | C.P. 985 | 294 | 475 | 165 | 302 | 1 |

B. 2—*continued*

| Description of Offence | | Number of offences reported during the year | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Remaining under trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sections of Indian Penal Code. | | | | | |
| 113. Bad habit and repute ... | C.P. 296, 297 | 95 | 165 | 51 | 114 | .. |
| 114. Criminal breaches of contracts of service .. | 490, 492 | 21 | 35 | 10 | 25 | ... |
| 114A. Neglect to maintain wives or children .. | C.P. 316 | 214 | 212 | 131 | 81 | ... |
| 114B. Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused ... | C.P. 219 | 6 | 12 | ... | 12 | .. |
| 114C. Do. to compel payment of penalty by sureties .. | C.P. 305 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 114D. Do. to do. payment of penalty of sureties ... | C.P. 220 | 5 | 5 | ... | 5 | .. |
| 114E. Being bound to attend to, or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, and voluntarily omitting to do so .. | 491 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 114F. Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship, &c. .. | 295 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. |
| 114G. Obstruction to taking up land for public purposes ... | Act VI. of 1857 | ... | 4 | 4 | .. | ... |
| 114H. Dispute concerning right of use of land and water. .. | 320 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 6 | ... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114J. Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, or river, and navigable channel, rendering them unsafe ... | 431 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS IV. ... | | 651 | 1,073 | 390 | 675 | 1 |
| *Breaches of special Laws for the protection of the Revenue or on other subjects, the Acts being specified.* | | | | | | |
| *Breaches of laws relating—* | | | | | | |
| 115. To excise on spirits and drugs ... | Act XXI. of 1856 | 452 | 782 | 87 | 693 | 2 |
| 116. Opium .. | Do. | 193 | 281 | 66 | 214 | 1 |
| 117. Salt and Saltpetre : | Acts XIV. of 1843, XXVII. of 1855, XXXI. of 1861, XIX. of 1862. | 401 | 805 | 49 | 756 | ... |
| 118. Sea and Land Customs .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 119. Stamps ... | Acts X of 1862, XXVI of 1867. | 572 | 1,320 | 243 | 1,075 | .. |
| 120. Paper Currency .. | Act XIX of 1861. | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. |
| 121. Mint .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 122. Post Office ... | Act XIV. of 1866. | 14 | 15 | 7 | 8 | .. |
| 123. Electric Telegraph .. | Act VIII. of 1860. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | ... |
| 123A. Registration ... | Act XX. of 1866. | 1 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| 124. Payment of watchmen .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 125. Municipalities .. | Acts XVIII of 1864. XV. of 1867. | 292 | 600 | 31 | 569 | .. |
| 126. Jails ... | Regulation XIV of 1816 | 523 | 647 | 11 | 636 | ... |
| 127. Forests .. | Act VII. of 1865. | 190 | 615 | 173 | 442 | ... |
| 128. Ferries .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | .. |

B 2.—*continued.*

| Description of Offence | | Number of offences reported during the year | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Remaining under trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sections of Indian Penal Code | | | | | |
| 129. Canals .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | |
| 130. Railways .. | Act XXVIII. of 1854. | 22 | 27 | 8 | 19 | .. |
| 131. Tools ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| 132. Stage Coaches ... | Act XVI. of 1861. | 3 | 7 | ... | 7 | .. |
| 133. The Press ... | Act XXV. of 1867 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 134. Gaming and Lotteries ... | Act III. of 1867. | 97 | 502 | 49 | 435 | 18 |
| 135. Wandering and dangerous lunatics ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 136. Cattle trespass ... | Act III. of 1857 | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| 137. Possession of Arms .. | Act XXXI. of 1860 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 19 | 1 |
| 138. Foreigners .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 139. Emigration ... | Act XIII. of 1864 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS. | | 2,783 | 5,630 | 727 | 4,879 | 22 |
| Total Offences under Class .. I. .. | | 3,977 | 8,091 | 1,001 | 7,046 | 23 |
| Total Offences under Class .. II. .. | | 7,740 | 14,132 | 7,441 | 6,587 | 60 |
| Total Offences under Class .. III. .. | | 16,589 | 11,299 | 2,817 | 8,211 | 55 |
| Total Offences under Class .. IV. ... | | 651 | 1,073 | 390 | 675 | 1 |
| Total Offences under Class .. Breaches of Special Laws ... | | 2,783 | 5,630 | 727 | 4,879 | 22 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF OFFENCES... | | 31,740 | 40,225 | 12,376 | 27,398 | 161 |

## B 3 JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal.)

*STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1867.*

| Class of Tribunal. | Number of persons dealt with. | | | | | Persons disposed of. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year | Brought to trial during present year | | Received by transfer | Total | Discharged without trial | Acquitted | Convicted | Committed or referred | Died, escaped or transferred | Remaining at end of year | Average number of days during which each case lasted | Number of witnesses who attended |
| | | By arrest | By Summons or Recognizance | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village Officers ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Unpaid Magistrates ... ... ... | 28 | 2,723 | 6,365 | 4 | 9,120 | 2,199 | 1,635 | 5,258 | .. | 15 | 13 | 6 | 13,036 |
| Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.. | 74 | 7,182 | 7,756 | 24 | 15,036 | 2,382 | 2,255 | 10,295 | .. | 35 | 69 | 6 | 19,273 |
| Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district .. | 65 | 7,067 | 5,442 | 5 | 12,632 | 1,616 | 1,369 | 9,288 | 194 | 119 | 46 | 6 | 18,741 |
| Magistrates exercising powers within precincts of Jail ... .. | ... | 170 | 401 | .. | 571 | .. | .. | 571 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 77 |
| Chief Magistrates of Districts... ... | 42 | 1,706 | 1,052 | 24 | 2,824 | 610 | 223 | 1,712 | 136 | 122 | 21 | 7 | 4,646 |
| Total Magistracy .. | 209 | 18,848 | 21,016 | 110 | 40,183 | 6,807 | 5,482 | 27,124 | 330 | 291 | 149 | 6 | 55,773 |
| Sessions Courts ... .. ... | 42 | 335 | .. | ... | 377 | ... | 87 | 274 | .. | 4 | 12 | 52 | ... |
| High Court... ... .. .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total .. | 251 | 19,183 | 21,016 | 110 | 40,560 | 6,807 | 5,569 | 27,398 | 330 | 295 | 161 | 58 | 55,773 |

# B 4 JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal.)

*STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1867.*

| Nature of Punishment. | Number of Persons punished. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By village Officers. | By unpaid Magistrates. | By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates. | By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. | By Chief Magistrate of district. | By Sessions Court. | By High Court. | Total. |
| Fined | .. | 4,186 | 6,935 | 6,167 | 817 | 13 | .. | 18,118 |
| Imprisonment | .. | 435 | 842 | 1,029 | 531 | 185 | .. | 3,022 |
| Flogged | .. | 335 | 1,203 | 999 | 544 | 10 | .. | 3,091 |
| Ordered to find security | .. | 47 | 2 | 332 | 52 | .. | .. | 433 |
| Imprisoned and fined | .. | 115 | 727 | 538 | 202 | 43 | .. | 1,625 |
| Imprisoned and flogged | .. | 45 | 79 | 94 | 59 | .. | .. | 277 |
| Death | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 21 |
| TOTAL PERSONS PUNISHED | .. | 5,163 | 9,788 | 9,195 | 2,205 | 272 | .. | 26,587 |
| *Detail of sentences of fine and imprisonment:—* | | | | | | | | |
| FINES. | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding Rupees 5 | .. | 3,464 | 5,689 | 4,255 | 498 | .. | .. | 13,906 |
| Do. „ 50 | .. | 825 | 1,945 | 2,337 | 455 | .. | .. | 5,562 |
| Do. „ 200 | .. | 12 | 38 | 99 | 68 | a36 | .. | 253 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. „ 1,000 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 4 | 2 | .. | 22 |
| Exceeding „ 1,000 .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF FINES ... | 4,301 | 7,672 | 6,707 | 1,025 | 38 | .. | | 19,743 |
| Total amount of fines .. .. ... Rs | 19,062 | 46,311 | 68,061 | 19,242 | 2,405 | .. | | 1,55,081 |
| Amount realized .. ... .. ... Rs | 17,510 | 39,760 | 51,029 | 14,205 | 350 | .. | | 1,22,854 |
| Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or award .. .. .. .. Rs | 1,354 | 2,320 | 6,631 | 2,606 | 200 | .. | | 13,111 |
| SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding 15 days .. .. Rigorous .. | 132 | 345 | 105 | 24 | .. | .. | | 606 |
| Simple ... | 28 | 70 | 32 | 3 | .. | .. | | 133 |
| Do. 6 months .. .. Rigorous .. | 399 | 1,180 | 936 | 266 | 2 | .. | | 2,783 |
| Simple .. | 15 | 42 | 103 | 26 | .. | .. | | 186 |
| Do. 2 years .. .. Rigorous .. | 21 | 11 | 481 | 305 | *b* 108 | .. | | 926 |
| Simple .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | | 8 |
| Do. 7 years .. .. Rigorous .. | .. | .. | .. | 144 | *c* 70 | . | | 214 |
| Simple .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| Exceeding 7 years .. .. Rigorous .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| Simple .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| TOTAL .. Rigorous .. | 552 | 1,536 | 1,522 | 739 | 180 | .. | | 4,529 |
| Simple .. | 43 | 112 | 139 | 30 | 3 | . | | 327 |
| PENAL SERVITUDE. | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation .. .. .. For terms .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 26 | .. | | 49 |
| For Life .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | . | | 19 |
| Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to Solitary confinement... | 4 | .. | 6 | 15 | .. | .. | | 25 |
| Do. forfeiture of property .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |

*a* Below Rs. 500 to Rs. 200.
*b* 72 Exceeding 2 years.
*c* 2 Do. 5 years.

# B 5 JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal.)

*STATEMENT showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces during the year 1867.*

| Tribunal. | No. of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court | Number of Persons. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Appeals rejected. | Sentence confirmed. | Sentence modified. | Sentence reversed. | Returned for new trial or further investigation. | Pending. |
| Magistrates of Districts. Appeals from unpaid Magistrates .... | .. | 25 | 62 | 31 | 33 | 2 | .. |
| Magistrates of Districts. Appeals from paid Magistrates .... | .. | 66 | 112 | 61 | 70 | 3 | 2 |
| Session Court. From unpaid Magistrates .... | .. | 5 | 10 | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Session Court. From paid Magistrates .... | .. | 87 | 304 | 86 | 66 | 11 | 9 |
| From Sessions Court .. ... | 99 | .. | 82 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| On revision by High Court ... | 155 | .. | 10 | 14 | 131 | .. | .. |

# B. 6.—Judicial Statement *(Civil)*

*STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces for the year* 1867.

| Description of Claim | Number of cases in different Courts | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Smal Cause Courts | Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' | Assistant and Extra-Asst. Comrs. | Deputy Commissioners' | |
| **CIVIL COURT CASES.** | | | | | |
| Suits for money due on contract — On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt) | 3119 | 14 993 | 7 320 | 83 | 25 515 |
| Suits for money due on contract — On unwritten do (simple debt) | 723 | 4 092 | 1 774 | 24 | 6 613 |
| Suits for money due on contract — On account stated | 1173 | 3 220 | 1 612 | 25 | 6 030 |
| Suits for money due on contract — Money paid or received | 41 | 461 | 217 | 7 | 726 |
| Suits for money due on contract — Goods sold | 909 | 1 459 | 1 109 | 24 | 3 501 |
| Suits for money due on contract — For breaches of Contract not included in above | 350 | 402 | 265 | 6 | 1 023 |
| Suits for rent | 169 | 110 | 117 | 4 | 400 |
| Suits for personal property or value thereof | 331 | 893 | 463 | 9 | 1 696 |
| Suits for damages — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage | 1 | 60 | 53 | .. | 114 |
| Suits for damages — For injuries to property | 39 | 228 | 69 | 3 | 339 |
| Suits for damages — For defamation | .. | 22 | 14 | .. | 36 |
| Suits for damages — For other injuries not included in above | 55 | 136 | 61 | ... | 252 |
| Suits to compel specific performance of contracts | .. | 13 | 21 | 10 | 44 |
| Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident | .. | 12 | 3 | .. | 15 |
| Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Suits to settle partnership and other accounts | 3 | 113 | 79 | 4 | 199 |
| Suits connected with religion and caste | 1 | 15 | 2 | .. | 18 |
| Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments | .. | 9 | 3 | .. | 12 |
| Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce | 27 | 166 | 86 | 1 | 280 |
| Suits to establish or dispute adoption | .... | 7 | 3 | .. | 10 |
| Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Other suits to declare or establish personal rights | .. | 89 | 64 | 1 | 154 |
| Suits to establish or contest wills | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | 15 |
| Claims to inheritance — Under Hindoo Law | .. | 21 | 12 | .. | 33 |
| Claims to inheritance — Under Mahomedan Law | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Claims to inheritance — Under any other Law | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 6 |

## B. 6.—(*Continued.*)

| Description of Claim. | Number of cases in different Courts | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small Cause Courts. | Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' | Assistant and Extra-Asst. Comrs. | Deputy Commissioners' | |
| **CIVIL COURT CASES—(*Continued.*)** | | | | | |
| Suits relating to the Revenue | .. | 31 | 112 | .. | 143 |
| Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property | .. | 78 | 68 | 2 | 148 |
| Claims in right of pre-emption | .. | 2 | 16 | 1 | 19 |
| Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits) | .. | 59 | 10 | .. | 69 |
| Suits for partition of immoveable property | .. | 22 | 18 | 1 | 41 |
| Suits regarding boundaries | .. | 16 | 12 | .. | 28 |
| Suits for or relating to real property not included in above | .. | 433 | 222 | 18 | 673 |
| **REVENUE COURT CASES.** | | | | | |
| Suits to recover arrears of rent | .. | 2 722 | 741 | 28 | 3 491 |
| Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent | .. | 366 | 29 | 7 | 402 |
| Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress distraint or demand | .. | 49 | 11 | 3 | 63 |
| Suits relating to ejectment | .. | 704 | 196 | 106 | 1 006 |
| Suits relating to occupancy | .. | 35 | 39 | 4 | 78 |
| Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV of 1863 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Partitions | .. | 33 | 51 | 177 | 261 |
| Suits regarding accounts by or against agent &c. | .. | 28 | 7 | 2 | 37 |
| Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent | .. | 6 | 83 | .. | 89 |
| Suits for Kuoooliyuts | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Miscellaneous suits not included in above | .. | 794 | 1 163 | 333 | 2 790 |
| Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts | .. | ... | 68 | .. | 68 |
| Total | 6 941 | 31 915 | 16 206 | 1 383 | 56 448 |

# B. 7—Judicial Statement (*Civil*)

*STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Districts in the Central Provinces during the year* 1867.

| Value of Suits | Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts | | | | Total value of Suits | | | Total costs of Suits | | | Proportion of costs to value | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small Cause Courts | Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' | District Courts: Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' | District Courts: Deputy Commissioners' | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | |
| **In Civil Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding Rupees .. 5 | 861 | 1,686 | 899 | 1 | 11,911 | 13 | 5 | 6,609 | 13 | 10 | 55·4 | |
| ditto „ .. 50 | 4,767 | 20,034 | 7,881 | 58 | 6,85,096 | 2 | 7 | 1,14,846 | 9 | 8 | 16·7 | |
| ditto „ .. 100 | 687 | 3,693 | 1,946 | 46 | 4,28,437 | 7 | 6 | 57,289 | 15 | 5 | 13·3 | |
| ditto „ .. 500 | 597 | 1,808 | 2,431 | 58 | 9,46,887 | 12 | 2 | 1,08,788 | 11 | 8 | 11·4 | |
| ditto „ .. 1,000 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 21,156 | 0 | 0 | 2,658 | 5 | 11 | 12·5 | |
| ditto „ .. 5,000 | .. | .. | 611 | 43 | 7,44,075 | 7 | 1 | 69,393 | 5 | 2 | 9·4 | |
| ditto „ .. 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1,19,512 | 1 | 9 | 7,144 | 3 | 2 | 5·9 | |
| ditto „ .. 1,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 44,602 | 4 | 0 | 1,576 | 10 | 0 | 3·5 | |
| Exceeding „ .. 1,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | 6,941 | 27,221 | 13,775 | 224 | 30,01,679 | 0 | 6 | 3,68,307 | 10 | 10 | 12·3 | |
| **In Revenue Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding Rupees .. 5 | .. | 518 | 161 | 24 | 2,630 | 14 | 5 | 970 | 3 | 0 | 36·9 | |
| ditto „ .. 50 | .. | 2,196 | 373 | 28 | 50,645 | 9 | 6 | 6,252 | 5 | 9 | 12·3 | |
| ditto „ .. 100 | .. | 708 | 83 | 46 | 53,116 | 4 | 5 | 4,228 | 13 | 11 | 7·9 | |
| ditto „ .. 500 | .. | 310 | 90 | 38 | 91,280 | 3 | 7 | 5,789 | 7 | 0 | 6·3 | |
| ditto „ .. 5,000 | .. | 2 | 7 | 3 | 12,873 | 15 | 0 | 806 | 6 | 0 | 6·2 | |
| ditto „ .. 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | |
| ditto „ .. 1,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | .. | 3,734 | 714 | 139 | 2,10,546 | 14 | 11 | 18,047 | 3 | 8 | 8·57 | |

# B.—8 Judicial Statement (*Civil*)

*STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year* 1867.

| CLASS OF COURTS. | Number of cases on file. | | | Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree | Cases in which decree passed | | | | | | | | | Cases pending at close of year | Average No. of days during which each case lasted | | Number of summons to parties to appear in person | Number of parties who appeared | Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties | Number of witnesses who appeared |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | without contest in Court | | | | | Contested cases tried and decided in Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | In favor of Plaintiff | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining from last year | Instituted. | Total | | *Ex parte* | By confession | By compromise and consent | By arbitration | Total | In whole | In part | In favor of defendant, objectors or insolvent | Total | | Contested | Uncontested | | | | |
| CIVIL COURTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Cause Court .. | 83 | 6,986 | 7 069 | 1 696 | 650 | 2 213 | 563 | 58 | 3 484 | 917 | 424 | 420 | 1 761 | 128 | 10 | 9 | 25 | 23 | 12 252 | 11 248 |
| Paid Sub-divisional tribunals .. | 622 | 27,518 | 28 140 | 5 248 | 2 690 | 10 433 | 3 335 | 141 | 16 599 | 3 103 | 1 286 | 1 449 | 5 838 | 455 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 18 | 30 372 | 20 675 |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. | 563 | 13,793 | 14 356 | 1 992 | 1 752 | 4 571 | 2 237 | 112 | 8 672 | 1 892 | 574 | 882 | 3 348 | 344 | 15 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 17 112 | 12 125 |
| Chief Courts of District. | 14 | 247 | 261 | 40 | 26 | 46 | 28 | 4 | 104 | 43 | 24 | 17 | 84 | 33 | 26 | 18 | .. | .. | 520 | 359 |
| Total .. | 1 282 | 48544 | 49 826 | 8 976 | 5 118 | 17 263 | 6 163 | 315 | 28 859 | 5 955 | 2 308 | 2 768 | 11 031 | 960 | 14 | 12 | 66 | 54 | 60 256 | 44 407 |
| REVENUE COURTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Courts of Tehseeldars, Sub-divisional tribunals ... | | 2715 | 2715 | 934 | 294 | 930 | 371 | 13 | 1608 | 587 | 195 | 325 | 1 107 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 2810 | 1788 | 1912 | 1 588 |
| Courts of Collectors .. | .. | 3056 | 3056 | 286 | 61 | 716 | 189 | 107 | 1073 | 1433 | 126 | 424 | 1 983 | 53 | 14 | 10 | 2588 | 2882 | 2343 | 2 294 |
| Total.. | | 5 771 | 5771 | 1220 | 355 | 1 646 | 550 | 120 | 2681 | 2020 | 321 | 740 | 3 090 | 78 | 14 | 12 | 5398 | 4669 | 4255 | 3 882 |

## B. 9.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

*STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year* 1867.

| Class of Courts. | Cases on the file. | | | Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off on trial. | Decided on trial. | | | Remanded for further investigation. | Remanded for new trial. | Cases pending at end of year. | Average duration of each appeal tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining of last year. | Instituted. | Total. | | In favour of Appellant. In whole. | In favour of Appellant. In part. | In favour of Respondent. | | | | |
| Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of district. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | 19 | 772 | 791 | 44 | 187 | 54 | 403 | 37 | 40 | 26 | 16·5 |
| Revenue . | 51 | 254 | 305 | 27 | 63 | 14 | 177 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 39 |
| Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Appeals .. | .. | 309 | 309 | 19 | 47 | 26 | 155 | 14 | .. | 48 | 42·9 |
| Revenue Do. .. | 2 | 181 | 183 | 61 | 15 | 3 | 97 | 4 | .. | 3 | 12 |
| Chief Court of Province, special appeals .. | .. | 103 | 103 | 3 | 75 | .. | 10 | 8 | .. | 7 | 43·0 |
| Total .. | 72 | 1,619 | 1,691 | 154 | 387 | 97 | 842 | 68 | 51 | 92 | |

# B. 10—Judicial Statement (*Civil*)

*STATEMENT showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

| Class of Courts. | Number of decrees passed during the year. | Number of applications for execution. | | | Number heard on merits. | Number of decrees completely executed. | Ditto partially ditto. | Number in which there was no execution. | Struck off on default. | Number in which specific performance was enforced. | Number of cases decided in favour of claimant. | Ditto against claimant. | Number of coercive processes in execution. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of decrees of past year. | Of decrees of current year. | Total. | | | | | | | | | Sales of real property. | Sequestration of real property. | Sales of personal property. | Imprisonment. |
| Small Cause Courts .. | 4 451 | 66 | 2 673 | 2 739 | .. | .. | 576 | 368 | 102 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 237 | .. |
| Local and Sub-divisional Civil Courts .. | 19 416 | 584 | 14 181 | 14 765 | ... | 5 589 | 4 070 | 1 576 | .. | 57 | .. | .. | 983 | 932 | 1 823 | 252 |
| District Courts { Civil | 9 780 | 462 | 9 729 | 10 191 | .. | 3 265 | 2 987 | 1 542 | .. | 70 | .. | .. | 659 | 439 | 883 | 271 |
| District Courts { Revenue | 1 690 | 138 | 735 | 873 | 337 | 317 | 267 | 177 | 82 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 38 | 86 | 33 | 12 |
| Revenue Courts .. | 2 941 | 197 | 1 321 | 1 518 | 462 | 568 | 355 | 429 | 106 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 87 | 87 | 96 | 39 |
| Superior Courts .. | 154 | 14 | 233 | 247 | .. | 64 | 33 | 36 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 7 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Total .. | 38 432 | 1 461 | 28 872 | 30 333 | 799 | 9 803 | 8 288 | 4 128 | 290 | 151 | 34 | 12 | 1 774 | 1 550 | 3 081 | 527 |

# B. 11—Judicial Statement

*STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1867.*

| Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts. | Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications. | Number of cases tried by Jury. | Number of cases with Assessors. | Jury Trials. | | | Assessors Trials. | | Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff. | Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant. | Jury discharged without Verdict. | Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors. | Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors. | |
| Total.. | | | | | | | | | |

*N.B.*—This Statement is submitted blank because the information supplied was not so complete and satisfactory as to admit of the various columns being filled up with perfect correctness but it may be generally stated that Juries are employed neither in Civil nor Criminal Courts, and that Assessors are employed only in trails before the Courts of Session, and sometimes, though not always, in trials by the Chief Magistrates of Districts with powers under Act XV, of 1862.

# B. 12.—Judicial Statement.

*Tabular Statement of the works of Registration in each district of the Central Provinces with the Receipts and Expenditure for the year commencing 1st May 1867, ending 31st March 1868.*

| Name of District. | Number of Registry Offices including Registrar's Office | Deeds of gift of immovable property. | Leases of immovable property for periods exceeding one year. | Deeds of sale, mortgage, transfers (other than deeds of gift) of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards. | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of consideration on account of any transfer of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards. | Deeds of sale, mortgage, or other transfers (other than deeds of gift) of immovable property of less value than Rs 100 | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of consideration on account of any transfer of immovable property of less value than Rs. 100 | Leases of immovable property for periods not exceeding one year. | Deeds of sale, mortgage or any other transfers of movable property | Deposit of sealed covers of wills and authorities | Wills or authorities to adopt. | Other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7, of Act XX. | Memos. received under Section 41 of Act XX of 1866. | Memos. received under Section 42 of Act XX of 1866. | Powers of attorney registered. | Powers of attorney attested. | Amount of fees &c, received. | Actual cost of Registry Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs | Rs |
| Registrar General's Office.. | 1 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 514 | 21292 |
| Registrar and Sub-Registrars Offices, viz. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore ... .. | 5 | 42 | 49 | 494 | 145 | 502 | 289 | 4 | 314 | 2 | 3 | 267 | 1 | 100 | 45 | 275 | 5832 | 1688 |
| Bhundara .. ... | 4 | 10 | 15 | 34 | 63 | 17 | 97 | .. | 61 | .. | .. | 134 | .. | 54 | 10 | 72 | 1339 | 1035 |
| Wurdah .. .. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 116 | 11 | 67 | 2 | 1 | 277 | .. | .. | 381 | .. | 4 | 32 | 14 | 1488 | 988 |
| Chanda ... .. | 4 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 4 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | 2 | 27 | 24 | 615 | 738 |
| Balaghat .. .. | 2 | 5 | 16 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 14 | .. | 46 | .. | 404 | 530 |
| Kamptee .. .. | 2 | 5 | .. | 94 | .. | 123 | .. | .. | 25 | 1 | 1 | 9 | .. | 7 | 2 | 30 | 564 | 191 |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 6 | 10 | 42 | 238 | 97 | 74 | 34 | 2 | 45 | .. | .. | 67 | 15 | 212 | 35 | 25 | 1848 | 1137 |
| Seonee .. .. | 4 | 3 | 41 | 55 | 27 | 10 | 4 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 134 | 1 | 36 | 18 | 17 | 1071 | 819 |
| Chindwara ... ... | 4 | 4 | 5 | 130 | 105 | 77 | 30 | 3 | 55 | .. | 1 | 229 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 1138 | 617 |
| Dumoh .. .. | 3 | 14 | 95 | 215 | .. | 132 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 83 | 8 | 139 | 7 | 12 | 1235 | 802 |
| Mundla .. .. | 3 | .. | 6 | 19 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 119 | 123 |
| Saugor .. .. | 6 | 7 | 24 | 108 | 281 | 82 | 159 | 1 | 31 | .. | 4 | 78 | 8 | 69 | 4 | 10 | 3143 | 953 |
| Hoshungabad .. .. | 4 | 3 | 34 | 267 | .. | 126 | .. | 1 | 135 | .. | .. | 525 | .. | 192 | 19 | 65 | 2732 | 1359 |
| Nursingpore .. .. | 4 | 9 | 57 | 226 | 12 | 216 | 44 | 3 | 147 | .. | 1 | 888 | .. | 91 | 16 | 41 | 2866 | 1101 |
| Baitool .. .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 128 | 1 | 138 | .. | .. | 159 | .. | .. | 425 | .. | 47 | 7 | 32 | 1869 | 860 |
| Raepore .. .. | 5 | 8 | 5 | 150 | 1 | 85 | 3 | .. | 18 | .. | 1 | 239 | 1 | 11 | 64 | 7 | 1831 | 962 |
| Sumbulpore .. .. | 3 | 1 | 23 | 49 | .. | 81 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 11 | 7 | 18 | 375 | 576 |
| Belaspore .. .. | 4 | .. | 117 | 33 | .. | 14 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 | 187 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 947 | 328 |
| Nimar .. .. | 5 | 13 | 2 | 355 | 160 | 265 | 129 | .. | 133 | 1 | 1 | 383 | .. | 84 | 6 | 11 | 2527 | 1094 |
| Upper Godavery .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 75 | 412 |
| Total .. .. | .. | 149 | 538 | 2 757 | 927 | 2 034 | 800 | 16 | 1 464 | 4 | 14 | 4 188 | 43 | 1060 | 367 | 674 | 32532 | 37605 |

# C.—Prisons 1.

*General return showing number and distribution of prisoners [in the prisons of the Central Provinces for the year 1867.*

| Jails | Number of prisoners during the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of prisoners on last day of the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of jails | Remaining from last year | Committed during present year | Received from other jails | Total in jail during the year | Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine &c. | Released for good conduct | Released on account of sickness | Transferred to Lunatic Asylums | Escaped | Died | Executed | Transferred to other jails or transported | Average number in jail during the year | Under sentence of transportation. | Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment. Life. | More than 7 years. | do 2 years. | do 6 months. | Not more than 6 months. | Under sentence of simple imprisonment. More than 7 years. | do 6 months. | Not more than 6 months. | Under trial. | Civil prisoners | Revenue prisoners | In transit to other jails | Total | No. of punishments for breaches of jail discipline. By flogging | Other punishment | |
| Central jails .. | 2 | 1397 | 1517 | 432 | 3346 | 1496 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 65 | 5 | 43 | 1586·4 | 55 | 14 | 162 | 701 | 403 | 259 | .. | 30 | 71 | 2 | 17 | .. | 2 | 1716 | 282 | 81 | |
| Divisional jails .. | 2 | 737 | 1096 | 227 | 2060 | 1245 | 1 | 7 | .. | 6 | 44 | .. | 5 | 718·4 | 2 | 7 | 58 | 206 | 252 | 171 | .. | 18 | 27 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. | 752 | 265 | 63 | |
| District jails .. | 8 | 1226 | 4416 | 36 | 5678 | 4384 | 1 | .. | 6 | 9 | 31 | 5 | 432 | 1016·1 | 29 | 5 | 51 | 154 | 263 | 174 | .. | 11 | 39 | 52 | 29 | .. | 3 | 810 | 196 | 30 | |
| Local Lock-ups .. | 6 | 356 | 2293 | 14 | 2663 | 2011 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 327 | 363·4 | 1 | 51 | .. | 21 | 131 | 80 | .. | 3 | 20 | 27 | 12 | .. | .. | 296 | 44 | 21 | |
| Total .. | 18 | 3716 | 9322 | 709 | 13747 | 9136 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 29 | 150 | 12 | 807 | 3686·5 | 87 | 27 | 271 | 1082 | 1049 | 684 | .. | 62 | 157 | 85 | 65 | .. | 5 | 3574 | 787 | 195 | |

## *STATEMENT showing the sickness, mortality &. of Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year* 1867.

| Name of each Jail (central district and local jails being classed in succession). | Rank of Medical or other officer in charge | Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years | Character of Jails and Jail Buildings: whether crowded or otherwise; in present year | Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner | Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner | Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains &c. &c. | Average number in Jail during the year | Average weight: Of each prisoner when sentenced | Average weight: Of each prisoner raleased on expiry of sentence | Average weight: Of each prisoner at beginning of the year | Average weight: Of each prisoner at end of the year | Sick in Hospital: Remaining at end of last year | Received this year | Discharged cured or transferred | Remaining | Average number in hospital during the year | Released on account of sickness. | Died from all causes | Total died and released without cure | Percentage of deaths to average strength | Percentage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness taken together |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | lbs. oz. | lbs. oz. | lbs. oz | lbs. oz. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore | Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon | 9 years 8·27 | Central jail; buildings good, slightly overcrowded | No jail walls | 648 | See table at foot. | 926·1 | 105 4 | 107 5 | Not known | Indoor 128 3 Outdoor 124 1 | 71 | 1933 | 1883 | 76 | 52·5 | 3 | 42 | 45 | 4·5 | 4 8 |
| Jubbulpore | Assistant Surgeon | 8 years 5·88 | Both district and central jail; buildings in good order, those in district jail confined no crowding | do. | 648 | | 660·3 | 120 0 | 123 0 | 122 0 | 121 0 | 19 | 748 | 706 | 36 | 29·2 | 2 | 23 | 25 | 3·4 | 3 7 |
| Hoshungabad | do | 8 years 4·49 | District and central jail buildings good; some crowding | No Jail walls | 685 | | 302·5 | 96 0 | 104 0 | 110 0 | 136 0 | 31 | 392 | 397 | 16 | 19·4 | ... | 10 | 10 | 3·3 | 3 3 |
| Raepore | do | 9 years 16·99 | Central jail building as far as finished good, some crowding | 396 | 263 | | 415·9 | 107 0 | 108 0 | 102 0 | 104 0 | 27 | 551 | 511 | 26 | 26·8 | 7 | 34 | 41 | 8·1 | 9 8 |
| Total | | | | | | | 2304·8 | 107 1 | 110 9 | 111 1 | 121 12 | 148 | 3624 | 3497 | 154 | 127·9 | 12 | 109 | 121 | 4·7 | 5 2 |
| Bhundara | Assistant Surgeon | 9 years 7·12 | District jail buildings kept in good order, site bad, no crowding. | 1645 | 1528 | | 129·8 | 100 12 | 101 12 | not in force then, | 109 0 | 3 | 206 | 194 | 7 | 6·9 | .. | 1 | 8 | 0·7 | 0 7 |
| Chanda | Assistant Apothecary | 9 years 6·92 | District jail; ventilation bad, being improved, crowded | 4016 | 615 | | 132·2 | 96 0 | 94 0 | 99 0 | 105 0 | 9 | 118 | 116 | 4 | 4·8 | .. | 7 | 7 | 5·2 | 5 2 |
| Saugor | Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon | 8 years 4·49 | District jail, ventilation not perfect, no crowding. | 383 | 769 | | 204·1 | 105 4 | 116 14 | not in force then, | 107 12 | 28 | 475 | 472 | 12 | 17·9 | .. | 7 | 19 | 3·4 | 3 4 |

| | | |

# C.—Prisons, 3.

*Statement showing the employment and earnings of working prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year* 1867.

| Number of jails | Class of jail | Average number of prisoners liable to labour during the year | | | | Intra-mural manufactures &c. Department | | | |

# C.—Prisons 4.

*Statement showing the establishments and cost of the prisoners in the Central Provinces for the year 1867.*

| Class of Prison. | Name. | Establishment. | | | | | | | Expenditure during the Year. | | | | | Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of jail guards, regular. | Number of Officers other than regular guards. | | | | | | Jail guards of regular Police or Military. | Establishments other than guards. | Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses. | Deduct profits of manufactures credited. | Net gross Cost. | For jail guards. | For establishment. | For diet. | For clothing and bedding. | For medicines, &c. | For additions and repairs to jail. | For miscellaneous contingencies. | Total. | Average net cost per prisoner after deducting profits credited. |
| | | | Europeans. | Native officers, writers, &c. | Turnkeys. | Contingent and occasional guards. | Attached to hospital. | Total. | | | | | Rupees. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Jails | Nagpore | 50 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 51 | 3 | 73 | 4,226 | 16,720 | 42,313 | 21,898 | 41,371 | 4½ | 18 | 33¼ | 7¾ | 0½ | 1¼ | 2¾ | 68¼ | 44¼ |
| | Jubbulpore | 78 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 55 | 7,050 | 10,154 | 19,951 | 9,695 | 27,459 | 10¾ | 15½ | 19½ | 8 | 0¼ | 0½ | 2 | 56¼ | 41½ |
| | Hoshungabad | 53 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 35 | 2,898 | 3,187 | 8,373 | 4,115 | 10,343 | 9½ | 10½ | 22¾ | 2 | 0¼ | 1 | 1½ | 47¾ | 34 |
| | Raepore | 22 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 45 | 2,441 | 4,605 | 14,220 | 4,774 | 16,492 | 5¾ | 11 | 23½ | 6½ | 0¼ | .. | 4 | 51 | 39 |
| District Jails | Bhundara | 25 | ... | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 19 | 2,402 | 1,916 | 4,367 | 1,220 | 7,465 | 15¾ | 17½ | 24¼ | 4½ | 0½ | 1 | 3½ | 66¾ | 57 |
| | Chanda | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 19 | 2,028 | 2,142 | 8,284 | 1,045 | 11,408 | 15½ | 16 | 27¾ | 2¼ | 1 | 29¼ | 2¼ | 94 | 86 |
| | Nursingpore | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 2,109 | 2,358 | 3,896 | 1,108 | 7,255 | 17¼ | 19¼ | 21 | 0¾ | 0¼ | 5¼ | 4½ | 68½ | 59½ |
| | Chindwara | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 21 | 1,380 | 2,386 | 5,503 | 1,645 | 7,624 | 13½ | 23½ | 25¾ | 7¾ | 0 | 17½ | 2½ | 91 | 74 |
| | Seonee | 18 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 28 | 1,900 | 2,918 | 3,845 | 1,384 | 7,280 | 13¾ | 21¼ | 19½ | 3 | 0 | 2¾ | 2¼ | 63 | 52 |
| | Saugor | 24 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 25 | 2,667 | 3,087 | 6,070 | 4,334 | 7,489 | 13 | 15 | 22¼ | 0¾ | 0½ | 4½ | 1¼ | 57¾ | 36 |
| | Baitool | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 19 | 2,069 | 2,124 | 3,449 | 527 | 7,115 | 28¼ | 29 | 29½ | 7½ | 0½ | 5¼ | 4¼ | 104½ | 97 |
| | Sumbulpore | 28 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 3,495 | 2,598 | 3,424 | 658 | 8,860 | 29½ | 22 | 22 | 2¼ | 1¼ | 0½ | 2¾ | 80¾ | 75 |
| Lock-ups | Wurdah | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1,371 | 1,464 | 2,736 | .. | 5,571 | 22¼ | 23¾ | 27 | 7¾ | 0¾ | .. | 8¾ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| | Dumoh | 17 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 1,863 | 2,400 | 2,776 | 840 | 6,198 | 23½ | 30¼ | 18½ | 3¾ | 1¼ | 3¼ | 7¾ | 88½ | 77¾ |
| | Mundla | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | ... | 12 | 1,068 | 1,030 | 1,333 | .. | 3,431 | 29¼ | 28¼ | 27¼ | 2¾ | 0½ | 0½ | 5½ | 94 | 94 |
| | Seroncha | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 741 | 1,613 | 2,601 | .. | 4,956 | 13½ | 30¼ | 33 | 2½ | 0½ | 2¾ | 9¾ | 93 | 93 |
| | Belaspore | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 974 | 990 | 1,961 | 274 | 3,651 | 14¾ | 15 | 18¾ | 3½ | 0¼ | 1 | 6¼ | 60 | 55¾ |
| | Nimar | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | .. | 13 | 1,080 | 1,911 | 4,079 | 259 | 6,811 | 16 | 28½ | 86 | 5¼ | 0¾ | 4¼ | 14 | 105¼ | 101¾ |
| | Total | 413 | 22 | 49 | 39 | 308 | 31 | 449 | 41,412 | 63,972 | 1,39,188 | 53,804 | 1,90,768 | 11 | 17¼ | 25½ | 5½ | 0½ | 2¾ | 3¼ | 66¼ | 51¾ |

AVERAGE COST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DIET DURING THE YEAR, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SEERS AND CHITTAKS OBTAINED FOR ONE RUPEE.

| Class of Prison. | Name. | Wheaten Flour. | Rice. | Dall, Oord. | Parched Gram. | Salt. | Dall, Moong. | Ghee. | Oil. | Gram-flour. | Jowar, do. | Do. Mussoor. | Chillies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| Central Jails | Nagpore ... | 14 4 | 11 7 | 11 15 | .. | .. | 9 1 | 1 3½ | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| | Jubbulpore .. | 18 0 | 8 0 | 18 4 | .. | 5 0 | .. | 1 8 | 3 8 | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| | Hoshungabad | 16 4 | 8 2 | 11 10 | 15 14 | 5 14 | 11 13 | 1 4 | 2 8 | .. | .. | 12 3 | 2 4 |
| | Raepore ... | 15 0 | 18 8 | 13 0 | .. | ... | .. | 1 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District Jails | Bhundara .. | 14 6 | 13 8 | 15 8 | ... | .. | ... | .... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| | Chanda .. | 10 0 | 14 8 | 11 2 | .. | 5 0 | .. | 1 0 | .. | .. | 19 0 | .. | .. |
| | Nursingpore | 15 10 | 9 10 | 16 4 | 12 7 | 5 1 | ... | 1 8 | 3 4 | 18 1 | .. | .. | 2 2 |
| | Chindwara .. | 27 8 | 11 4 | 12 10 | 15 4 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 1 8 | 2 10 | 9 0 | .. | 12 0 | 7 2 |
| | Seonee .. | 13 5½ | 16 2 | 13 9 | 14 8 | 4 14 | ... | 1 7½ | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Saugor .. | 27 9 | 9 12½ | 14 3 | 14 13 | 5 14 | 13 11¾ | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Baitool .. | 29 8½ | 7 8 | 6 8 | 7 2¾ | 4 8 | ... | 1 8 | 2 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 9 ... | 22 12 | 8 0 | 10 8 | .. | .. | 1 4 | 3 4 | .. | .... | .. | .. |
| Lock-ups | Wurdah .. | 11 13 | 9 6 | 10 6 | .. | 6 9 | ... | 1 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dumoh .. | 17 14 | 12 4 | 16 4 | 24 4 | 5 6 | .. | 1 10 | 3 12 | 27 7 | 26 1 | 22 1 | 3 10 |
| | Mundla .. | 14 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Seroncha .. | 9 12 | 10 2 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 14 2 | .. | .. |
| | Belaspore .. | 24 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 5 8 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nimar .. | 9 4¼ | 8 2 | 8 1 | 3 11 | 7 5½ | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 2 |

## C.—Prisons 5.

*STATEMENT showing sex, age, previous convictions and education of prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year* 1867.

| Class of Prison. | Sex. | | | Age. | | | | | | | Number of times convicted. | | | | | Education. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Under 12 years. | 12 and under 16. | 16 and under 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | Above 60. | 1st Conviction. | 2nd do. | 3rd do. | More than three times convicted. | Uncertain. | Number who can read only. | Number who can read and write. | Number well educated. | Number of foregoing who received their instruction in jail. | Language and character in which they read and write. |
| Central .. | 1,630 | 84 | 1,714 | 22 | 37 | 145 | 625 | 594 | 204 | 67 | 20 | 1,488 | 148 | 41 | 22 | 15 | 867 | 226 | 172 | 309 | English, Mahratti, Urdoo, Hindee, Oriya, Persian, and Telegoo. |
| Divisional.. | 699 | 46 | 745 | 1 | 10 | 58 | 331 | 267 | 55 | 15 | 8 | 660 | 72 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 55 | 35 | 20 | 36 | |
| District .. | 683 | 60 | 743 | 2 | 19 | 56 | 322 | 231 | 68 | 37 | 8 | 607 | 97 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 258 | 72 | 38 | 111 | |
| Lock-ups .. | 266 | 22 | 288 | 1 | .. | 28 | 149 | 74 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 209 | 45 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 59 | |
| Total ... | 3,278 | 212 | 3,490 | 26 | 66 | 287 | 1,427 | 1,166 | 355 | 125 | 38 | 2,964 | 362 | 98 | 44 | 22 | 1,206 | 348 | 241 | 515 | |

*Statement showing religion, race, and class of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Central Provinces during* 1867.

| Classification according to Religion, Race, &c. | | Average of each Individual of each Class. | | | | Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Height in feet and inches. | | Weight in lbs. | | |
| | | *f.* | *i.* | *lbs.* | *ozs.* | |
| According to religion. | Mahomedans .. | 5 | 4 | 113 | 3 | *Mahomedans.*—Mongol features, hair black and straight, wear beard and moustache, complexion varying from light olive to dark-brown, temper easily roused, intelligence clear and crafty, slothful in work, and ashamed to perform menial duties. |
| | Hindoos ... | 5 | 5 | 103 | 12 | |
| | Christians .. | 5 | 6 | 132 | 0 | |
| | Parsees .. | 5 | 4 | 104 | 0 | |
| According to Race. | Europeans .. | 5 | 6 | 132 | 0 | *Hindoos.*—The same features as Mahomedans, hair black and straight, scalp bereft of hair with the exception of a small tuft on the crown of the head, complexion varying from tawny to dark-brown, smooth faced, able-bodied, and of black or dark-hazel coloured eyes, patient under injuries, and less brave than the Mahomedans, wear ear-rings, and their intelligence found to be mediocre. |
| | Eurasians .. | 5 | 6 | 123 | 0 | |
| | Ooriyas .. | 5 | 4 | 107 | 0 | |
| | Korwars .. | 5 | 4 | 109 | 0 | |
| | Hindoostanees.. | 5 | 4 | 109 | 0 | |
| | Telingas ... | 5 | 5 | 111 | 12 | |
| | Deccanees .. | 5 | 4 | 105 | 0 | |
| | Komtees .. | 5 | 0 | 103 | 0 | |
| | Bengalees .. | 5 | 8 | 118 | 0 | |
| | Marwarrees ... | 5 | 3 | 123 | 8 | |
| | Mahrattas .. | 5 | 3 | 106 | 8 | |
| | Gonds .. | 4 | 9 | 110 | 4 | |
| | Madrasees .. | 5 | 2 | 120 | 0 | |
| | Chutteesgurhees | 5 | 6 | 113 | 0 | |
| Hindoos according to Caste. | Brahmin .. | 5 | 4 | 110 | 5 | *Parsees.*—Complexion fair, with high cheek bones, black and straight hair, and good intelligence. |
| | Rajpoot .. | 5 | 5 | 114 | 3 | |
| | Mahratta .. | 5 | 3 | 101 | 12 | |
| | Marwarree .. | 5 | 5 | 126 | 0 | |
| | Kaith .. | 5 | 5 | 117 | 14 | |
| | Kshathria .. | 5 | 5 | 114 | 0 | |
| | Gossaeen .. | 5 | 3 | 116 | 0 | |
| | Aruk .. | 5 | 2 | 109 | 0 | |
| | Kullar .. | 5 | 3½ | 129 | 0 | |
| | Koomhar .. | 5 | 4 | 113 | 0 | |
| | Kahar ... | 5 | 3 | 111 | 0 | |
| | Komtee .. | 5 | 3½ | 107 | 0 | |
| | Koormee .. | 5 | 3 | 108 | 5 | |
| | Goorao .. | 5 | 1 | 107 | 0 | |
| | Garpagaree .. | 5 | 3 | 105 | 0 | |
| | Gandlee ... | 4 | 7 | 69 | 0 | |
| | Goaree .. | 5 | 6 | 133 | 0 | |
| | Gowlee .. | 5 | 6 | 99 | 0 | |
| | Jungum . | 4 | 11 | 77 | 0 | |
| | Telee .. | 5 | 3 | 105 | 11 | |
| | Punchal .. | 4 | 11 | 77 | 0 | |
| | Malee .. | 5 | 4 | 112 | 8 | |
| | Lodhee .. | 5 | 3 | 99 | 4 | |
| | Kera[illegible] .. | 5 | 1 | 100 | 0 | |

*Telingas, Deccanees, Komtees, Marwarrees.*—Same as Hindoos.

*Mahrattas.*—Caucasian or Mongol featured—hair black and straight, intelligence fair, temper good, complexion brown.

*Gonds.*—Features somewhat of the Mongolian type, face oval nose broad, nostrils open, lips thick, skin dark-brown, hair straight, intelligence moderate, temper merry and easily moved, to laughter.

*Madrasees.*—Features Caucasian, hair black and straight, temper very good, intelligence good, skin black.

## C.—Prisons 6.—(*Continued.*)

| Classification according to Religion-Race &c. | | Average of each individual of each Class. Height in feet and inches. | Weight in lbs. | Physiognomy and characteristics of Race and Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindoos according to Caste. | Madgee .. | 4 11 | 90 0 | |
| | Murrat .. | 5 2¾ | 109 12 | |
| | Yelma .. | 4 10 | 87 0 | |
| | Lubhana .. | 5 5½ | 121 8 | |
| | Wurthee .. | 5 2 | 92 0 | |
| | Weedoor .. | 5 2 | 102 0 | |
| | Saliewar .. | 4 9 | 78 0 | |
| | Sanar .. | 5 3½ | 114 8 | |
| | Mana ... | 5 0 | 96 8 | |
| | Pardhan ... | 5 3 | 105 10 | |
| | Gond .. | 5 4 | 115 0 | |
| | Dheemur .. | 5 3 | 110 4 | |
| | Bunnea .. | 5 4 | 106 7 | |
| | Aheer .. | 5 5 | 119 15 | |
| | Sonar .. | 5 5 | 110 4 | |
| | Yehogar .. | 5 4 | 113 4 | |
| | Tumoley ... | 5 4 | 106 8 | |
| | Soothar .. | 5 5 | 104 2 | |
| | Goojur .. | 5 6 | 120 0 | |
| | Kutwal ... | 5 6 | 132 0 | |
| | Burraee .. | 5 0 | 103 0 | |
| | Bheel .. | 5 4 | 120 2 | |
| | Mice .. | 5 4 | 106 0 | |
| | Kakadee ... | 4 10 | 83 0 | |
| | Jat ... | 5 3½ | 83 8 | |
| | Bhat ... | 5 4 | 99 14 | |
| | Bharroor .. | 5 4 | 120 0 | |
| | Durjee .. | 5 5 | 109 8 | |
| | Bunjara ... | 5 6 | 129 0 | |
| | Berriah .. | 5 4 | 112 8 | |
| | Churar .. | 5 4 | 112 13 | |
| | Kujhur ... | 5 0 | 106 0 | |
| | Koree .. | 5 4 | 107 8 | |
| | Dahaiet .. | 5 1 | 108 0 | |
| | Jusondee ... | 5 4 | 100 0 | |
| | Seeshteekurun... | 5 6 | 112 0 | |
| | Kalandar .. | 5 3 | 111 8 | |
| | Naee .. | 5 2½ | 111 6 | |
| | Kapwar ... | 5 6 | 121 0 | |
| | Chumhar .. | 5 4 | 110 0 | |
| | Beldar .. | 5 3½ | 112 4 | |
| | Mahar .. | 5 0 | 101 4 | |
| | Balaee ... | 5 5½ | 118 8 | |
| | Mehra ... | 5 5 | 111 8 | |
| | Bussore .. | 5 2 | 94 12 | |
| | Katchee .. | 5 4 | 96 4 | |
| | General average | 5 3½ | 108 7 | |

*Statement showing previous trades, professions &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the prisons of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1867.*

| | TRADES, &c. | A.—Nagpore. | C.—Bhundara. | C.—Chanda. | D.—Wurdah. | A.—Jubbulpore. | D.—Mundla. | C.—Seonee. | C.—Saugor. | D.—Dumoh. | B.—Hoshungabad. | C.—Baitool. | C.—Nursingpore. | C.—Chindwara. | D.—Nimar. | B.—Raepore. | D.—Belaspore. | C.—Sumbulpore. | D.—Seroncha. | ABSTRACT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agriculturists .. ... | 325 | 27 | 10 | 8 | 195 | 16 | 57 | 25 | 20 | 75 | 10 | 15 | 34 | ... | 225 | 27 | 1 | 16 | 1,086 |
| | Labourers .. .. .. | 305 | 61 | 26 | 25 | 449 | 3 | 32 | 75 | 10 | 120 | 4 | 32 | 37 | 26 | 50 | 10 | 47 | 1 | 1,313 |
| | Watchmen .. .. .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 9 | .. | 1 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 79 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 137 |
| | Fishermen or boatmen | 7 | ... | ... | .. | 8 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| | Carpenters .. ... .. | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | .. | ... | .. | 21 |
| | Masons .. .. .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| | Workers in metals ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | 29 |
| | Shop-keepers .. . | 111 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 35 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 5 | .. | 1 | 239 |
| | Writers .. .. | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 61 |
| | Cotton-spinners .. | ... | .. | 12 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | 43 |
| | Beggars .. ... .. | 33 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | 68 |
| | Servants .. .. | 108 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 1 | 146 |
| | Weavers .. ... .. | ... | .. | 2 | ... | .. | 3 | 8 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | .. | 47 | ... | 11 | .. | 80 |
| | Shoe-makers and Cobblers | .. | .. | 4 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 5 |
| | Other trades .. ... | 80 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 112 |
| | Sweepers .. ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | ... | .. | 6 |
| | Other castes ... .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 10 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 57 | .. | ... | .. | 78 |
| | Total .. | 988 | 97 | 113 | 81 | 726 | 37 | 126 | 152 | 59 | 323 | 37 | 73 | 81 | 42 | 422 | 47 | 64 | 22 | 3,490 |
| Social relations. | Unmarried ... | 270 | 8 | 30 | 20 | 95 | 9 | 30 | 28 | 13 | 88 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 6 | 150 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 818 |
| | Widower or widow | 61 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 75 | 4 | 16 | 25 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 58 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 320 |
| | Married — One wife or husband | 608 | 67 | 58 | 54 | 299 | 21 | 62 | 67 | 36 | 207 | 21 | 43 | 38 | 25 | 190 | 27 | 37 | 14 | 1,874 |
| | Married — Two do. | 45 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 212 | 3 | 17 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 406 |
| | Married — More than two do. | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 | 45 | .. | 1 | 7 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 4 | .. | 72 |
| | Have children — Not more than 3. | 443 | 47 | 47 | 73 | 195 | 4 | 50 | 20 | 29 | 64 | 14 | 57 | 13 | 20 | 76 | 36 | 23 | 10 | 1,221 |
| | Have children — More than 3 | 64 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 78 | 1 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 39 | 2 | .. | 3 | 4 | 53 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 331 |

*A.*—Denotes Central Jails. *B.*—Divisional Jails. *C.*—District Jails *D.*—Lock-ups.

# D.—POLICE I.

*STATEMENT showing the Police Force entertained in each district of the Central Provinces in the year 1867.*

REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE, SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.

| DISTRICTS. | Total Number of all Grades during the Year. | | | | Detail of Number at end of Year. | | Men. | | | | Average Annual Pay. | | | | Total Cost including Contingencies. | | | Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. | | | | Grand Total cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | Discharged or deserted. | Remaining at end of present year. | European Officers. | Native Officers. | Foot. | Mounted. | Number for whom firearms are provided. | Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided. | Number for whom batons are provided. | Of each European Officer. | Of each Native Officer. | Of each Mounted Man. | Of each Foot Man. | Paid by Imperial Government. | Paid by individuals and Offices. | Paid by Local Funds. | Number of Men. | Average number of houses in each village. | Average amount of each man's pay. | By whom paid. | Total cost. | Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Saugor .. | 820 | 76 | 14 | 52 | 803 | 3 | 23 | 753 | 24 | 500 | 335 | 752 | 5 400 | 548 | 276 | 82 | 94 409 12 1 | .. | 17 047 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 803 | 1 11 457 | 2 1 |
| Damoh .. | 430 | 33 | 7 | 23 | 425 | 2 | 16 | 397 | 10 | 285 | 19 | 397 | 3 720 | 524 | 264 | 85 | 55 369 6 0 | .. | 3 630 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 425 | 58 999 | 6 0 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 709 | 38 | 7 | 31 | 705 | 3 | 24 | 752 | 16 | 421 | 147 | 752 | 6 000 | 557 | 264 | 84 | 99 249 0 0 | 2 160 0 0 | 14 946 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 705 | 1 07 355 | 0 0 |
| Mundla .. | 305 | 54 | 7 | 47 | 315 | 2 | 9 | 299 | 5 | 184 | .. | 293 | 3 600 | 462 | 264 | 84 | 35 620 0 0 | 94 9 10 | 1 427 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 315 | 37 141 | 9 10 |
| Seonee .. | 419 | 44 | 4 | 112 | 349 | 3 | 11 | 322 | 13 | 171 | 54 | 122 | 3 740 | 465 | 264 | 86 | 43 651 0 0 | .. | 2 318 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 349 | 45 969 | 0 0 |
| Nursingpore .. | 414 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 403 | 2 | 12 | 384 | 5 | 270 | 85 | 374 | 4 110 | 520 | 264 | 79 | 51 803 0 0 | 184 4 3 | 3 328 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 403 | 55 315 | 4 3 |
| Hoshungabad .. | 460 | 57 | .. | 39 | 466 | 2 | 14 | 436 | 8 | 300 | 26 | 436 | 4 110 | 540 | 264 | 88 | 50 691 7 0 | 87 1 4 | 3 060 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 460 | 53 838 | 8 4 |
| Nimar .. | 427 | 77 | 18 | 60 | 442 | 2 | 14 | 399 | 27 | 332 | 47 | 46 | 5 100 | 558 | 270 | 85 | 66 069 0 0 | .. | 4 954 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 442 | 71 023 | 8 0 |
| Baitool .. | 346 | 47 | 5 | 45 | 341 | 1 | 12 | 323 | 5 | 190 | 17 | 156 | 7 200 | 530 | 264 | 86 | 38 856 1 4 | 69 3 8 | 1 174 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 345 | 40 099 | 6 4 |
| Chindwara .. | 369 | 46 | 4 | 48 | 398 | 2 | 15 | 376 | 5 | 234 | 22 | 107 | 3 510 | 488 | 264 | 88 | 48 493 10 0 | .. | 2 581 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 393 | 51 075 | 1 0 |
| Nagpore .. | 1 212 | 315 | 13 | 350 | 1 164 | 4 | 22 | 1 071 | 67 | 440 | 102 | 1 039 | 4 050 | 600 | 266 | 84 | 99 852 5 7 | 2 022 1 9 | 57 010 10 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 164 | 1 58 885 | 1 10 |
| Bhundara .. | 549 | 73 | 11 | 142 | 441 | 1 | 12 | 418 | 10 | 174 | 66 | 198 | 6 000 | 575 | 264 | 84 | 55 913 12 4 | .. | 4 792 15 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 441 | 60 706 | 10 1 |
| Balaghat .. | 105 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 114 | 1 | 3 | 105 | 5 | 53 | .. | 52 | 1 800 | 320 | 264 | 86 | 15 308 7 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 13 308 | 7 6 |
| Wurdah .. | 530 | 69 | 4 | 88 | 472 | 1 | 12 | 431 | 28 | 260 | 37 | 346 | 3 400 | 445 | 265 | 87 | 54 057 6 10 | 1 057 1 6 | 3 168 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 472 | 61 925 | 8 4 |
| Chanda .. | 515 | 70 | 15 | 37 | 551 | 2 | 17 | 491 | 41 | 437 | 57 | 476 | 4 200 | 505 | 266 | 83 | 74 909 0 9 | .. | 3 543 4 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 551 | 78 452 | 4 10 |
| Raepore .. | 525 | 55 | 7 | 46 | 527 | 3 | 16 | 445 | 63 | 291 | 183 | 449 | 6 204 | 476 | 270 | 83 | 90 138 0 0 | .. | 3 704 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 527 | 93 842 | 0 0 |
| Belaspore .. | 310 | 45 | 4 | 45 | 309 | 2 | 9 | 279 | 13 | 153 | 28 | 279 | 3 000 | 497 | 268 | 85 | 43 938 1 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 309 | 43 938 | 1 5 |
| Sumbulpore .. | 378 | 25 | 3 | 32 | 368 | 1 | 10 | 335 | 22 | 325 | 37 | 331 | 6 000 | 545 | 267 | 82 | 46 530 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 368 | 46 284 | 0 0 |
| Upper Godavery .. | 133 | 19 | 1 | 17 | 133 | 2 | 3 | 120 | 8 | 116 | 13 | 108 | 3 510 | 420 | 264 | 85 | 24 470 7 9½ | 275 0 0 | 1 422 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 | 24 245 | 7 9½ |
| Total .. | 8 332 | 1 160 | 131 | 1 250 | 8 810 | 39 | 254 | 8 136 | 381 | 5 132 | 1 146 | 6 704 | 4 750 | 515 | 266 | 85 | 10 77 098 14 7½ | 5 949 6 2 | 1 31 197 4 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 810 | 12 14 245 | 7 5½ |

# D.—POLICE II.

*STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in each district of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1867.*

| DISTRICTS. | GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND MEN. | | | | Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer. | Number of Sub-divisions under a Superior Native Officer or Thanadar. | Total number of Police posts. | AVERAGE OF EACH EUROPEAN OFFICER'S CHARGE. | | AVERAGE OF EACH NATIVE OFFICER'S CHARGE. | | Average distance of each village from nearest Police Post. | Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of Road. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Armed Guards on Treasuries. | Guarding Jails. | At Head Quarters of District (not on Police duty) and absent on leave. | Remaining available for Police duty. | | | | Area in miles. | Population. | Area in miles. | Population. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Miles. | Miles. | |
| Sangor .. .. .. .. .. | 30 | 12 | 25 | 550 | | 12 | 43 | 3 928 | 498 642 | .. | .. | 10 | 18 | |
| Dumoh .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | 10 | 92 | 271 | | 10 | 20 | 2 457 | 262 641 | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | |
| Jubbulpore .. .. .. .. | .. | 70 | 101 | 439 | | 13 | 35 | 4 856 | 620 201 | .. | .. | 6 | 9 | |
| Mundla .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 7 | 57 | 237 | | 6 | 17 | 4 066 | 179 792 | .. | .. | 19 | 28 | |
| Seonee .. .. .. .. .. | 15 | 16 | 50 | 237 | | 5 | 21 | 5 365 | 455 462 | .. | .. | 5 | 12 | |
| Nursingpore .. .. .. .. | 23 | 15 | 102 | 230 | | 6 | 21 | 1 916 | 336 796 | .. | .. | 7 | 10 | |
| Hoshungabad .. .. .. .. | 5 | 58 | 37 | 320 | | 6 | 26 | 3 997 | 427 413 | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | |
| Nimar .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 13 | 36 | 335 | | 9 | 28 | 3 584 | 226 969 | .. | .. | 10 | 14 | |
| Baitool .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 15 | 45 | 255 | NONE. | 6 | 27 | 3 600 | 244 854 | .. | .. | 7 | 6 | |
| Chindwara .. .. .. .. | 15 | 12 | 58 | 278 | | 9 | 29 | 4 255 | 327 875 | .. | .. | 9 | 14 | |
| Nagpore .. .. .. .. .. | 58 | 58 | 29 | 446 | | 9 | 29 | 3 682 | 534 121 | .. | .. | 6¼ | 10 | |
| Bhundara .. .. .. .. .. | 18 | 12 | 66 | 276 | | 8 | 23 | 3 925 | 608 489 | .. | .. | 3 | 12 | |
| Balaghat .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | .. | 20 | 79 | | 3 | 9 | 2 467 | 231 100 | .. | .. | 7 | 24 | |
| Wurdah .. .. .. .. .. | 15 | 21 | 42 | 306 | | 8 | 30 | 2 262 | 343 485 | .. | .. | 12 | 15 | |
| Chanda .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 10 | 42 | 457 | 12 | 41 | 2 330 | 441 824 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | |
| Raepore .. .. .. .. .. | 27 | 10 | 58 | 438 | 12 | 36 | 11 933 | 1 322 602 | .. | .. | 10 | 12 | | |
| Belaspore .. .. .. .. .. | 22 | 7 | 17 | 263 | 7 | 22 | 5 873 | 699 448 | .. | .. | 13 | 12 | | |
| Sumbulpore .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 77 | 201 | 5 | 22 | 5 632 | 452 348 | .. | .. | 4 | 11 | | |
| Upper Godavery .. .. .. | .. | 7 | 20 | 103 | 8 | 6 | 3 600 | 54 680 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | | |
| Total .. | 272 | 353 | 976 | 5 811 | .. | 154 | 495 | 80 398 | 8 368 787 | .. | .. | 8 | 14¼ | |

# D.—POLICE III.

*Statement showing religion, race, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year.*

| Classification according to religion, race &c. | Average age. | Average height. | Average weight. | General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *f. i.* | | |
| *According to religion.* Mahomedans ... ... | | 5—5½ | | |
| Hindoos ... .. | | 5—5¾ | | |
| Seikhs ... ... ... | | 5—6½ | | |
| Christians .. ... | | 5—6¼ | | |
| Parsees. .. . | | 5—4½ | | |
| &c., .. ... | | | | |
| *According to countries and races.* Hindoostanees ... | | 5—5⅘ | | |
| Punjabees ... ... | | 5—6½ | | |
| Affghans ... ... | | 5—4½ | | |
| Beloochees ... ... | | 5—8 | | |
| From Western Himalayas | | 5—7 | | |
| „ Eastern „ | | 5—6 | | |
| Bengalees ... ... | | 5—5¼ | | |
| From Mahratta countries | | 5—5⅞ | | |
| Telingas ... ... | | 5—6⅔ | | |
| Canarese ... ... | | 6—6 | | |
| Tamuls .. .. ... | | 5—5¾ | | |
| Malabars ... ... | | | | |
| &c.. ... ... | | | | |
| *Hindoos according to caste.* Brahmins .. ... | | 5—6½ | | |
| Rajpoots .. .. | | 5—6 | | |
| Others. ... .. | | 5—5¼ | | |
| &c., .. ... | | ..... | | |
| General average .. | | 5—6 | | |

# D.—POLICE IV.

*Statement showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime usually dealt with by the Police of the Central Provinces.*

| Class of Crime | *Persons arrested without Warrant* | | | | | | *Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons arrested. | Released without trial. | Acquitted, including released on appeal or at Sessions. | Ordered to find security. | Finally convicted. | Average number of days occupied by each Case | Number of informations lodged | Number of persons arrested or summoned | Number acquitted | Number ordered to find security | Number convicted. |
| Offences against Public Justice .. .. .. | 171 | 20 | Omitted as the Police have no information on the subject | .. | 139 | Months days hours. | Information not procurable from Police returns. | | | | |
| Offences relating to Coin or Stamps | 74 | 38 | | .. | 29 | | | | | | |
| Murder { for sake of robbery | 30 | 12 | | Incomplete | 8 | | | | | | |
| Murder { from other motives | 94 | 33 | | | 34 | | | | | | |
| Culpable Homicide .. | 26 | 9 | | | 13 | | | | | | |
| Suicide .. .. .. | 158 | 67 | | | 79 | | | | | | |
| Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property .. .. | 797 | 320 | | | 395 | | | | | | |
| Public and local nuisances | 3076 | 196 | | | 2584 | Information not given by the District Superintendents. | | | | | |
| Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt .. | 200 | 102 | | .. | 76 | | | | | | |
| Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence .. | 2 233 | 463 | | .. | 1594 | | | | | | |
| Theft .. .. .. | 6 454 | 1608 | | .. | 4493 | | | | | | |
| Receiving stolen property .. | 644 | 176 | | .. | 394 | | | | | | |
| Mischief of serious character | 55 | 32 | | .. | 17 | | | | | | |
| Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers or thieves .. | 120 | 7 | | .. | 110 | | | | | | |
| Vagrancy and bad character. | 767 | 189 | | 177 | 246 | | | | | | |
| Breaches of special Laws cognizable by Police .. | 3 270 | 230 | | .. | 2796 | | | | | | |
| Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrate .. | Not given as the Police have no information. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 18 169 | 3,592 | | 177 | 13,007 | | | | | | |

# E. MILITARY—1.

*STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the army attached to the Central Provinces in the year* 1867.

| Arm of service. | Total number of fighting Officers and men. | | | | | | | | Detail of Force at end of the year. | | | | | | | Average annual pay and allowance of each. | | | | | Total cost including contingencies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | | | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted &c. | Remaining at end of year. | No. of Regiments Battalions or Batteries. | No. of guns. | No. of men. | | | | Paid Camp-followers and non combatants. | European Commissioned Officer. | Native Commissioned Officer. | Non-Commissioned Officer. | Fighting man. | Camp-follower. | |
| | | | In action. | Otherwise. | Total. | | | | | | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned Officers. | Non Commissioned Officers. | Fighting men. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| European. Cavalry .... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| European. Sappers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European. Artillery ..... | 846 | 7 | .. | 9 | 9 | 74 | 25 | 745 | 6 batteries | 34 | 43 | .. | 103 | 596 | 1 087 | 5 054 | .. | 385 | 240 | 66 | 5 60 077 |
| European. Infantry .... | 2 568 | 140 | .. | 48 | 48 | 190 | 35 | 2 435 | 3 regiments | .. | 86 | .. | 173 | 2 176 | 282 | 3 778 | .. | 309 | 185 | 102 | 9 31 563 |
| Total.. | 3 414 | 147 | .. | 57 | 57 | 264 | 60 | 3 189 | .. | 34 | 132 | .. | 276 | 2 772 | 1 369 | 4 223 | .. | 337 | 196 | 74 | 14 91 640 |
| Native. Cavalry .... | 715 | 34 | ... | 7 | 7 | 44 | 15 | 679 | 1 regt, & 2 detts. | .. | 11 | 23 | 95 | 550 | 483 | 7 057 | 938 | 379 | 219 | 55 | 3 11 264 |
| Native. Sappers .... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native. Artillery .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native. Infantry .... | 4 949 | 196 | .. | 46 | 46 | 38 | 160 | 4 901 | 6¾ regiments | 18 | 64 | 111 | 518 | 4 208 | 329 | 7 573 | 673 | 169 | 115 | 95 | 9 91 721 |
| Total.. | 5 6 64 | 226 | .. | 53 | 53 | 82 | 175 | 5 589 | .. | 18 | 75 | 134 | 613 | 4 758 | 812 | 7 498 | 719 | 202 | 127 | 71 | 13 02 985 |
| Grand Total.. | 9 078 | 373 | ... | 110 | 110 | 346 | 235 | 8 760 | .. | 48 | 207 | 134 | 889 | 7 530 | 2 181 | 5 499 | 719 | 244 | 153 | 73 | *27 94 625 |

* This total appears to be exclusive of the Commissariat, Hospital, Divisional staff and other expenditure.

# MILITARY.—2.

*Statement showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year* 1867.

| Arm of Service. | Employment on last day of the year. | | | | | | | Employment during the year. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service. | No. of permanent Cantonments occupied. | No. of out-posts occupied. | Average number of men at Head Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c. not on active service. | | Average number of men of each Regiment, &c. detailed for out-post duty. | | Average number of days spent by each man on active service. | Average number of days spent by each man not on active service. | | | No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year. | No. of Regimental parades during the year. | Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction &c. |
| | | | | On duty. | Off duty. | On duty. | Off duty. | | On duty. | With Corps or company, not on duty. | On Furlough. | | | |
| European Artillery... | 6 batteries | 3 | .. | 10 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 282 | 5 | 6 | 258 | 39 |
| European Infantry... | 3 regiments | 3 | 1 | 39 | 605 | 18 | 134 | .. | 33 | 332 | .. | 7 | 505 | 37 |
| Native Cavalry .. | 1 regiment and 2 detachments | 3 | .. | 52 | 327 | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 323 | 4 | 6 | 170 | .. |
| Native Infantry .. | $6\frac{3}{4}$ regiments | 6 | 4 | 91 | 535 | 49 | 270 | .. | 68 | 291 | 6 | 5 | 159 | 11 |

# MILITARY, 3.

*Statement, showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year.*

| Classification according to religion, race &c. | | Average age. | Average height. | Average weight. | General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *yrs.* | *f. i.* | *lbs.* | |
| *According to religion.* | Mahomedans ... ... | 29 | 5—6½ | 114⅓ | |
| | Hindoos ... ... | 29—6 | 5—6½ | 124 | |
| | Seikhs ... ... ... | 29—6 | 5—8¾ | 144½ | |
| | Christians ... ... | 31 | 5—6 | 120 | |
| | Parsees. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | &c., .... ... | ... | | ... | |
| *According to countries and races.* | Hindoostanees ... | 29 | 5—7 | 125 | |
| | Punjabees ... ... | 27 | 5—9 | 140½ | |
| | Affghans ... ... | 28 | 5—8½ | 142 | |
| | Beloochees ... ... | 31—6 | 5—8 | 138 | |
| | From Western Himalayas | ... | .. | ... | |
| | „ Eastern „ . | ... | .. | ... | |
| | Bengalees ... .. | 26 | 5—7 | 122⅔ | |
| | From Mahratta countries | 29—6 | 5—7 | 120¼ | |
| | Telingas ... ... | 31—4 | 5—7 | 122¾ | |
| | Canarese ... ... | 35—4 | 5—5½ | 107⅓ | |
| | Tamuls.. ... ... | 27—9 | 5—7 | 115 | |
| | Malabars ... ... | 31—9 | 5—5½ | ... | |
| | Others ... ... | 35 | 5—5½ | ... | |
| *Hindoos according to caste.* | Brahmins ... ... | 32 | 5—7½ | 132¾ | |
| | Rajpoots ... ... | 27 | 5—7 | 132 | |
| | Mahrattas ... ... | 37¾ | 5—5½ | 125 | |
| | Telingas or Gentoos ... | 32 | 5—6 | 116⅘ | |
| | Tamuls ... ... | 33¼ | 5—5¾ | 114⅓ | |
| | Other Castes. ... .. | 27½ | 5—7¼ | 128 | |

# F.—Marine, 1.

*Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of in the year*

| Arm of Service | Total No. of fighting Officers and men | | | | | | | | Detail of Force at the end of the year | | | | | | | Average annual pay and allowance of each | | | | | Total cost, including Contingencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year | Recruited this year | Died | | | Invalided | Discharged, deserted &c. | Remaining at end of year | No. of Ships | Number of Guns | Number of men | | | | | European Commissioned Officer | Native Commissioned Officer | Non-Commissioned Officer | Fighting man | Paid non-Combatant | |
| | | | In action | Otherwise | Total | | | | | | European Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned Officers | Non-Commissioned Officers | Fighting men | Paid non-Combatants | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Marine, 2.

*Statement showing religion races, and classess of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year.*

| Classification according to religion, race &c. | Average age | Average height | Average weight | General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

# III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## A.—FINANCE, 1.

*ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year* 1867-68.

| Sources of Income. | Gross Receipts. | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges against Income. | | | Total. | Net Receipts. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Charges of collection including cost of Salt and Opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works. | Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaties and other engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and Charitable Grants. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Land Revenue ... ... ... | 49,44,568 | 40,236 | 6,67,601 | 9,58,250 | ... | 16,66,087 | 32,78,481 | |
| Forest ... ... ... | 3,49,491 | 991 | 2,14,692 | ... | ... | 2,15,683 | 1,33,808 | |
| Excise on Spirits and Drugs ... | 9,69,011 | 2,342 | 52,616 | ... | ... | 54,958 | 9,14,053 | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total Territorial ... .. | 62,63,070 | 43,569 | 9,34,909 | 9,58,250 | .. | 19,36,728 | 43,26,342 | |
| Assessed Taxes. { License Tax ... | 28,016 | 983 | ... | ... | ... | 983 | 27,033 | |
| Assessed Taxes. { Pandree Tax ... | 3,88,658 | 2,067 | 8,363 | ... | ... | 10,430 | 3,78,228 | |
| Customs ... ... ... ... | 68,912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68,912 | |

# A.—FINANCE, 1 (*Continued.*)

| Sources of Income. | Gross Receipts. | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges against Income. | | | Total. | Net Receipts. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Charges of collection including cost of Salt and Opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works. | Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaties and other engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and Charitable Grants. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Salt ... ... Duty on imported ... | 16,54,097 | 795 | 4,62,790 | .... | .... | 4,63,504 | 11,90,593 | |
| Salt ... ... Excise Duty ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| Total ... ... ... | 16,54,097 | 795 | 4,62,709 | .... | .... | 4,63,504 | 11,90,593 | |
| Opium ... Fees on License ... | 4,859 | | | | | | 4,859 | |
| Opium ... Export Duty ... | .... | | | | | | .... | |
| Total .. .... ... | 4,859 | | | | | | 4,859 | |
| Stamps ... .. .... ... | 7,81,978 | 13,142 | 26,698 | .... | .... | 39,840 | 7,42,138 | |
| Post Office ... .... ... | | | | | | | | |
| Electric Telegraph ... .... ... | | | | | | | | |
| Mint ... .... ... | | | | | | | | |
| Law and Justice. Refunds * ... | 85,161 | 154 | 50,414 | | | 50,568 | 34,593 | * Includes Registration Fees, proceeds of Jail Manufactures, &c. |
| Law and Justice. Real Fines &c. ... | 1,16,263 | 12,370 | | | | 12,370 | 1,03,893 | |
| Police ... Refunds . ... | | | | | | | | |
| Police ... Real ... ... | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Works... Refunds | | | | | | | | |
| Public Works... Sales | | | | | | | | |
| Public Works... Real | | | | | | | | |
| Marine ... Refunds | | | | | | | | |
| Marine ... Real | | | | | | | | |
| Military Refunds | | | | | | | | |
| Interest | | 106 | | | | | | 106 |
| Miscellaneous | | 29,132 | | | | | | 29,132 |
| Total Imperial | 31,57,182 | 29,511 | 5,48,184 | .... | .... | 5,77,695 | 25,79,487 | |
| LOCAL. | | | | | | | | |
| Public Works Funds | 12,43,122 | | 1,26,679 | | | 1,26,679 | 11,16,443 | |
| Police Funds | 49,426 | | | | | | 49,426 | |
| Education Funds | 1,73,008 | | | | | | 1,73,008 | |
| Charitable Funds | 23,557 | | | | | | 23,557 | |
| General Funds | 2,45,056 | | | | | | 2,45,056 | |
| Total Local | 17,34,169 | | 1,26,679 | | | 1,26,679 | 16,07,490 | |
| Gross Receipts | 1,11,54,421 | 73,080 | 16,09,772 | 9,58,250 | | 26,41,102 | 85,13,193 | |

*ACCOUNT of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year* 1867-68.

| Subject of Expenditure. | Amount. Last Year. 11 Months' Actuals and 1 Month's Estimate. | Amount. Present Year 1867-68. | Cause of Increase and Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Civil and Political Establishment .... | 11,28,257 | 10,47,237 | Expenditure in Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments for 1866-67 less. |
| Civil Contingencies.... .... .... | 3,18,798 | 2,68,883 | Expenses of Chief Commissioner's tour, and printing charges as well as Contingent charges of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department less. |
| Judicial Charges. Court &c. .... | 5,13,110 | 6,53,308 | Increase of salaries to Ministerial Establishment and creation of Office of Registrar General of Assurances. |
| Judicial Charges. Prisons.... .... | 2,19,630 | 1,81,615 | Less Expenditure on diet and clothing. |
| Police Charges .. . .... .... | 12,52,118 | 12,93,172 | Allowance on account of Compensation for dearness of grain extended to all Districts, charges for Repair of Police Buildings, debited to this head in 1867-68. |
| Military .... .... .... | | | |
| Marine .... .... .... | | | |
| Deficit. Post Office .... .... | | | |
| Do. Electric Telegraph .... | | | |
| Superannuation and Retired Allowance. | 1,26,192 | 1,30,495 | Increase of payment on account of Gratuities. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Works. Civil. New .... | | | | |
| Public Works. Civil. Repairs .... | | | | |
| Public Works. Military. New .... | | | | |
| Public Works. Military. Repairs .... | | | | |
| Education .... .... .... | *3,84,989 | †4,11,544 | Creation of Medical School at Nagpore and increase charge for Scholarships. | |
| Miscellaneous .... .... .... | 1,38,220*a* | 1,07,480*b* | Elephant Kedda at Belaspore abolished. | |
| Total Imperial .... .... | 40,81,314 | 40,93,770 | | |
| LOCAL. | | | | |
| District Roads and Bridges .... | 4,05,353 | 1,77,361 | | |
| Other District Expenditure .... | | 1,42,334 | | |
| Police .... .... .... | 1,33,785 | 1,33,544 | | |
| Other Municipal Expenditure .... | 10,20,062 | 10,83,102 | | |
| District Post Office .... .... | 33,425 | 37,973 | | |
| Total Local .... .... | 15,92,625 | 15,74,314 | | |
| Grand Total .... .... | 56,73,939 | 56,68,084 | | |
| Surplus .... .... | | 28,45,235 | | |
| Deficit .... .... | | | | |

*From Imperial Rs. 1,95,083 †From Imperial Rs. 2,12,139
,, Local ... ,, 1,89,906 ,, Local ... ,, 1,99,405

*a*. Includes Rs. 6,186, on account of difference between the amount realized from the Local Funds and the Scale of Establishment Sanctioned for District Post Office.

*b*. Includes Rs. 3,186, ditto.

*AMOUNT of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year* 1867-68.

| RECEIPTS. | | Amount. | DISBURSEMENTS. | | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Cash Balance of last year ... ... ... | | 39,17,278 | Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ... | | 56,68,084 |
| Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1 ... ... | | 85,13,319 | Interest on Saving and other accounts ... | | 8,379 |
| Receipts on account of loan and Railways ... | | ... | Loan Railways and Interest ... | | ... |
| Do. of Service Funds ... ... ... | | 41,571 | Service Funds ... | | 2,557 |
| Repayments of Miscellaneous and Tuccavee advances | | 1,28,452 | Miscellaneous and Tuccavee advances ... | | 89,366 |
| Deposits ... ... ... ... | | 5,03,382 | Repayments of Deposits ... | | 4,49,344 |
| Suspense Account ... ... ... | | 36,466 | Suspense Account ... | | 36,653 |
| Sale of Waste Lands ... ... ... | | 33,519 | | | |
| Bills drawn on other Treasuries ... | Local ... | 10,21,091 | Bills discharged on other Treasuries ... | Local ... | 10,27,652 |
| | Other Governments ... | 33,86,606 | | Other Governments ... | 10,80,254 |
| Local Remittances ... ... ... | | 1,17,59,340 | Local Remittances ... | | 1,17,51,356 |
| Public Works Remittances ... ... ... | | 3,62,192 | Public Works Remittances ... | | 34,15,256 |
| Remittances from other Governments | Civil. Postal Department ... | 2,20,231 | Remittances to other Governments. | Civil. Postal Department ... | 3,82,931 |
| | Civil. Electric Telegraph Department ... | 21,341 | | Civil. Electric Telegraph Department ... | 82,350 |
| | Civil. Money Order Department ... | 4,01,245 | | Civil. Money Order Department ... | 78,461 |
| | Civil. Miscellaneous ... ... | 41,20,790 | | Civil. Miscellaneous ... | 24,41,305 |
| | Military ... ... | 2,50,780 | | Military ... | 48,39,961 |
| | | 3,47,17,603 | | | 3,13,53,909 |
| Disbursements ... ... | | 3,13,53,909 | | | |
| Cash at end of year ... ... | | 33,63,694 | | | |

# B.—PUBLIC WORKS 1.

*Statement showing expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces in the year* 1867-68

| Class of Works | Total Expenditure including Establishments | | | | | Cost of Establishments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital spent on works yielding income | Maintenance of works yielding income | Capital spent on works not yielding income | Maintenance of works not yielding income | Total | |
| **CIVIL.** | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs |
| Roads | .. | .. | 5 32 903 | 275 782 | 982 447 | 1 81 013 |
| Bridges | .. | .. | 1 73 762 | | | |
| Canals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Public buildings | .. | .. | 5 48 104 | 41 998 | 5 90 102 | 1 08 173 |
| Sanitaria | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Godavery Navigation Works | .. | .. | 6 87 998 | ... | 6 87 998 | 1 26 122 |
| Railway | .. | .. | 62 704 | .. | 62 704 | .. |
| Minor Civil Works | .. | .. | 1 299 | 12 250 | 13 549 | 2 488 |
| **MILITARY.** | | | | | | |
| Barrack Buildings | .. | .. | 9 72 671 | 1 07 877 | 12 53 820 | 2 29 842 |
| Fortifications | .. | .. | 6 831 | | | |
| Other works and buildings | .. | .. | 1 66 441 | | | |
| Other Military purposes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total | .. | .. | 31 52 713 | 4 37 907 | 35 90 620 | 6 47 638 |

Note.—The Establishment charges have been distributed rateably over the several heads of Expenditure.

## B.—PUBLIC WORKS 2.

*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of reproductive works in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces in the year* 1867-68.

| Name of large works or class of minor works. | Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government | Capital expended by British Government in previous years. | Receipts and Expenditure during the year | | | | | Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the works |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Gross income received in cash | Cost of establishment | Cost of repairs and maintenance | Interest of capital at 5 per cent | Net surplus or deficit | |
| | | | | | | | | |

## C.—RAILWAYS.

| Name of Railway. | Miles opened during the year | Total miles opened | Passengers during the year | | | | | Receipts from passengers | do from merchandize | do from Railway material | Total receipts | Working expenses | Net profits | Number of European staff | do Native do | Total Capital expended |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1st Class | 2nd do | Intermediate | 3rd Class | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# D.—Agriculture, 1.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate.*

| Districts. | Rice | Wheat. | Other food grains. | Oilseeds. | Sugarcane. | Cotton. | Opium. | Indigo. | Fibres. | Tobacco. | Tea. | Coffee. | Vegetables. | All other crops not included in the above. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore .. .. | 26,126 | 295,886 | 586,419 | 114,039 | 1,100 | 77,024 | 141 | .. | 768 | 1,088 | .. | .. | 7,744 | 2,324 |
| Bhundara.. .. | 550,801 | 27,806 | 138,187 | 25,978 | 8,950 | 35 | .. | 3 | 177 | 570 | .. | .. | 3,218 | .. |
| Chanda .. .. | 145,898 | 80,069 | 265,926 | 51,723 | 4,798 | 40,477 | .. | .. | 155 | 492 | .. | .. | 439 | .. |
| Wurdah .. .. | 358 | 186,511 | 346,672 | 95,611 | 351 | 159,675 | 639 | .. | .. | 1,292 | .. | .. | .. | 9,606 |
| Balaghat.. .. | 188,312 | 585 | 8,770 | 3,436 | 505 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 638 | .. | .. | 90 | 16 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 148,617 | 374,589 | 457,835 | 43,071 | 2,911 | 29,482 | 413 | .. | 1,082 | 505 | .. | .. | 2,404 | 226 |
| Saugor ... .. | 11,312 | 467,274 | 160,392 | 12,834 | 3,337 | 30,907 | 9 | 7 | 1,123 | 340 | .. | .. | 1,399 | 1,177 |
| Dumoh .. .. | 28,878 | 214,113 | 129,340 | 14,459 | 1,016 | 16,200 | 333 | 21 | 700 | 1,060 | .. | .. | 465 | 2,046 |
| Mundla .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Seonee .. .. | 195,251 | 257,826 | 149,203 | 16,039 | 3,224 | 5,451 | 81 | .. | 906 | 113 | .. | .. | 217 | 181 |
| Hoshungabad .. | 19,172 | 450,460 | 232,367 | 23,033 | 1,430 | 14,688 | 820 | .. | 1,014 | 2,986 | .. | .. | 3,190 | .. |
| Baitool .. .. | 16,300 | 215,399 | 399,348 | 65,170 | 7,906 | 1,357 | 2,431 | .. | 5,085 | 942 | .. | .. | 1,145 | .. |
| Nursingpore .. | 27,246 | 249,764 | 200,807 | 5,017 | 6,36 | 75,450 | 13 | 105 | 1,1 8 | 333 | .. | .. | 575 | 1,120 |
| Nimar .. ... | 4,750 | 6,931 | 205,718 | 18,180 | 135 | 30 321 | 103 | .. | 559 | 534 | .. | .. | 1,382 | .. |
| Chindwara ... | 1,464 | 156,134 | 251,423 | 33,241 | 6,175 | 41,632 | 719 | .. | 37 | 502 | .. | .. | 1,227 | 1,550 |
| Raepore .. .. | 967,656 | 221,532 | 487,156 | 136,395 | 3,007 | 70,238 | 363 | .. | 1,071 | 3,251 | .. | .. | 12,294 | .. |
| Belaspore .. | 587,802 | 58,391 | 151,988 | 37,753 | 4,989 | 50,453 | 82 | .. | .. | 1,922 | .. | .. | 12,888 | .. |
| Sumbulpore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Godavery | 12,385 | 407 | 25,965 | 1,721 | 25 | 881 | .. | .. | .. | 929 | .. | .. | 1,182 | 2,836 |
| Total .. | 2,532,328 | 3,313,677 | 4,197,516 | 697,100 | 56,228 | 644,271 | 6,147 | 136 | 14,304 | 17,497 | .. | .. | 49,859 | 21,142 |

## Stock, 2.

| Districts. | Cows and bullocks. | Horses. | Ponies. | Donkeys. | Sheep and Goats. | Pigs. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Boats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore ... .. | 255,475 | 475 | 2,401 | 1,442 | 42,220 | 4,238 | 20,945 | 36,205 | 120 |
| Bhundara .. .. | 306,267 | 276 | 585 | 166 | 55,244 | 116 | 32,003 | 51,035 | 404 |
| Chandah .. .. | 273,649 | 151 | 420 | 275 | 56,994 | .. | 17,315 | 33,126 | 222 |
| Wurdah ... .. | 201,960 | 334 | 1,749 | 2,182 | 27,128 | 861 | 19,900 | 15,292 | 43 |
| Palaghat ... .. | 86,504 | 43 | 558 | .. | 8,810 | 2,017 | 11,423 | 14,623 | 51 |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 418,491 | 2,943 | 8,820 | 2,306 | 41,856 | 15,174 | 2,129 | 55,325 | 21 |
| Saugor .. ... | 350,790 | 3,437 | 3,955 | 2,285 | 13,905 | 2,329 | 12,293 | 61,949 | 8 |
| Dumoh .. .. | 343,037 | 935 | 2,028 | 7,396 | 9,828 | 4,282 | 3,000 | 32,795 | .. |
| Mandla .. .. | 221,932 | 19 | 3,012 | 75 | 7,726 | 7,918 | 65 | 17,704 | 213 |
| Seonee .. .. | 265,584 | 593 | 5,777 | 708 | 20,904 | 12,472 | 12,631 | 37,019 | .. |
| Hoshungabad.. .. | 276,100 | 3,648 | 3,065 | 1,922 | 14,987 | 2,485 | 11,428 | 36,718 | 107 |
| Baitool ... .. | 225,028 | 116 | 5,535 | 343 | 12,008 | 2,035 | 4,287 | 22,358 | .. |
| Nursingpore .. .. | 111,988 | 580 | 6,831 | 3,690 | 14,320 | 3,316 | 10,052 | 34, 03 | 28 |
| Nimar .. .. | 78,936 | 2,321 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,430 | .. |
| Chindwara .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,325 | ... |
| Raepore .. .. | 711,460 | 287 | 6,385 | 508 | 56,133 | 3,229 | 22,824 | 59,818 | .. |
| Belaspore .. .. | 579,531 | .. | 9,028 | .. | .. | .. | 19,482 | 70,352 | .. |
| Sumbulpore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Godavery .. | 34,858 | .. | 67 | .. | 2,369 | 250 | 730 | 4,537 | 5 |
| Total .. | 4,759,590 | 16,158 | 60,216 | 22,698 | 384,438 | 60,722 | 199,487 | 616,714 | 1,222 |

# Rates of rent and produce, 3.

| Districts | Average rent per acre for land suited for. | | |

# E.—Price of produce and labour at the end of year.

*Produce*, 1.

| Districts. | Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Plough bullocks, each | | | Sheep, each | | | Fish, per seer | | | Iron per maund | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | | | Wheat | | | Linseed | | | Jute | | | Cotton indigenous | | | Sugar* (refined) | | | Sugar raw (goor) | | | Sea salt | | | Sambier salt | | | Rock salt | | | Gram | | | Pulse | | | Jowaree | | | Ghee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | | | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P |
| Nagpore | 3 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bhundara | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chanda | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wurdah | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Batulhat | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jubbulpore | 3 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Saugor | 3 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Damoh | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mundlah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seonee | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 3 | 9 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| Hoshungabad | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baitool | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nursingpore | 3 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kimar | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chundwara | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raepore | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belaspore | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumbulpore | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Up Godavery | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Genl. average | 2 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 9 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 7 |

* Mirzapore and Bombay, imported.

# E.—Labour 2.

| District. | Wages per diem. | | Cart per day. | Camel per day. | Donkeys per score per day. | Boat per do. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skilled. | Unskilled. | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Nagpore .. .. .. | 0-10-0 | 0 3-0 | 0-14-0 | 0- 8-0 | 3- 0-0 | 0-10-0 |
| Bhundara .. .. | 0- 8-0 | 0-2-0 | 0-12-0 | 0- 8-0 | 5- 0-0 | 1- 0-0 |
| Chanda .. .. .. | 0- 8-0 | 0-2-6 | 0-12 0 | .. | .. | 1- 9-0 |
| Wurdah .. .. .. | 0-10-0 | 0-3 6 | 1- 0 0 | 0-12-0 | 4- 0-0 | .. |
| Balaghat .. .. .. | 0- 7-0 | 0-3-0 | 0- 6-0 | 0: 8 0 | .. | 0- 8-0 |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 0- 8-0 | 0-4-0 | 0-12-0 | 0- 6-0 | 2- 8-0 | .. |
| Saugor .. .. .. | 0- 6-3 | 0 2-9 | 0-12-0 | 0- 6-0 | 1- 9-0 | .. |
| Dumoh .. .. .. | 0- 6-6 | 0 2-0 | 0-10-0 | .. | 3-12-0 | .. |
| Mundlah .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Seonee .. .. .. | 0- 8-0 | 0 2-6 | 0- 8-0 | .. | 2- 6-0 | 1- 0-0 |
| Hoshungabad .. .. | 0-12 0 | 0-4-0 | 1- 0-0 | 0- 8-0 | 2- 8-0 | 1- 0-0 |
| Baitool .. .. .. | 0- 8-0 | 0-3-0 | 0-10-0 | 0- 6-0 | 5- 0-0 | ... |
| Nursingpore .. .. | 0- 5-0 | 0-2 6 | 1- 0 0 | 0- 8-0 | 2- 8-0 | ... |
| Nimar .. .. .. | 1- 0-0 | 0-8-0 | 1- 0-0 | 0-12-0 | 3- 2-0 | 1- 0-0 |
| Chindwara .. .. | 0- 9-0 | 0-2-0 | 0- 8-0 | 0- 8 0 | 5- 0-0 | .. |
| Raepore .. .. .. | 0- 8-0 | 0-2-0 | 0- 6-0 | 0- 8-0 | 3-12-0 | .. |
| Belaspore .. .. | 0- 6-0 | 0 2-0 | 0- 8-0 | .. | .. | 1- 0-0 |
| Sumbulpore .. .. | 0- 4-0 | 0-2-0 | 0- 8-0 | .. | .. | 3- 0-0 |
| Upper Godavery .. .. | 0- 8-0 | 0-3-0 | 0- 8-0 | .. | .. | 5- 0-0 |
| General average .. .. | 0- 8-3 | 0-3-0 | 0-11-2 | 0- 9-6 | 3- 6-3 | 1- 8-2½ |

# F.—Mines and Quarries.

| District. | Where situated. | Mineral produced. | Number of Mines. | Annual Produce | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mds. | |
| Nagpore .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Bhundara .. | Tehseels Bhundara, Sakolee, and Tirora .. .. .. | Iron ore and various kinds of stones .. .. .. | 145 | .. | |
| Chanda .. | Do. Chanda .. .. .. | Iron ore and coal .. .. | 20 | 5530 | |
| Wurdah .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Balaghat .. | Dhunsooa, Badra, Kenhee, Dhoerie, Munglie and Tikurreea .. | Iron ore .. .. .. | 13 | 765 | |
| Jubbulpore .. | Tehseel Bijiragogurh .. .. .. .. .. | Do. .. | 23 | 9159 | |
| Saugor ... | Umurmow, Baraita, Tigora, Chirola and Heerapore .. .. | Do. .. | 5 | .. | |
| | Cheerkhera, Masosa, Oodeipoora, Buhereya, Khemlassa, Kurnelgunj Dehree, and Peeprasur .. .. .. | Various kinds of building stones .. .. .. | 9 | .. | |
| Dumoh .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Mundla .. | Tehseels Mundla and Ramgurh .. .. .. .. | Iron ore and limestone .. | 19 | 288 | |
| Seonee .. | Loha, Agree, and Jutama .. .. .. .. | Iron ore .. .. .. | 20 | 125 | |
| Hoshungabad .. | Tehseels Hoshungabad, Sohagpore and Seonee .. .. | Building stone .. .. | 27 | .. | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baitool .. | Tehseels Baitool and Mooltye .. .. .. .. | Coal and building stones .. | 9 | .. | |
| Nursingpore | Mohpanie .. .. .. .. .. .. | Coal .. .. .. .. | a1 | .. | a Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company. |
| | Tendookhera and Oomurkherie .. .. .. .. | Iron ore .. .. .. | 34 | 900 | |
| Nimar .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Chindwara .. | Burkoe in Pergunnah Comrait .. .. .. .. | Coal .. .. .. .. | 1 | 16 300 | |
| Raepore | Conday Kusur, Bhindo and Loharro, Dullee in Tehseel Dhumterry .. .. .. .. .. .. | Iron .. .. .. .. | 3 | .. | |
| | Gundye .. .. .. .. .. .. | Red ochre .. .. .. | 1 | .. | |
| | Goorhearee and Mahdeo Ghat .. .. .. .. | Building stone of sorts .. | .. | .. | |
| Belaspore .. | Lapa, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawurda Zemindarees .. | Iron .. .. .. .. | 7 | .. | |
| | Belaspore and Seonarain .. .. .. .. | Building stone .. .. | 2 | .. | |
| Sumbulpore .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Upper Godavery | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |

# G.—Manufactures.

| | Class of Manufactures | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Silk | Cotton | Wool | Other fibres | Paper | Wood | Iron | Brass and Copper | Building | Silver and Gold | Pottery | Leather |
| Number of mills and large manufactories .. .. .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Private looms or small works .. | 1 072 | 84 247 | 6 914 | 1 548 | 24 | 8 810 | 8 600 | 2 603 | 1 185 | 5 904 | 2 291 | 20 402 |
| Number of workmen in large works { Male .. | .. | 756 | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 160 | .. | ... | .. | 136 | .. |
| Female .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 414 | .. |
| Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans. | 2 237 | 184 152 | 12 914 | 2 719 | 151 | 16 417 | 25 054 | 5 892 | 2 620 | 6 910 | 5 885 | 27 127 |
| Number of European Superintendents in large works .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Value of block in ditto Rs. | .. | 43 728 | .. | .. | .. | 5 300 | 6 000 | .. | ... | .. | 15 000 | .. |
| Estimated annual out-turn of all works .. .. .. Rs. | 134 643 | 4 281 25[illegible] | 288 877 | 77 443 | 11 430 | 463 566 | 678 213 | 342 901 | 118 160 | 352 810 | 218 678 | 288 372 |

# 1.—COINAGE and CURRENCY.

## 1.—*Coinage.*

| Bullion and Silver imported during the year in lbs. | | | | | | Coined during the year | | | | | | | | | Sovereigns imported during the year | Estimated value of coin in circulation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | | Silver | | Copper | | Goldmohurs | Rupees | Half rupees | Quarter rupees | ¼ rupees | Double pice | Single pice | Small coin | Total value | | Gold | | Silver | | Copper | |
| By State | Private | By State | Private | By State | Private | | | | | | | | | | | Government | Native | Government | Native | Government | Native |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## 2.—*Paper Currency.*

| Notes in circulation at beginning of the year | | | Total value of notes cashed during the year | Total value of notes issued during the year | In circulation at end of the year | | | Reserve at end of the year, | | | | | | Securities, class of security being stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Coin | | | Bullion | | | |
| Small notes under Rs. 50 | Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500 | Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards | | | Small notes under Rs. 50 | Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500 | Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards | Gold | Silver | Copper | Gold | Silver | Copper | |
| No. | No. | No. | | | No. | No. | No. | | Rs. | | | | | |
| 29 834 | 27 275 | 3 43 | | | 25 632 | 14 508 | 3 868 | | 33 08 948 | | | | | Government Promissory notes to the value of Rs. 5 47 901 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | ... | | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| 3 99 000 | 19 44 850 | 25 52 500 | 28 15 800 | 79 83 140 | 3 66 350 | 10 47 500 | 29 43 000 | | | | | | | |

# K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

## *Charitable Institutions in the Central Provinces*

| Class and object of Institution. | Number of Institutions | Average number of persons daily aided | Number aided in the year | Income | | | | Number of institutions which afford relief | | | In what shape relief is granted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Paid by Government | From endowments | | Subscriptions and donations | In-door | Out-door | General | |
| | | | | | In land | In money | | | | | |
| **GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | Rs. | | | | | | | |
| *Lunatic Asylums.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. .. | 1 | 84 | 123 | 7376 | .. | | .. | 1 | .. | .. | Medical aid and diet |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 1 | 22 | 50 | 2232 | .. | | .. | 1 | .. | .. | do do |
| *Dispensaries.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To which the public also contribute | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. .. | 6 | 538 | 44455 | 4945 | .. | .. | 1610 | 1 | 5 | .. | Medical aid and diet |
| Bhundara .. .. | 2 | 43 | 3977 | 843 | .. | .. | 1462 | 2 | .. | .. | do do |
| Chanda .. .. | 4 | 132 | 7919 | 2053 | ... | .. | 744 | 1 | 3 | .. | do do with clothing |
| Wurdah .. .. | 4 | 96 | 7044 | 2003 | .. | .. | 830 | 4 | .. | .. | Medical aid and diet |
| Balaghat .. .. | 2 | 65 | 1260 | 480 | .. | .. | 115 | .. | 2 | .. | Medical aid |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 6 | 271 | 13712 | 3398 | .. | .. | 2076 | 2 | 4 | .. | do and diet |
| Saugor .. .. | 8 | 253 | 19288 | 4082 | .. | .. | 3773 | 2 | 6 | .. | do do |
| Dumoh .. .. | 4 | 77 | 5221 | 1592 | ... | .. | 2199 | 2 | 2 | .. | do and clothing |
| Seonee .. .. | 3 | 115 | 6785 | 1006 | .. | .. | 839 | 1 | 2 | .. | Medical aid and diet |
| Mundla .. .. | 1 | 29 | 1817 | 894 | .. | .. | 542 | 1 | .. | .. | do |
| Hoshungabad .. | 5 | 194 | 9885 | 1976 | .. | .. | 1851 | 4 | 1 | .. | Medical aid |
| Baitool .. .. | 4 | 55 | 3583 | 2221 | .. | .. | 703 | 1 | 3 | .. | do and diet |
| Nursingpore .. .. | 3 | 123 | 5736 | 1261 | .. | .. | 1142 | 2 | 1 | .. | do |
| Chindwara .. .. | 2 | 109 | 7946 | 958 | .. | .. | 923 | 1 | 1 | .. | do do |
| Nimar .. .. | 3 | 132 | 7322 | 1950 | .. | .. | 700 | 3 | .. | .. | do |
| Raepore .. .. | 4 | 168 | 14905 | 1909 | .. | .. | 1353 | 1 | 3 | | do |
| Sumbulpore .. .. | 1 | 45 | 1474 | 876 | .. | .. | 727 | 1 | .. | | do |
| Belaspore .. .. | 1 | 38 | 3510 | 840 | .. | .. | 611 | 1 | .. | | Medical aid, diet and clothing |
| Seroucha .. .. | 1 | 34 | 2101 | 858 | .. | .. | 181 | 1 | .. | | Medical aid and diet |
| POOR HOUSES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supported by Government and general Public | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. .. | 1 | 23 | 9125 | 1200 | .. | ... | 1800 | ... | .. | 1 | Food and clothing |
| Supported only by general Public | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhundara .. .. | 1 | 25 | 312 | .. | .. | .. | 1185 | .. | .. | 1 | Diet and clothing |
| Raepore .. .. | 1 | 9 | 75 | .. | .. | .. | 231 | .. | 1 | .. | Medical aid diet and clothing |
| Lepper Asylum .. | 1 | 10 | 24 | .. | .. | ... | 728 | 1 | .. | .. | Medical aid and diet |
| Hindoo Institutions .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Information incomplete will be supplied in next year's report. |
| Mahomedan do .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Tota .. | 70 | 2696 | 177640 | 44953 | .. | .. | 26355 | 34 | 34 | 2 | |

# IV. STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

## A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year* 1867-68.

| | Number of Churches or Institutions | Number of Ministers or Priests | Number of persons attending worship | Income | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Paid by Government | | | From endowed property | | | | From fees and offerings | | |
| | | | | | | | In land | | | In money | | | |
| | | | | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | Rs | A | P | |
| Roman Catholic .. .. | 15 | 7 | 3 109 | 5 556 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Church of England .. .. | 12 | 7 | 341 | 39 986 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 500 | 0 | 0 | |
| of Scotland .. .. | 1 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Protestant Dissenters .. .. | 5 | 1 | 559 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 216 | 0 | 0 | |
| Greeks .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Armenians .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Unitarians .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Hindoos .. .. .. | 3 353 | 3 346 | 273 230 | .. | .. | .. | 21 634 | 7 | 0 | 43 279 | 10 | 2 | 57 562 | 12 | 0 | |
| Mahomedans { Soonee .. .. | 319 | 204 | 12 110 | .. | .. | .. | 3 891 | 0 | 0 | 2 594 | 12 | 0 | 1 082 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mahomedans { Sheeah .. .. | 32 | 29 | 795 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sikhs .. .. .. | 7 | 7 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 8 | 9 | 167 | 8 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | |
| Buddhist or Jain .. .. | 241 | 213 | 6 399 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 662 | 0 | 0 | 4 669 | 0 | 0 | |
| Others, .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 55 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total .. | 3 990 | 3 819 | 298 579 | 45 542 | 0 | 0 | 25 588 | 15 | 9 | 46 754 | 14 | 2 | 66 754 | 12 | 0 | |

NOTE.—The returns from the Wurdah and Nursingpore districts are blank.

B.

# EDUCATION.

## 1.—The University.

*Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year* 1867-68.

| Nature of Examination. | Number of affiliated Colleges | Number of their students | Number of Candidates | Average age | Educated at | | Religion | | | | Passed | | Net cost to State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Government Schools | Private Schools | Christians | Hindoos | Mahomedans | Others | First Division | Second Division | |
| Entrance Examination .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Examination in Arts .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. A. „ .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. A. „ .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. L. „ .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. L „ .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. M. S. First Examination .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. M. Examination .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. D. „ ... .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—Some of the students matriculated in the Central Provinces are pursuing their studies in the Colleges of other Provinces, hence this Statement is blank for the Central Provinces.

# Education—2.

*General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Central Provinces for the year* 1867-68.

| Class of Institutions. | Government Institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | Private Institutions aided and unaided | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand total average attendance | Proportion of attendance to population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | Number of Students on Roll | Average attendance daily | Average Age | Teachers | | Income | | | No. of persons instructed in | | | Class | | | | | Average attendance daily | Income | | | No. of persons instructed in | | | | |
| | | | | | Christian | Others | Public Funds | Fees | Total | English | Vernacular | General | General | Hindoo | Mahomedan | Christian | Total | | From Endowments | From Fees | From Government Grant | English | Vernacular | General | | |
| *Colleges* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Professional .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *Schools* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher .. | 1 | 259 | 217 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 16 471 | 1 115 | 17 587 | 259 | 259 | .. | 30 | 448 | 64 | .. | 542 | 423 | 6 144 | 1178 | 6 660 | 393 | 339 | .. | 640 | |
| Middle .. | 39 | 5 244 | 3 693 | 11 | 4 | 162 | 62 512 | 5 045 | 67 557 | 1403 | 4 967 | .. | 272 | 456 | 84 | .. | 812 | 589 | 6 593 | 2052 | 8 985 | 489 | 572 | .. | 4 282 | |
| Lower .. | 656 | 33 039 | 21 399 | 10 | .. | 852 | 146 221 | 5 577 | 151 798 | 7 | 43 433 | .. | 670 | 21 543 | 855 | .. | 23 068 | 14 972 | 20 135 | 4826 | 4 466 | 68 | 23 068 | .. | 36 371 | |
| *Girls' Schools* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | |
| Middle .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Lower .. | 131 | 4 238 | 2 569 | 8 | 1 | 124 | 17 554 | | 18 153 | .. | 5 248 | .. | 122 | 25 | .. | ... | 147 | 128 | 1 501 | .. | 829 | 83 | 64 | .. | 2 697 | |
| *Normal Schools* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Masters .. | 4 | 127 | 106 | 21 | .. | 8 | 14 378 | | 14 378 | 9 | 125 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 106 | |
| For Mistresses .. | 1 | 14 | 16 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 780 | | 1 780 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | |
| Total .. | 832 | 42 921 | 28 000 | .. | 10 | 1157 | 258 916 | 11 737 | 271 253 | 1678 | 54 046 | .. | 1094 | 22 472 | 1093 | .. | 24 569 | 16112 | 34 373 | 8056 | 20 940 | 1033 | 24 043 | .. | 44 112 | * 1 to 206 people. |

*Note.*—1 Pupil to 135 people are under instruction.

## C.—Scientific and Literary.

### 1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies.*

| Names. | Objects. | Income. | | | | Members or visitors. | | | | Registered or not. | When established. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From Government. | Endowments. | Subscriptions. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Juvenile. | Total. | | | |
| | | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antiquarian Society .. | | 500 | | | | | | | | | 1865 | |
| Agri-Horticultural „ .. | | 1200 | | | | | | | | | „ | |
| | | | } | In | form | ation | inco | mple | te. | | | |

## 2.—*The Press.*

| Number of Newspapers. | | | | | | Periodicals. | | | | | | | | Books published in the year. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily. | | Bi-or-tri-weekly. | | Weekly. | | Monthly. | | Quarterly. | | Yearly. | | Occasionally. | | English. | | Other. | | |
| English. | Other languages. | English. | Other languages. | English. | Other languages. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | Number of books. | Number of copies. | Number of books. | Number of copies. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | | 2 | 4000 | |

# V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*RETURN showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the population of any places, or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

| DISTRICT. | Number of towns. | Population. | Number of marriages during the year. | Number of births during the year. | Number of deaths during the year. | Average age at time of death. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Urban Population.* | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. | 12 | 196,966 | 786 | 3,452 | 3,176 | .. | |
| Bhundara .. | 12 | 59,118 | 195 | 1,315 | 1,019 | .. | |
| Chanda .. | 11 | 53,267 | 306 | 1,103 | 938 | .. | |
| Wurdah .. | 9 | 46,326 | ... | 1,401 | 1,009 | .. | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 6 | 72,182 | ... | 1,503 | 2,161 | .. | |
| Saugor .. | 24 | 94,964 | 692 | 2,206 | 2,452 | .. | |
| Dumoh .. | 6 | 24,756 | 294 | 611 | 668 | .. | |
| Seonee .. | 3 | 14,115 | 68 | 282 | 248 | .. | |
| Mundla .. | 5 | 10,816 | .. | 299 | 289 | .. | |
| Hoshungabad .. | 7 | 40,458 | .. | 941 | 1,098 | .. | |
| Baitool .. | 6 | 16,623 | ... | 437 | 409 | .. | |
| Nursingpore .. | 4 | 19,121 | .. | 348 | 319 | .. | |
| Nimar .. | 12 | 64,292 | 200 | 775 | 1,252 | .. | |
| Chindwara .. | 19 | 40,286 | 895 | 1,245 | 901 | .. | |
| Raepore .. | 10 | 35,719 | ... | 1,256 | 1,078 | .. | |
| Belaspore .. | 7 | 21,325 | .. | 1,263 | 1,338 | .. | |
| Sumbulpore .. | 1 | 9,453 | 39 | 171 | 205 | .. | |
| Upper Godavery | 4 | 11,362 | .. | 200 | 201 | .. | |
| TOTAL..... | 158 | 831,149 | .. | 18,808 | 18,761 | .. | |
| *Rural Population.* | | | | | | | |
| DIVISION. Nagpore .. | 3 Circles. | 130,902 | ... | 1,770 | 1,058 | .. | |
| DIVISION. Jubbulpore | 24 | 922,956 | .. | 20,234 | 14,828 | .. | |
| | .. | 690,946 | 4,086 | .. | ... | .. | |
| DIVISION. Nerbudda | 34 | 1,099,077 | .. | 17,045 | 11,724 | .. | |
| | ... | 167,563 | 378 | ... | ... | .. | |
| DIVISION. Chuttees-gurh .. | 22 | 1,010,204 | .. | 19,183 | 12,468 | .. | |
| | .. | 258,658 | 1,326 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Upper Godavery | 5 | 54,860 | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| TOTAL ..... | 58 | 3,217,999 | . | 60,021 | 40,632 | .. | |
| | | 1,117,167 | 5,790 | .. | ... | .. | |

## 2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Central Provinces in the year* 1867.

| Dispensaries. | Number of cases of each disease treated | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths from each disease | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fever | Cholera. | Dysentery | Diarrhœa | Rheumatism | Other Zymotic diseases | Constitutional diseases | Local diseases | Developmental diseases | Accidents, wounds &c. | Total | Fever | Cholera | Dysentery | Diarrhœa | Rheumatism | Other Zymotic diseases | Constitutional diseases | Local diseases | Developmental diseases | Accidents, wounds &c.&c. | Total |
| Nagpore ... | 24957 | 1 | 315 | 762 | 5384 | 3[illegible] | 84 | 7008 | 251 | 2368 | 44455 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 76 |
| Bhundara .. | 1232 | 0 | 54 | 28 | 119 | 641 | 8 | 1766 | [illegible] | 1[illegible]5 | 3977 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Chanda ... | 2442 | 0 | 165 | 59 | 454 | 1578 | 35 | 2922 | 20 | 2[illegible]3 | 7919 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 22 |
| Wurdah .. | 3071 | 1 | 210 | 127 | 296 | 870 | 22 | 2160 | 44 | 503 | 7044 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 23 |
| Balaghat .. | 481 | 0 | 30 | 12 | 52 | 255 | 3 | 579 | 9 | 59 | 1260 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 2233 | 30 | 445 | 599 | 745 | 2645 | 209 | 6152 | 74 | 520 | 13812 | 23 | 0 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 87 |
| Saugor .. | 4360 | 0 | 475 | 411 | 1704 | [illegible]35 | 149 | 6192 | 63 | 779 | 19288 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 26 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 100 |
| Dumoh .. | 1189 | 0 | 133 | 65 | 440 | 1112 | 34 | 2166 | 23 | 119 | 5221 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 30 |
| Seonee .. | 1532 | 0 | 159 | 159 | 269 | 1019 | 36 | 3377 | 99 | 164 | 6785 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 34 |
| Mundla .. | 779 | 0 | 32 | 26 | 75 | 333 | 5 | 520 | 2 | 47 | 1819 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Baitool .. | 1118 | 0 | 67 | 83 | 181 | 588 | 16 | 1220 | 26 | 215 | 3584 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Nursingpore .. | 1672 | 0 | 103 | 156 | 321 | 761 | 37 | 2536 | 15 | 134 | 5735 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Chindwara ... | 1853 | 0 | 133 | 130 | 367 | 1507 | 35 | 3623 | 46 | 262 | 7956 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| Nimar .. | 2392 | 0 | 413 | 420 | 309 | 1017 | 18 | 2536 | 5 | 212 | 7322 | 23 | 0 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 77 |
| Raepore .. | 3760 | 0 | 232 | 369 | 881 | 2837 | 116 | 6173 | 216 | 327 | 14905 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 34 |
| Sumbulpore .. | 326 | 0 | 80 | 5 | 70 | 315 | 33 | 537 | 7 | 71 | 1474 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 35 |
| Belaspore .. | 983 | 0 | 58 | 56 | 130 | 720 | 29 | 1409 | 37 | 88 | 3510 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Upper Godavery | 625 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 76 | 331 | 17 | 917 | 32 | 50 | 2102 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Total .. | 55105 | 32 | 3128 | 3458 | 11873 | 25189 | 880 | 51423 | 983 | 6068 | 158159 | 138 | 1 | 113 | 86 | 12 | 51 | 67 | 156 | 12 | 46 | 682 |

## 3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces, during the year* 1867-68.

| DISTRICTS | Number of Operators | Persons treated | | | Cost of operations during the year | | | Total number of successful operations recorded to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Successful | Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown | Total | Rs | A | P | |
| Nagpore .. .. .. .. | 5 | 3 251 | 713 | 3 964 | a250 | 0 | 0 | 3 251 |
| do .. .. .. .. | Sepdts. 2 | 11 334 | 3 359 | 14 693 | *9787 | 15 | 8 | 11 334 |
| Chindwara .. .. .. .. | Vaccinators 26 | 16 984 | 2 423 | 19 407 | | | | 16 984 |
| do .. .. .. .. | 1 | 53 | 23 | 76 | a 2 | 14 | 7 | 53 |
| Sconee .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 028 | 444 | 2 472 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 2 028 |
| Hoshungabad .. .. .. | 1 | 273 | 44 | 317 | 43 | 5 | 4 | 273 |
| Dumoh .. .. .. .. | 2 | 1 087 | 534 | 1 621 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 1 087 |
| Baitool .. .. .. .. | 2 | 260 | 80 | 340 | 106 | 15 | 10 | 260 |
| Chanda .. .. .. .. | 2 | 373 | 90 | 463 | 158 | 3 | 11 | 373 |
| Nursingpore .. .. .. | 2 | 1 692 | 849 | 2 541 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 1 692 |
| Upper Godavery .. .. .. | 4 | 1 353 | 76 | 1 429 | 73 | 10 | 6 | 1 353 |
| Raepore .. .. .. .. | 3 | 4 471 | 1 450 | 5 921 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 4 471 |
| Jubbulpore .. .. .. .. | 2 | 3 544 | 600 | 4 144 | 125 | 6 | 5 | 3 544 |
| Nimar .. .. .. .. | 4 | 1 642 | 222 | 1 864 | 215 | 10 | 11 | 1 642 |
| Sumbulpore .. .. .. | 2 | 4 292 | 29 | 4 321 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 4 292 |
| Saugor .. .. .. .. | 1 | 2 376 | 880 | 3 256 | 74 | 11 | 4 | 2 376 |
| Mundla .. .. .. .. | .. | 226 | 75 | 301 | .. | .. | .. | 226 |
| Belaspore .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 224 | 929 | 3 153 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 2 224 |
| Bhundara .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 761 | 1 375 | 6 136 | 450 | 5 | 2 | 4 761 |
| Wurdah .. .. .. .. | 3 | 511 | 449 | 960 | 216 | 7 | 0 | 511 |
| Balaghat .. .. .. .. | Nil. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Cost of Vaccine Department in the Central Provinces for the year 1867-68.

*a* Paid from Municipal Funds.
Central Provinces paid by Government

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

BY

J. H. MORRIS, Esquire, B. C. S.

Nagpore:
*Printed at the Chief Commissioner's Office Press.*
1869.

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1868-69.

## INTRODUCTION.

The past year, though marked by continuous anxiety and difficulty to the people and to all interested in them, has fortunately gone by without very serious calamity. That the pressure of straitened means has told upon the poorer classes, is evident from the statistics of almost every branch of the Administration. The Police returns show an increase of 17 per cent in petty crime; the prison population has increased from 13,308 to 13,695, and yet the average duration of imprisonment has been less; the traffic and attendance at fairs have fallen off perceptibly, the figures for 1867-68 and for 1868-69 being respectively—

| | *Attendance.* | *Traffic.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1867-68 .. | ... 1,523,733 | Rs. 42,76,459 |
| 1868-69 .. | ... 1,361,671 | „ 35,65,535 |

Large balances under assessed taxes are accounted for by the ruin or dispersal of the poorer tax-payers; and the revenue realised on salt—the first test of the state of the people—has fallen off so much as to neutralise* the increase from all other heads of a revenue buoyant even under conditions so adverse. Even in those departments in which the degree of advance attained by eight years of

* Since the above was written there has been reason to conclude that great part of the falling off in revenue is not due to a decrease of imports, but to a diversion of the course of trade. This subject will be thoroughly cleared up when the Customs Report is received.

gradual labour has been on the whole maintained, there have been unmistakeable indications that progress has been checked, if not absolutely thrown back, by the scarcity which has contracted the means, and temporarily depressed the tastes of the people. Thus the number of schools and pupils has not decreased, taking the Province as a whole, but in the northern portion of it, where it has always been difficult to excite a popular feeling in favour of education, and where there have been acute, though but short and occasional bursts of distress, the poorer pupils have been largely withdrawn by their parents, who, always disinclined to resign the profits of their childrens' labour for the sake of giving them instruction, have readily given way to the pressure of scarcity. The land revenue has, it is true, been collected with surprising ease and completeness, but it must be remembered that landholders are compensated to a great extent for loss of produce by the increased price which their surviving crop realises. Thus in Chuteesgurh the price of wheat leapt from 52 seers per rupee in April 1868 to 14 seers per rupee in November 1868, and many cultivators must actually have found themselves enriched by the year of scarcity. In short the losses of revenue, which must eventually be met, will arise not so much from the extent of the failure as from its unequal distribution. Had it affected all in like proportions, the landholding classes would have gained instead of suffering. But in some parts of the country the rain-fall has been so capricious that owners of totally devastated villages have been tantalised by the sight of fair and even abundant harvests on the lands of their immediate neighbours. On the whole, although the revenue has been realised without pressure or difficulty, there have been indications, in the slightly increased number of land sales and mortgages, that the rise in the price of grain has been no benefit to some of the more embarrassed landholders. Though the landed classes are as a rule now well off in these Provinces, there are still many who have not yet had time to shake off the burthen of ancestral debt, while others again are too newly established to have accumulated capital of their own, and there must have been landholders in both of these classes who, having forestalled the market by pledging their crops in advance to money-lenders, reaped no benefit from the high prices which ruled after harvest time.

On the whole, however, it may confidently be said that the majority of the landed class have passed through a season of difficulty with comparative impunity, and this conclusion is the more acceptable that the prosperity of the proprietary body has here a peculiarly close connection with that of the community at large. Not only does the great bulk of the population live by agricultural pursuits, but the custom, which still prevails throughout the country, makes the village proprietor the keystone of the system of social economy. On him the greater number, if not the whole, of his tenants depend for their seed-grain and for the means of subsistence until harvest time, while the artizans and village servants depend in their turn on contributions of grain from the cultivators. So that unless the proprietor has stores or credit the whole community suffers.

The main sources of their power of resistance have no doubt been abundance of land, markets constantly enlarging owing to increased facilities of communication, and light land revenue Settlements. But they have benefited largely by the sympathy and succour which have been so freely extended by the State to all who could possibly need them. It must be never forgotten that the measures initiated by the Government in 1868 amount in fact to a new policy. In the earlier years of British rule State assistance was limited to the Native method of remitting revenue, but this under the Native system was only one part of a general scheme which turned on a full recognition of the State as landlord. The Mahrattas probably laid more stress on the rights of property than on its responsibilities, but the greater the share which they assumed of the fruits of the soil, the more helpless they left the cultivating classes; and therefore to prevent an entire collapse of the agricultural system, they were bound to regulate its machinery minutely and watchfully, and in times of difficulty to take almost the whole burthen of supporting farmers, who had never been encouraged or indeed allowed the opportunity of standing by themselves. Thence arose the yearly fluctuation of the assessments, to adapt them to the seasons, and the storage of grain in warehouses whence seed and food grain were lent to the people to be repaid with interest at the first good harvest. Our revenue system, even before it had deve-

loped a proprietary body independent of the State, leant towards European models, and attempts were made from the first, by fixed revenue Settlements on comparatively light terms, to wean the land farmers from their dependence on authority. Hence the Government retired from its position as a grain-dealer, and though our system was obviously better calculated to promote the prosperity of the country in the end, it is questionable if at the commencement of British rule the poorer land-holders did not sometimes look back with regret to the days when they had to exercise no thought for the morrow. In another important branch of relief—the support of the old and infirm poor—our predecessors had a method which it was not easy to replace. The richer inhabitants of the famine stricken districts or tracts were authoritatively invited to succour their poorer neighbours, and thus the Government provided for its starving subjects absolutely without expense. The few thousand rupees which the English Government distributed among millions of people in the first outbreaks of distress with which it had to deal, were a poor substitute for the enforced charity of hundreds of rich men, and even the subsequent system of large Government relief works in selected places, and relief Committees distributing alms contributed, half from private sources, and half from State grants, left a good deal dependent on private impulse, and certainly failed to search out the whole of the existing distress.

The policy adopted during the past year, though in form but a development of former measures, was animated by the bold enunciation of a principle which, if not previously denied, was at least never so unreservedly admitted. The State has now publicly announced its responsibility for the life of the least of its subjects, and has proved to them its good faith by a measure of liberality, regulated rather by the wants of the people than by precedents or calculations. The district officers to whom, living in the midst of the suffering population, manifestations of distress must closely appeal, have not only been encouraged to give free play to their sympathies, but have been warned that they will be held personally answerable for all avoidable loss of life, and it is evident, not only from their reports but from the tangible results of

their action, that this charge has been accepted by them, not as a mere formal duty, but in a full spirit of earnestness and devotion, amounting in at least one instance to sacrifice of life. The difficulties of the seasons, and the means taken to alleviate them indeed occupy the largest share in the annals of the Central Provinces for 1868-69.

The year began with a fair promise of prosperity. The season of 1867-68 had been on the whole favourable, and though the spring crop of cereals had been damaged in the Northern districts by untimely rains, the total out-turn of the year was probably not more than five or six per cent below average. In the Chuteesgurh or Eastern division, which can at present only export when prices are very favourable, the accumulations of grain were considerable, and the Nagpore Province was tolerably well supplied with reserve stocks. In the Northern districts, formerly known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, the stores were not so large, but the completion of railroad communication with the grain fields of Northern India, by means of the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway, had steadied the local markets and created a general feeling of confidence.

Thus prices were everywhere moderate, while in the land-locked markets of Chuteesgurh wheat was selling at 52 seers* for the rupee, probably as low a rate as that quoted in any town in India at the time. The railway works on the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian Railway and on the Nagpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which found employment for thousands of the day-labouring class, had been completed, but their place was supplied in a measure by the great extension of agricultural operations, consequent on the termination of most of the Revenue Settlement operations, and on the growing prosperity of the cotton trade. On the whole there was every reason to hope for a continuance of the progress which had in seven years increased the revenues of the Central Provinces by 22½ per cent, while it doubled its schools, quadrupled its dispensaries, and gave it many hundred miles of roads.

* 9*s.* 2¾*d.* per quarter.

The monsoon broke early in June, and the first fall was sufficiently favourable to induce the greater part of the cultivating body to commence sowing. In a short time thousands of acres were sown with rice and millets, and every thing was ready for another fall. But day after day went by without rain, by degrees the atmosphere lost its colouring of mist and vapour, and the few fleecy clouds which remained only rolled up to disappear before the noonday sun. An interval of still, bright weather at last set in, which killed all the seed that was not artificially kept alive by irrigation. It was not till after nearly a month of drought that rain fell for the second time, and the cultivators, taking fresh heart, recommenced their sowings from the beginning. Though the loss of time, labour, and seed grain must have been a very heavy blow to them, there were not so far any indications of despondence or even of general tendency to complaint.

The second fall was, however, unfortunately almost as illusory in its benefits as the first, and a long lull followed. As rain held off day by day the cultivators took advantage of the open weather to prepare an unprecedented breadth of ground for the winter sowings, confidently expecting to repair their autumn losses by bumper harvests of wheat. When at last they woke to the conviction that the second break was to be as fatal in its effects as the first, a feeling of real alarm spread through the country, and with the prospect of a total failure of the harvest before them the large grain holders everywhere showed a disposition to lock up their stores. This mattered comparatively little in the richer and more accessible districts, or rather the difficulty which it occasioned was only partial and temporary. But in some thinly populated and imperfectly opened-out tracts the derangement of the markets, occasioned by the closure of the ordinary sources of supply, was very severely felt, not only by the pauper classes, but by many who, having money to buy, were unable to procure grain in exchange. This was especially the case in Dumoh, where there are no large trading towns, and in Chanda which is half covered with forest and scantily peopled. In both of these districts relief works were at once opened out for the poorest classes, and the importation of grain was encouraged and even assisted by the authorities. It may here be said that

this last measure was only authorised in very exceptional cases, and that in Dumoh it certainly had the best effects, inducing traders to follow the lead, and thus allaying the local apprehension of insufficiency of supplies. No long interval would probably have been required to show even the unenterprising grain dealers of a rustic community their own interest, but in the meantime the necessity was pressing, and much distress was no doubt averted by pointing out to the trading classes in the most practical way the difference which communication with the North-Western Provinces through Jubbulpore had made in their position. In a district which, drought being almost unknown, ordinarily produced more than enough for local consumption, and which in rare emergencies had always found a ready supply in the neighbouring Nerbudda valley, recourse to distant markets had hardly been requisite, nor indeed could it have been profitable until carriage was cheapened and local rates at Jubbulpore were steadied by the opening of the railway. In the Southern district of Chanda too an authoritative example was to some extent made necessary by peculiar local circumstances, though there was perhaps some inclination among the local authorities to carry it further than was absolutely necessary. The district is not only remote and poor, but it borders on Hyderabad territory for many miles, and the inclination of the people to throw themselves upon the Government for aid was fostered by hearing that considerable assistance had been extended to their neighbours on the opposite bank of the Wurdah. The measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner both in opening relief works and in assisting importation of grain, are reported by him to have created a general feeling of relief and confidence which did much to keep distress at a distance. Except in one isolated portion of Seonee in which there was a temporary panic, the remaining seventeen districts of the Central Provinces did not at this time show any signs of actual scarcity. There were grain riots, it is true, in parts of the Nerbudda valley and elsewhere, but, as after events showed, these were rather popular ebullitions than proofs of general distress. There was never any want of grain in that part of the country, and the railway works gave labour to all who required it; but on the first pressure of drought the landed class of grain-holders showed the same inclination as

elsewhere to close their stores, and though the larger markets, of which there is a sufficient number in the rich Nerbudda valley, still remained open to purchasers, it seemed as intolerable as inexplicable to ignorant labourers that they should find any difficulty in buying food while they had money to pay for it. Fortunately in this and in other Northern districts an opportune fall of rain towards the end of September saved the remainder of the autumn crops and softened the ground for the winter ploughings.

In the Southern portion of the Province the course of the season was more unfavourable, and though a good deal of rice was saved in the "Lake country" of Chanda and Bhundara by cutting the embankments of the tanks and thus sacrificing all prospect of the sugar-cane crop, the cultivators of the Nagpore Province generally had to trust principally to the hardier millets for the means of their support. The worst accounts of all were received from the Eastern division. Chuteesgurh is a bare plateau which in a favourable season is covered with rice, but as the land does not possess the depth and retentive qualities which adapt the true black soil to economise a scanty supply of moisture, a good rain-fall is of the last importance to the crops. Although therefore the failure of rain was not absolutely greater than elsewhere, it was more felt, and the ill effects of the drought were aggravated by the seeming capriciousness of the rain-fall. Not only did the rain-bearing clouds pass over large tracts, leaving them isolated and almost untouched, but where the rain broke it fell in the most unequal manner, deluging one vilage and omitting the next, and sometimes even limiting its benefits to one half of a field while the other was left dry. The Commissioner writes thus on the subject:—

"The crops were to a certain extent only saved by a quicker succession of the showers which fell more sparingly elsewhere; so partial were these, that one half of my own compound has been deluged with rain, whilst the other had but a few drops; and whilst the roads in the lines at either end of the town were absolutely dry, the drains in the Sudder Bazar, which lies between them, have been surcharged with rain from a cloud that had broken over it."

"I mention these facts to account for the diversities in the state of the crops in adjacent villages; two of these might be in like good condition, a heavy shower falling opportunely would save the yet green vegetation in the one, whilst an equal quantity of rain upon the other ten days subsequently, came too late to resuscitate the withering crops."

Thus while proprietors who had means of irrigation, or who were fortunate in securing more than their share of the rain-fall, reaped almost an ordinary crop, for which they could command quite extraordinary prices, others lost their crops altogether, and very many of the sufferers were not in a position to bear up against heavy loss. The country has every requisite for prosperity, but it is still, comparatively speaking, newly settled, and the landed classes have not yet attained the strong position of their fellows in more established portions of the Province. Then the ties of landlord to tenant and of tenant to soil are still weak. The former have often not the means to provide for the support of their dependents through difficult times, and land is still so plentiful, that if it were possible to secure a tenant-right agreement, which prevented cultivators from wandering and attached them to the soil at a fair rent, it would be eagerly welcomed by the landlord class. Thus there is a want of cohesion and solidity in the social structure, which weakens the power of the people for resistance to the pressure of general distress, even were not local circumstances against them. But the very abundance of Chuteesgurh in ordinary seasons intensifies suffering in years of failure. The surplus produce is ordinarily so large, and the cost of export so prohibitive, that food is almost a drug, and wages are correspondingly low. When therefore a time of emergency comes, and prices rise to the level prevailing in the surrounding country, the whole conditions of life are changed so suddenly to the classes supported by money earnings, of amore or less fixed character, that the struggle seems almost impossible to them, and, as afterwards proved to be the case, they hardly make an attempt to bear up against their difficulties. Fortunately, the day-labouring class, whether paid in money or in grain, is scanty in Chuteesgurh, where every man who has a pair of bullocks or credit takes a plot of land to cultivate on his own account, or the amount

of suffering would have been out of all proportion to the machinery for relief; and though it had early been evident that here, if anywhere in the Province, large relief measures would be necessary, it was not calculated that the number to be fed would exceed a few thousands out of a population of three millions. At first even this estimate seemed excessive. Roads were opened as relief works in accessible situations, overseers were engaged, tools and medicines were provided, and contracts were entered into for supplying the working gangs with food at fixed rates; but the number of applicants for employ was for the first month or two quite inconsiderable. The District officers, fully recognising their responsibility for human life, neglected no effort to give publicity to their relief measures, but they were always met by the objection, that none, who had any pretension to belong to the tenant class, would work for daily wages. As, however, the regular day-labourers hung back almost as much as the cultivators, there must at that time have either been some prejudice against accepting public charity, or some opening for agricultural labour which was finally closed by the prolongation of the drought through the season of the "rubbee" or winter cereals.

For the failure of the rain crops did not end the losses of the agricultural classes. After all, they had suffered less than they expected. In the Southern or Nagpore division more than half the rice had been kept alive by means of the tanks, and the hardy millets had weathered through the unseasonable dry heat with unexpected vigour. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories a copious fall of rain towards the end of September threw new life into the rice, saved much of the pulses and other miscellaneous produce, and facilitated the rubbee sowings. Altogether perhaps barely a third of the crop was lost in the two main divisions of the Province, but as this third would have amounted to some one and a quarter million qrs. of grain, the landholders had good ground for complaint. In Chuteesgurh the failure had been even more extensive. On all sides therefore the close of the rainy season, with its alternations of hope and anxiety, was welcomed with something like relief; and as, notwithstanding the want of

moisture in the soil, the sowings had been pretty successfully effected, the hopes of all were turned to the coming of the Christmas showers.

The weather turned, but the long cool nights brought no dew, and rain became doubly necessary both to refresh the crops and to throw some moisture into the air and earth. Thus prices still kept up, and distress began to show itself here and there, but especially on the high poor lands to the extreme north of the Province and bordering on Bundelcund. It is probable that the mere local suffering would have been easily dealt with, but in organising measures of relief it was necessary to take into consideration the overflow which they would attract from the starving population of the Native States. All local reports describe a remarkable influx of comparatively respectable looking men, evidently superior to the ordinary run of day-labourers, who were willing to take relief in any form. Accordingly provision was made for all who could work on the imperial line of road from Saugor to Heerapore, while relief houses supported by private subscriptions and Government grants-in-aid were opened for the infirm and aged. Although distress has hardly yet quite disappeared in this quarter it was very sensibly mitigated by the improved prospects of the crops, occasioned by a good fall of rain towards the end of January. In fact it may be said that from that time almost all anxiety with regard to the corn harvests in the upper half of the Province was at an end, except in the comparatively small belt of light soil to the extreme north, where various circumstances, which will be described below, combined to bring about an interval of very severe suffering some two or three months later. The berries and roots too, with which the poorer classes of this Province supplement their ordinary food at all times, were produced this year with unexampled profusion, and kept many alive until better times came.

In the Southern or Nagpore Province no winter rain fell at all in most districts, and the wheat began early to show a stunted and sickly appearance. Yet the ears, although they formed more rapidly than usual, were evidently sound; and, notwithstanding an almost universal concurrence

of unfavourable foreboding, the crops weathered through sufficiently to furnish a harvest which has been estimated as not more than 15 per cent below average. That they did so, is a strong testimony to the extraordinary properties of black soil. Its powers of retaining moisture were well known, and some time after the close of the scanty rainy season it had been noticed that in road cuttings and other excavations a layer of moist soil was reached comparatively near the surface ; but it was an unexpected result that the remains of a rain-fall, which had been insufficient to carry through the rain-crops, should have been so held in deposit by the soil, as to keep up a supply of moisture for the wheat through four hot, dry months.

In Chuteesgurh there was neither rain nor a soil capable of doing without it. It has before been explained that when these relief works were first thrown open the poorer classes showed very little inclination to resort to them, though the District officers knowing that hundreds had been thrown out of work by the inability of landholders to support labour, that food was selling at four times its ordinary price, and that the people with whom they had to deal were apathetic beyond all calculation, almost pressed them to escape starvation by accepting work. The numbers employed on relief works were in—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | December | .. ... | 188 |
| | January | .. .. | 1,157 |
| | February | .. ... | 4,433 |
| Until they rose in | March to | ... ... | 9,220 |

There can be no doubt that this sudden rush for relief was in part due to the growing certainty that the wheat would fail, and in part to the encouragement and exertions of District officers, but it seems clear that not even these stimulants would have been strong enough in themselves to prevail against the *vis inertiæ* of a low stage of civilisation. So long as the works passed through the heart of the distressed tracts the people were willing to accept life at the cost of labour, but when it came to be a question of going out forty or fifty miles for their work, the majority preferred slow starvation

on jungle fruits. It was therefore found necessary to select works for execution, not so much on the score of their importance and their prospects of after-utility to the country, as of their accessibility to the suffering classes.

No better example could perhaps be found of the dangers of cheap food than the condition of the poorest classes in Chuteesgurh. Living as they do in a country which, fitted to be the granary of surrounding Provinces, is still difficult of access, they seem scarcely to value the life which they can keep up with so little effort. How small their wants are and how overflowingly they are ordinarily supplied, was strikingly evident from the rate of wages which was found sufficient to support them. At first the scale was fixed at 1½ annas (two pence farthing) for a man, 1 anna for a woman, and ½ anna for a child. Probably in no part of India does any lower rate of wages prevail than this, and it would be quite inadequate in any other part of the Central Provinces. Still with wheat and rice selling as low as 48 seers for a rupee (ten shillings per qr.) a labourer is rich on 1½ anna a day. But when prices suddenly sprang up 300 per cent, would it not be thought that the abundance in which he had previously lived would make it impossible for him to limit his wants by the unchanged standard of his means, and that he would either emigrate, or persistently cling to the modicum of relief, which interposed between him and starvation until better times came? What actually happened was that these men to whom food had hitherto come almost for the asking, not content with suddenly dropping down from abundance to bare sustenance, began to pare away from their scanty wages in order to accumulate enough to escape work and sit down for a time in their villages. In fact the standard of their wants and wishes was so low, that they dreaded labour, or rather the inconvenience of labouring in an unaccustomed way, more than hunger. Throughout the course of Chuteesgurh relief administration the main difficulty to be overcome has always been, that the mere prospect of escape from starvation was an insufficient attraction to the labouring classes. It therefore became requisite to relax the principle of making Government relief only attractive when every other means of support had failed, and

of bringing it before the people in a form which would render labour preferable to starvation. To this end it was merely necessary to bring employment to their doors. So long as work did not involve forethought or preparation they were willing enough to accept it. No increase in the rate of wages was requisite;—indeed when it was found that the labourers were putting-by part of their pay, the scale of wages was reduced to 1 anna for a man, and ¾ anna for a woman, consistently with the imperative necessity of making the most of the public funds and keeping off all able to obtain other means of subsistence, by bringing down wages to the minimum point at which life could be supported.

The harvesting of the spring crops, and the preparations for the rain-sowings, brought about some reduction in the numbers of applicants for relief, but they still remained high until a sudden calamity entirely dispersed them, not to come together again.

Chuteesgurh had always had a bad repute for cholera. The country was bare and treeless, the water-supply was bad, and the habits of the people were against its improvement, for they preferred drinking from muddy tanks stirred up by the village cattle and defiled by bathers, washermen, or even sometimes by dead bodies, to drawing a purer supply from wells. Hence when the returning caravans of pilgrims from Jugurnath spread through the country, the cholera, which they almost always brought with them, found a field prepared to receive it. Till within the last three years Chuteesgurh has hardly been known to escape the annual visitation which keeps down its population, and prevents its wide waste plains from coming under the plough. These yearly epidemics were regarded with such dread that cholera had only to show itself to send the whole population flying from the supposed circle of its influence, and thus the mortality was increased both by the frequent abandonment of the sufferers, and by the effects of panic on their flying relations. The strongest proof perhaps of the horror, with which the possibility of cholera was associated, lay in the willingness of the people to accept the sanitary precautions which had

been suggested, in the form of a simple code, by the Administration. Though these rules were studiously divested, as far as was possible, of all that could excite active opposition, they must from their very nature have been irksome, even if they had not had the dead weight of ancestral custom against them. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, they gained a very fair amount of adherents in Chuteesgurh, especially when it was found that cholera spared the plateau for two years running shortly after their introduction. How much of this immunity was due to preventive measures, and how much to unknown causes, it would be rash even to speculate upon; but it is at least a significant circumstance that the first years of respite should have followed closely on such measures as the introduction of village conservancy, the imposition of restrictions on cholera-stricken caravans of pilgrims, the improvement of the water-supply by the construction of between 2,000 and 3,000 masonry* wells, and the planting of some 106,000 trees.

A year of semi-starvation was however destined to reproduce, or at least to intensify the scourge which had for a time been absent. Cholera appeared early this year in the northern part of the Province, but up to the 12th May 1869 there was no sign of it in Chuteesgurh. On that day it broke out in the gang of labourers employed on the relief works on the Borla road, and in three hours 52 deaths occurred. A panic set in—all who could fled,—and even the native officials in charge showed indications,† both physical and mental, of succumbing. Then followed the crowning blow of all. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Ennis Twyford, an officer of much activity and energy of character, feeling his presence necessary, at once set out for the relief works. During his four days' stay he organised temporary hospitals, giving up his own tents for the purpose, relieved from their duties the Native officials whose health had been affected, and took every other possible step to restore order and confidence. The next

* This was encouraged by small revenue-free grants.

† Hospital Assistant Asghur Ali has since received a letter of thanks from the Chief Commissioner, with the promise of a khillut, in recognition of the spirit and energy which he showed on this occasion.

day, on his return journey, he was himself attacked with cholera and died after a short illness at a road-side village. It cannot be doubted that the death of the chief Civil Officer of the district, a man known to the people for his energy and self-reliance, resulting as it did from an attempt to stay the tide of panic, removed the last barrier against the popular fears ; and whether for this reason or from purely physical causes, the epidemic thenceforward spread and gained ground with such rapidity that all idea of massing labourers on relief works had to be summarily given up. Fortunately the interval which remained until the preparation of the land for the rain crops was short, and it has been tided over without loss of life from starvation, so far as is known. Cholera is still making havoc among the enfeebled labourers, and their cattle, reduced by want of forage, are succumbing by hundreds to the effects of the wet; but, on the other hand, the rains have set in so continuously and gently that the tanks are already filling, while it has been possible to carry on agricultural operations without hindrance or intermission. Neither private exertions nor State aid have been wanting, as will be seen below, to restore losses of agricultural stock, and the season promises fairly to remedy the ravages of what, it is hoped, may now be called a past crisis.

Even this sketch of the course of events in Chuteesgurh has taken such proportions that little space is left for relating the progress of relief measures in other parts of the Province. But although poor-houses have been opened in several districts, and relief works have been in operation in the Dumoh, Chanda, Chindwara, Balaghat, Saugor and Jubbulpore districts, only in the last of these has the distress been sufficiently severe to need separate notice here. Indeed if the miseries of the scarcity were to be measured by their intensity rather than by their extent, the Moorwara* relief operations must he considered to have been more indispensable than those in Chuteesgurh, for the former were too late or too distant to save the lives of many who came seeking for relief from the Native States of Central India. But except in this one respect the habits of the people and the condition of

*In the north of the Jubbulpore District.

the country make it an easier and less responsible task to deal with scarcity in Jubbulpore than in Chuteesgurh. The agricultural classes of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory are little if at all behind their fellows of any other part of India in means and advancement, the country is rich and open with large commercial towns, and lastly, railways and telegraphs steady the local markets, and enable the Administration to exercise a rapid and complete control over what is going on. Chuteesgurh is on the contrary a secluded Province, which can never be thoroughly opened up except by a railway. Even when it is connected with the outer world by the lines of communication liberally sanctioned by the Government of India, and now in progress, the people will still be separated on every side by long stretches of arid jungle from large centres of communication and business; and, rapid as has been their progress of late years,* it must be long before they can form a stable and rich society under the disadvantages of commercial isolation and frequent, if no longer annual, epidemics. Thus while on the one hand long distances, unfinished roads, and slow posts weakened executive rapidity, on the other the ignorance, apathy and superstitition of the people went far to defeat calculation and forecast, and constant watchfulness was necessary to adapt remedies to the exigencies of the moment without the quickness of communication, which alone could have done much to compensate for the absence of complete pre-arrangement.

But though the conditions of the famine in the Jubbulpore district generally accorded with similar manifestations in Northern India, and were thus more easily regulated by the suggestions of ordinary experience than the distress in Chuteesgurh, the District officers had an amount of acute suffering to deal with which tried to the utmost their sympathies and resources. Though the people of Jubbulpore are in general prosperous, there is to the north-east of the district a small tract which has but lately become British territory, having been confiscated after the disturbances of 1857 in requital for the ill-conduct of the Chief to whom it belonged, and added to Jubbulpore in 1865. Here the people, not having had time to save and accumulate, are still much in the position of their neighbours in the surrounding

* The late Settlement of Raepore and Belaspore have increased the land revenue 66 per cent, and yet it is still estimated as not above 1-12th of the gross proceeds.

Native States. Their system of village management, of rents and of cultivating tenures, is ill-fitted to carry the tillers of the soil through a season of difficulty, and when their rice crops failed last year a great number of the cultivators became beggars. To these and to the poor of the hilly tracts in older British territory were added many immigrants from Rewah, Punnah and other States of Bundelkund, who, having heard, from a distance, of work for the able-bodied, and food for the infirm, dragged themselves from far villages to the relief works at Moorwara, the centre of distress and relief, often only to die on arrival. The condition of the newly arrived applicants for relief is indeed described in all local reports as most pitiable. Sometimes living on berries and roots, often reduced to eat the bark of trees, and so numerous as quite to have exhausted ordinary road-side charity, they were, even if they survived, quite unfit to do real work until after a long term of convalescence. Fortunately for them, for the District officers, and for the Administration, it happens that at Moorwara there is a small railway colony at the head of which is Mr. W. G. Olpherts, C. E., a gentleman who has for some years past taken an active interest in the country and the people. With his able and energetic assistance and supervision a complete system of relief, comprising works for the able-bodied, intermediate labour for the convalescent, and poor-houses for the infirm, was rapidly set on foot. The funds for the relief works supplied by the liberality of the Government have been judiciously spent on a series of railway feeders laid out by Mr. Olpherts himself, which will do much to develope what is at present rather a poor tract of country. The poor-houses were principally supported by private contributions on the most liberal scale, but as the greater part of these funds was derived from the community of Jubbulpore, which had in addition to support a large body of pauperised immigrants at the city poor-house, application has been made to the Government to bear the whole expense of the Moorwara relief measures from the end of June.

The monthly subscriptions in Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 3,000, four of the principal Native bankers and traders contributing Rs. 200 per mensem each, and in addition feeding more than 2,000 persons daily. The numbers relieved in the Jubbulpore district were from four to five thousand per diem,—2,400 on

relief works and 1,700 at poor-houses. But throughout the Province the European and Native communities have shown the utmost willingness to meet the calls made upon them. In the cities of Nagpore, Kamptee and Saugor, considerable sums have been raised by private subscription. In Seonee one Native gentleman has contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the erection of a poor-house. In Chuteesgurh, besides liberally contributing to poor-houses, several of the richer members of the Native community, undertook to find work, each to the extent of his means, for the starving labourers, and 9,000 persons were thus employed for periods varying from 30 days to four months on wells, tanks, and buildings, in addition to the thousands employed on Government relief works. While private charity has thus exerted itself, and local funds from the half "Pandhari" collections allowed to the Administration have been expended to the extent of Rs. 62,000, the liberality of the Government has been unexampled. Not only have Rs. 60,000 been directly expended for relief purposes, viz., Rs. 50,000 on relief works and Rs. 10,000 on poor-houses up to the end of June, but every measure which the local Administration could suggest to alleviate the difficulties of the people has been warmly welcomed and liberally encouraged. It has in consequence been possible from amidst the many inevitable ill-results of drought to extract some permanent benefits for the country. Every year shows more and more the advantage of obtaining a water-supply pure enough for drinking purposes, and, where irrigation is practised, sufficiently abundant to ensure a good harvest of rice and sugar-cane. It early became evident that in the fatal dryness of the season lay a rare opportunity for providing to the utmost against similar calamities in future, and instructions were issued to District officers to encourage by every possible means the deepening and reparation of the parched up tanks and wells. For these purposes Rs. 1,86,000 have been advanced up to the end of July, repayable without interest in periods varying from two to five years, with the result that 190 new wells and 58 new tanks have been constructed, and 328 old tanks and 270old wells have been deepened, enlarged, and repaired. Ordinarily these Tuccavee advances are only made for purposes of permanent utility, but the impoverishment of landholders during the past season, and the difficulty of obtaining rice seed, which will only germinate when fresh,

raised the question whether much distress might not be averted by relaxing the rules, and advancing money for the purchase of seed. The permission of the Supreme Government was unhesitatingly conveyed to this proposal, which has since been carried out by the sanction of advances to the extent of Rs. 98,000 in the districts of Bhundara, Chanda, Raepore, Belaspore, Balaghat, Seonee, and Jubbulpore, repayable within the year should the rice harvest turn out well. As unfortunately Native borrowers who have credit with bankers do not conceal that they prefer running loans at heavy interest to borrowing without interest on condition of prompt and punctual repayment, it is clear that, had not the Government stepped in with these advances, most of the landholders, to whom they were made, must have left their lands uncultivated during a season which promises to be most favourable to the rice crops, and thus added materially to the amount of loss which must be made up before the country can recover from the effects of the drought. Tne Government has also sanctioned advances to cultivators who have lost their cattle, but, except in one or two localities, it is hoped that no expenditure need be incurred on this account in the Central Provinces, where the grazing grounds are more extensive and varied in character than in Northern India. While an amount of aid has thus been extended to the agricultural classes, which should not only soften the shock of their present difficulties, but should inspire them with confidence in the good-will of the Government to which they are subject, a similar spirit has been allowed to regulate the collection of the land revenue, and District officers have been instructed not to press their demands in cases where prompt payment would be ruinous to landholders suffering from no fault of their own. The autumn instalments were however realised without difficulty, as nearly all landholders had means or credit to pay, and even when offers of delay were made to the revenue-payers of Chuteesgurh, they refused to take advantage of them, except on an assurance that suspension was only preliminary to entire remission—a promise which could not of course be given. As a rule there is now a strong feeling in favour of punctual payment of revenue, and landholders will not voluntarily incur a debt which they know must be paid at a fixed time and within a limited period. Had the wheat harvest been good there would have been very

little loss of revenue, but a second failure quite crippled the the poorer landholders, and the spring instalments of revenue in Chuteesgurh have not been collected in full, though as yet no application has been made for absolute remission. As these payments fall in the current revenue year they need not be further discussed here. Before dismissing the subject it may however be said that the direct loss of produce in consequence of the drought is roughly estimated at seventeen million maunds (2,833,333 qrs.) valued at three hundred and forty lakhs of rupees (£3,400,000), in addition to the indirect injury to the prosperity of the country from the waste of labour, the contraction of trade, and the diminution of population.

The check which the population. and through it the progress of the Province, has received from the effects of cholera on the half-starved labouring masses. has already been mentioned. In the present state of medical and sanitary knowledge it may be almost impossible to combat the approaches of cholera, or to defeat its virulence where it has once made an appearance, but much may be, and is being done to put obstacles in its way. Where drought has been one of its main fostering causes it is natural to look to irrigation as a remedy, and here, as throughout India, the water resources of the country are being most carefully studied. Several large irrigation projects are under discussion, but the further enquiry progresses, the clearer it seems to become that very little dependence can be placed on the supply from the rivers. The low hill country in which these streams rise differs little in climatic conditions from the plains in which water is required, and in a year of scanty rain-fall river-fed canals would probably fail when they were most required, unless the water-supply were kept up by a system of storage in large reservoirs. Drought is, however, a rare evil in these Provinces, and even partial measures may be of service. This subject is discussed at greater length in the chapter on the operations of the Public Works Department.

The completion of the Nerbudda valley railway will be another indirect, though it may be hoped a powerful obstacle to cholera. Epidemics of more or less malignity now spring up almost yearly on one or both of the great lines of communication through the Nerbudda valley and between Nag-

pore and Jubbulpore. The disease is usually generated among the large labouring gangs employed on the road or railway, and is kept up, and perhaps propagated by travellers. When it is no longer necessary to assemble large bodies of the poorest classes on works which must be pressed forward through the heats of May and the rains of June, and when travellers have the means of avoiding the long exposure and fatigue of road journeys, cholera should be as much reduced in the north and centre of the Province, as it undoubtedly has been, since the opening of the railway, on the once fatal line of road leading from Nagpore towards Bombay.

In the meantime the sanitary condition of the permanent centres of population has been most carefully reviewed. There is scarcely a town of any importance which has not been thoroughly examined by the newly created Sanitary Commssioner, and he has been able to report in most respects satisfactorily on the success of the precautions taken against the spread of disease, as will be seen from the chapter on "Sanitation." The progress of the Medical School, also separately noticed in the body of the report, is another important step in the same direction, as it has always been a difficulty in these Provinces to secure a sufficient number of medical subordinates.

Before the subject of material improvements is dismissed brief special mention must be made of the coal discoveries in Chanda and of the results to which they may lead. Chanda is an old but decayed town in the valley of the Wurdah, some 80 miles distant from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and a little less from the foot of the 3rd Barrier of the Godavery Navigation scheme. As will be seen from last year's report and from the chapter in this report on "Mineral Resources," coal has been struck in several places in the Chanda country, and borings are now going on under a Government Mining Engineer, with skilled assistance, to ascertain the extent and value of the coal-fields. There can however be little doubt that if the quality of the coal is sufficiently good for locomotive purposes the available amount will be large enough to warrant the construction of a Railway, which will not only open up the coal-fields, but will traverse some of the finest cotton country in India, and if prolonged to Hyderabad, with a short branch

line to the foot of the 3rd Barrier, will obviate the necessity of the very expensive works required to complete that part of the Navigation scheme. More than £500,000 have already been spent upon the navigation of the Godavery, and as yet it has been difficult to estimate what further sums may be sunk before the 3rd Barrier is opened out, though it is certain that the expenditure must be very considerable. Orders have however now issued for the preparation of estimates embracing every possible item of cost, and, when these are submitted, the Government will be in a position to decide whether, having regard to their advantages to the country and the expenditure at which they are attainable, the works should be completed according to the original conception. If, however, circumstances should gain favour for the project of a branch railway to Chanda, an alternative solution of the difficulty may be found in the prolongation of the line, and both rail and river will gain by forming one line of communication from the East to the West Coasts. It will be seen too from the chapter on "Cotton" that the tract in which is produced "Hingunghat," the most highly prized of Indian cottons, is small ; and though a most important step has just been taken, in the establishment of seed nurseries and model gardens, to improve the cultivation and thus to increase the out-turn of this staple, it is not the less desirable to open up fresh fields of production. A railway through the Wurdah valley, and thence on to Hyderabad, would not only facilitate the export of some of the best Indian cottons but would tap the valley of the Paingunga, with its well-known market of Edulabad in the Nizam's territories. Among other local works of importance which have been undertaken this year may be mentioned a scheme for supplying the city of Nagpore with water, or rather for improving and enlarging the existing supply from a reservoir constructed by the Bhonsla dynasty ; and the road to connect Raepore with Jubbulpore *viâ* Mundla, the great benefits of which to the Chuteesgurh country were prominently noticed last year.

Passing from questions of material to those of moral progress, some interesting points will be found discussed in the Educational chapter. It is gratifying to be able to record that after many difficulties, some financial and others arising from the prejudices of the people, the problem of normal education of the Sut-

nami Chumars of Chuteesgurh has been at last solved by the consent of the schoolmaster and pupils of the Hindoo Normal school at Raepore to admit these despised low-caste dissenters to share in their labours. Another measure of more immediate and general importance to the welfare of the country has been carried through with equal success. In last year's report it was mentioned that Mr. G. Campbell had given very careful consideration to the position and rights of old cultivators, as affected by the land revenue Settlements then under completion, and had obtained the consent of the Government of India to a fuller, or rather to a wider recognition of their rights, than had yet been conceded to them. It had always been held in these Provinces, where the proprietary class was only called into existence by the present Settlements, and where the revenue practice in force for a quarter of a century had fostered immutability of rents, that the ordinary relation of tenant to landlord would be an insufficient representation of the rights of old cultivators. In all Settlement proceedings, therefore, two lists had been prepared, the one including all cultivators of more than 12 years' standing who whether by descent, or inheritance, or outlay of capital, or other special cause, had gained a right to special consideration, and the other comprising the residuum of 12 years' tenants, whose claims would be amply satisfied by the provisions of Act X. of 1859. It remained however for Mr. G. Campbell to take action upon these lists, and after much discussion it was eventually decided that the grants of proprietary right should be confirmed on the condition that the grantees consented to maintain unchanged, for the current and all ensuing Settlements, the rents fixed at the time of each Settlement for the first or "absolute occupancy" class of tenants. Subsequently the question arose whether these absolute occupancy rights should be considered as saleable, the objections being that the transfer of a mere cultivating tenure by sale or mortgage might be regarded as an invasion of proprietary right, and might lead to complications by throwing small tenant-rights into the hands of town bankers. These difficulties were however got over by the adoption of the provisions of Section 34 of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868, under which landlords can claim the power of pre-emption at 5 years' purchase (inclusive of the value of all permanent improvements effected solely by the Ryot since the fixation of rent) of all occupancy tenures offered for sale within their estates. Under these limi-

tations, and on the assurance that they were not to lose their proprietary position, landlords were in general quite willing to admit the claims of old cultivators to fixity of rent, and the measure has been already completed in sixteen districts without remonstrance or difficulty.

Brief notices of every other subject in which the Administration has been engaged will be found in the body of the Report.

# CHAPTER I.

## JUDICIAL.

### SECTION I.—LAW.

Enactments of the year 1868-69.

The Statute book of the Central Provinces has not been increased during the past official year by the addition of many enactments. There has been no legislation to meet local wants; but a few Acts have been passed which affect the Central Provinces in common with other parts of British India.

Act XIV. of 1868, for the prevention of contagious diseases, empowers Local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor General, to introduce its provisions into any place in which it may be necessary, or advisable to do so, while Act XXVI. of the same year enables Municipalities to pay out of funds at their disposal towards the maintenance of Lock hospitals established under Act XIV. within their limits.

Act II. of 1869 provides for the appointment by Local Governments of Justices of the Peace within the territories subordinate to them.

Act IV. of 1869, the Indian Divorce Act, relating to persons professing the Christian religion, although passed before the close of the official year, did not come into force until the 1st of April.

Act V. of 1869, amending the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces, was similarly passed within the year, but did not come into force until the 1st of June.

Act VIII. of 1869, amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, which also passed by the Legislative Council before the close of the official year, did not come into operation until the 1st June.

The above are the measures passed during the year which concern the Central Provinces, and from their nature it is apparent that they will in no way affect the great mass of the people.

## Section II.—Civil Divisions and Districts.

The Balaghat district.

2. The Balaghat district has been maintained as a separate charge for another year, and signs of progress and improvement have not failed to manifest themselves. The communications between the highlands and the low-lying valleys of the Wynegunga have been further opened up, and the passes can now be ascended and descended by carts. Short as the time has been since these improvements have been effected, advantage has already been taken of them, and a good deal of traffic has set in between the higher and lower parts of the district. It can scarcely be doubted that the district, as it becomes more accessible, will increase in importance, and advance in wealth and prosperity. During the past year the number of Civil suits which were brought before the Courts has considerably more than doubled; and the Stamp revenue, no bad criterion of the progress of a backward district, has increased by 25 per cent. The advantages of registering deeds and instruments seem also to be well understood, and the number of instruments registered was very much larger than in the preceding year. The Pandhari and the Excise revenue have also increased considerably, and generally the progress made has been sufficient to show the advantages of special supervision.

Tehseelee re-distribution in Jubbulpore district.

3. A change which has been effected in the Jubbulpore district may also be noticed, for though it was only actually effected at the close of the year, it was matured during the year itself. The four Tehseelee sub-divisions, into which the Jubbulpore district was divided, have been reduced to three,—the Tehseelee of Bijiragogurh having been abolished as a separate jurisdiction.

This sub-division was formerly a Native State, and was added to the Jubbulpore district in May 1865. As it was small and as its head-quarters were inconveniently situated, it was decided that it should be merged in the Sleemanabad Tehseel, the head-quarters being fixed at Moorwarra. Some slight alterations were made in the limits of the remaining Tehseels rendering them more compact, and 123 villages were made over to the district of Dumoh, to which they, by their natural position, more properly belonged. Although from the direction of the road and railway, from the position of the principal towns, and from other circumstances, it is impossible to divide the Jubbulpore district into three Tehseelees of equal size, population, and value; the rearrangement now made will not only effect a considerable saving in establishments, but it will promote the convenience of the public generally by giving a more central position to the Sub-collectorate Offices and Courts. Some of the more remote villages in Bijiragogurh alone will suffer in this respect, but they will not be so distant from the new Tehseel as to

occasion them real inconvenience, and on the other hand, a very considerable number of villages in other parts of the district will now find the Tehseel stations more accessible than under the former inconvenient arrangement.

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## Section III.—Civil Justice.

4. The number of Civil Courts has slightly diminished during the year, as the cognizance of suits triable by the ordinary Courts below the grade of Courts of Deputy Commissioners was restricted, as far as possible, to one Court, presided over by a selected Officer, instead of allowing the Civil business to be distributed generally, between all Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners who might be serving at the same place. The diminution, however, need not be a matter of concern, as it was brought about with the express object of furthering the convenience of the public and the efficiency of the Courts.

Tribunals.

5. At the close of the year the undermentioned Courts were exercising jurisdiction under Act XIV. of 1865 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Court of the Judicial Commissioner .. .. .. | 1 |
| Courts of the Commissioners .. .. ... .. | 4 |
| Courts of the Deputy Commissioners ... .. ... | 19 |
| Courts of the Assistant Commissioners... ... ... | 23 |
| Courts of the Tehseeldars ... ... .. .. | 36 |
| Naib Tehseeldars' Courts ... ... ... ... | 7 |

And there were six Small Cause Courts established under Act XI. of 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Court of Small Causes, | | Nagpore City .. | 1 |
| „ | „ | Jubbulpore City .. | 1 |
| „ | „ | Jubbulpore Cantonment | 1 |
| „ | „ | Saugor Cantonment .. | 1 |
| „ | „ | Kamptee Cantonment | 1 |
| „ | „ | Asseergurh Cantonment | 1 |

6. During the year 1868 the number of new suits which came before the Courts was 56,779, value Rs. 36,71,164 (£367,116), against 48,159, value Rs. 30,01,679 (£300,167) in 1867, which gives an increase of about 17 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 64 (£6-8*s*). Taking the whole number of suits, there were 90 per cent below Rs. 100 (£10) in value, 98·8 per cent below Rs. 500 (£50), and only 1·2 per cent above that sum.

Increase in litigation.

Description and distribution of suits.

7. The description of suits continues much the same as in former years. About 89 per cent are for money due on contract, leaving only 11 per cent for other description of claims. The proportion in which suits came before the various classes of tribunals was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Before Small Cause Courts .. ... .. | 16 | per cent |
| Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' Courts .. | 46·5 | „ |
| Station Courts .. .. .. .. ... | 37·5 | „ |

The manner in which the suits were disposed of may be thus shown:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Withdrawn or struck off on default, ... .. | 22· | per cent. |
| Uncontested, but decreed ex parte .. ... | 11·6 | „ |
| By compromise or consent .. ... .. | 9· | „ |
| By confession ... ... ... ... ... | 36· | „ |
| By arbitration ... ... .. .. ... | 0·6 | „ |
| Total uncontested .. | 79·2 | |

Contested cases tried and decided in favour of plaintiff—

| | |
|---|---|
| In whole .. .. ... .. .. | 9·7 |
| In part ... .. ... .. .. | 5·9 |
| In favour of defendant .. .. ... ... | 5·2 |
| Total contested trials .. | 20·8 |

Arbitration.

8. The percentage of suits disposed of by arbitration is the same as last year, but considering the proportion of contested suits was only 20 or 25 per cent, and the simple character of the litigation, arbitration could only have been advantageous in a few cases, and the number in which both parties would consent to arbitration would, of course, be fewer still. The Courts, however, have been instructed by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner on this point, and his instructions may perhaps have the effect of inducing Judicial Officers to try to make suitors refer their differences to arbitration more frequently than is now the case.

Duration of suits.

9. The average duration of contested cases was 18·8 and of uncontested cases 13·6 days in 1868. This duration, though slightly in excess of that shown last year, is by no means excessive.

The average number of hearings in suits was 2·3, being slightly less than in 1867. According to the rule formerly prescribed the institution of a suit was reckoned as a hearing, this has now been altered, and from the 1st January 1869 the proceedings at the institution of a suit will not be considered as a hearing.

10. The number of regular appeals on the files of the Appellate Courts was 1,260, against 1,245 in the previous year. Of these, 119 were in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, 801 in the Courts of Commissioners, 459 in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts,—25 per cent being either partly or wholly successful. Only 82 appeals were instituted in Commissioners' Courts from decrees in suits under the Rent Law.

Appellate business.

11. There were 31,827 applications for execution filed during the year, as compared with 27,942 in the previous year, and execution took place in 19,705 cases. The more regular and rapid procedure for executions of decrees introduced last year has continued to work very advantageously.

Execution of decrees.

12. The number of authorized Pleaders constituting the Local Bar of the Central Provinces has slightly increased,—at the last examination seven were successful in passing, whilst in 1867 none were able to do so.

Authorized Pleaders.

13. Briefly the general results of the year may be stated thus:—The number of regular Civil suits brought before the Courts has very considerably increased, by not less than 17 per cent. This increase is proportionally greater than had been shown for some years past; but the tendency of Civil suits to increase in number had always been manifest. No special cause can be assigned for the peculiarly great increase during the past year; but it may be remarked that, although every district did not show a larger number of suits, still the increase was very generally distributed throughout the Provinces. The value of suits continued small, and nearly 90 per cent of the suits were for money due. Comparatively few cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year, and the action of the Courts taken as a whole was characterised by due promptitude. Appeals continue to be few in number, and it would seem as if the public generally were satisfied with the correctness of the decisions of the Courts of first instance; while the Officiating Judicial Commissioner expresses a very favourable opinion of the correctness and regularity of their procedure.

Summary of results.

## Section IV.—Criminal Justice.

14. The aggregate of crime for the year 1868 shows an increase over the previous year, which was a remarkably favourable one; but this increase is probably not more than may fairly be accounted for by the distressed state of the country, nor can it be taken to indicate any change for the worse in the general character of the people.

Aggregate of crime.

15. The number of reported offences for the last three years stands thus :—

| *Year.* | *Cognizable offences.* | *Non-cognizable offences.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 .. | 23,797 | 11,359 | 35,156 |
| 1867 .. | 20,208 | 11,532 | 31,740 |
| 1868 .. | 22,370 | 13,398 | 35,768 |

The increase here shown was not characterised by any unusually bad features, and was chiefly in that class of offences which may be termed the "common" crime of the country, such as criminal and house-trespass, thefts, petty breaches of the peace, &c.

Heinous crime.

16. The following table gives a slight increase in the graver kinds of offences ; but when compared with the area and population these offences must still be considered as unfrequent :—

| | *Offences.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1867. | | 1868. |
| Murder .. .. .. | 64 | .. | 85 |
| Culpable homicide .. ... | 24 | .. | 21 |
| Robbery ... ... .. | 53 | .. | 76 |
| Dacoity ... .. .. | 22 | ... | 30 |
| Grievous hurt ... .. ... | 106 | .. | 88 |
| Total... | 269 | ... | 300 |

Murders.

17. There were no murders by Thugs in 1867 or 1868 ; 17 were committed by robbers, against 10 in 1867. 4 were connected with witchcraft or superstition. "In one case a man was supposed to be a cholera infect. "In another, a reputed sorcerer was called in to avert cholera, and was "killed for failure. In a third, a sorcerer was killed for his supposed "evil doings. And in the fourth case, an old woman belonging to a "party of Bunjaras was killed on the supposition that she was a witch, "and had been the cause of several deaths which had occurred in the "head-man's family. They were not in any case accompanied by cir- "cumstances of special cruelty. Eighteen children were murdered "for the sake of their ornaments, mostly by acquaintances of the "victims."

Robbery and dacoity.

18. Although more numerous than in 1867 the cases of robbery and dacoity are very few, and the majority of the dacoity cases differed little from rob-

bery in character—only 6 or 8 being of a serious or daring character. In the districts of Raepore, Chindwara, and Sumbulpore there were none.

Offences against property unaccompanied with violence.

19. The number of offences under this head has increased, but it is remarkable that the increase was confined to the Northern and Eastern circles, while in nine districts this particular crime decreased, notwithstanding a very unfavourable agricultural year.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

20. The number of cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood have decreased from 389 in 1867 to 311 in 1868. Fewer illegal arrests were made by the Police under Section 101 of the Procedure Code since the issue of orders by the Inspector General of Police.

Nuisances.

Other cognizable offences.

21. The orders issued during 1867 on the subject of illegal and indiscriminate arrest have reduced the number of cases from 1,788 in 1867 to 1,287 in 1868. Other cognizable offences have also decreased.

Tribunals.

22. The number of criminal tribunals has somewhat increased, chiefly in the number of Courts presided over by Honorary Magistrates. The total number of Magistrates, Stipendiary and Honorary, was 205, located in 108 places.

Action of the Courts.

23. The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates was 45,462, of whom—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11,014 | were | disposed | of | by Honorary Magistrates. |
| 15,906 | „ | „ | „ | paid Subordinate Magistrates. |
| 14,353 | „ | „ | „ | full power Magistrates. |
| 655 | „ | „ | „ | Jail Magistrates. |
| 3,534 | „ | „ | „ | Chief Magistrate of districts. |

The number of cases before the Sessions Courts (351) would, taking into consideration the increase of crime, be small, were it not that Magistrates of districts disposed of 208 cases under the provisions of Act XV. of 1862. They also disposed of 590 out of 596 appeals preferred to them in their appellate jurisdiction.

Honorary Magistrates.

24. The number of Honorary Magistrates in these Provinces at the close of the year was 84. A large proportion of the criminal work was performed by them; and it was, on the whole, carefully and well done.

Justice has been administered by them in some places where otherwise it might not have been accessible, while the personal honor attaching to the office is fully appreciated, both by themselves and by the people. During the year the formation of Benches of Honorary Magistrates was under consideration, but the system has not as yet been introduced, in fact it could only be adopted in one or two large towns, for in the interior of districts it is very rare for more than a single Honorary Magistrate to be in one place or in the same neighbourhood.

Result of Criminal Trials.

25. Out of the 45,462 persons brought before the Magistrates—

11,030 persons were discharged without trial.
6,165 „ „ acquitted.
27,435 „ „ convicted.
345 „ „ committed or referred.
315 „ died, escaped, or transferred.
172 „ remained under trial at the close of the year.
209 „ were convicted by the Sessions Court, and 80 acquitted—a result not quite so favourable as in the previous year, when the numbers were 274 to 87 respectively.

Punishments.

26. The number of persons convicted was 27, and these were punished in the following manner :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fined | Fined only | 17,866 | | |
| | „ and flogged | 16 | | |
| | Total | 17,882 | 64·5 | per cent. |
| Imprisoned. | Imprisoned only | 3,627 | | „ |
| | „ and fined | 1,773 | | „ |
| | „ and flogged | 318 | | „ |
| | Total | 5,718 | 20·7 | „ |
| | Flogged only | 3,961 | 14·5 | „ |
| Transported. | For terms | 38 | | |
| | „ life | 22 | | |
| | Total | 60 | 0·2 | „ |
| | Death | 24 | 0·1 | „ |

The percentage of persons fined or flogged, *i.e.* not sent to jail, is the same as last year (79), which is a large and satisfactory proportion.

Fines.

27. The fines imposed stood, as regards their amounts, in the following proportions:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Rs. | 5 | 73·43 per cent. |
| „ „ „ | 50 | 25·22 „ „ |
| „ „ „ | 200 | 1·35 „ „ |
| „ „ „ | 1,000 | |
| Exceeding „ | 1,000 | |

If Rs. 8,000 be set aside for fines exceeding Rs. 1,000, the average would be the same as the previous year, viz. Rs. 8, which was considered a high one; but an average so struck cannot be accurate. The general tendency of the Courts is still, perhaps, to fine somewhat too highly, and this has been again pointed out by the Officiating Chief Commissioner. About three-fourths of the fines were realised, the realizations varying from 42 to 94 per cent in different districts.

Flogging.

28. Whipping is still much resorted to as a punishment, and is very generally believed to be as such highly efficacious and deterrent in cases of petty theft. At the same time care is taken that it is not inflicted except in cases in which it is warranted by the nature of the offence, and suitable to the condition of the offender.

Imprisonment.

29. Imprisonment is not awarded as a punishment in the great majority of cases, but apparently reserved for more serious offences deserving more than a simple fine, and for persons previously convicted.

Appeals, references, and revisions.

30. 1,000 cases were appealed; of these, 221 were found to be inadmissible. In 122 instances orders were modified, in 306 they were reversed. 26 sentences of death were referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court for confirmation, 18 were confirmed, 5 reversed, 1 commuted to transportation for life, 1 remained under reference, and in the other case the prisoner died before the reference was disposed of.

The sentences passed on 43 persons were modified, and 230 sentences or orders were cancelled for over-severity and illegality respectively. The greater part of these orders were in vagrancy and bad livelihood cases.

Duration of trials.

31. The average duration of trials was,—

| | *Days.* |
|---|---|
| In cases sent up by Police .. ... ... | 3½ |
| „ „ before Magistrates other than Police cases... | 9 |
| „ „ committed to Session Courts ... ... | 55 |
| In appeals to Session Courts ... ... ... | 18 |

These averages show little change from those of the previous year, except in cases committed to the Sessions Courts, where the average is 30 days better than in 1867.

Summary of results.

32. On the whole the results of the year cannot be considered unsatisfactory. In a season of famine and distress, crime has increased but little, and is still comparatively unfrequent. Organised crime on a large scale is efficiently kept under. The Courts work with increasing regularity and precision, and they are closely supervised by the Judicial Commissioner.

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## Section V.—Police.

Police Force.

33. The Police Force at the close of the year 1868 numbered 8,632 men including—

41 European Officers.
249 Native Officers.
7,979 Constables.
363 Mounted Constables.

Cost.

34. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 11,81,810-9-0, of which amount Rs. 10,53,869-7-5 was derived from Imperial Funds, Rs. 3,442-11-3 from private persons and offices supplied, and Rs. 1,24,498-6-4 from Local Funds,—being less than in the preceding year by Rs. 32,435.

Distribution.

35. The distribution of the Regular Force was as follows :—

325 men were employed as armed guards over treasuries.
330 „ „ guarding jails.
1,150 „ „ at head-quarters of districts and absent on leave.
5,540 „ „ on Police duty.

This gives an average of 61 men at each of the 131 sub-divisions or station-houses, and about 16 men to each of the 491 Police Posts.

Results of Police action.

36. The results of the Police action during the year may be thus shown:—76 per cent. of reported cases were investigated, against 68 per cent in the previous year. Arrests were made in 70 per cent of the cases enquired into, against 80 in the previous year. 20,971 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom nearly 12 per cent were released. 17,677 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 11 per cent were dis-

charged without trial, 7 per cent were acquitted, and 82 per cent were convicted or committed. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 4,15,985, of which 33 per cent was recovered.

Crime.

37. The total number of offences committed in 1868, as compared with 1867, gives an increase of 17 per cent, still the amount of crime in 1868, an unusually hard year for the poorer classes, will compare very favourably with the years 1865 and 1866, both ordinarily prosperous years.

Heinous crime.

38. Taking the more heinous offences, there were 85 murders, 19 attempts at murder, 21 culpable homicides, and 29 cases of dacoity none of which was however attended with murder. Of these, 7 cases were simple grain thefts, and 6 cases ordinary highway robbery committed by more than five persons. The Chutteesgurh Division was entirely free from this crime, while in the Jubbulpore Division there were 9 cases, though there had been none in the previous year. As far as could be ascertained, these offences were committed by occasional offenders, and not by professional dacoits.

Special Dacoity Agency.

39. As it was found that the ordinary Police were quite able to deal with this class of crime, the services of the Special Dacoity Agent were dispensed with in July 1868, nor has there been any occasion to regret the abolition of the special agency. The District Police has also met with considerable success in discovering and apprehending offenders in cases which occurred in former years. Towards the close of the year, a notorious freebooter and dacoit, by name Desraj, with three of his followers, was captured in the Wurdah district, and his apprehension will, it is hoped, have the effect of breaking up a considerable association of criminals.

Ordinary crime.

40. In minor offences against property, &c., there has been an increase of 17 per cent, principally in theft of all descriptions, the prevalence of which is attributed to the scarcity which prevailed during the latter part of the year.

Accidents.

41. The following table shows the number of accidents to life during the year repord by the Police;—

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| From wild beasts ... .. .. ... | 506 | 386 |
| „ snake bites .. .. .. .. | 717 | 832 |
| „ drowning .. .. .. .. | 1,126 | 858 |
| „ falling of walls and houses ... .. | 77 | 51 |
| „ suicides .. .. .. .. | 314 | 390 |

Accidental fires caused loss of life to 67 persons, and of property to the extent of Rs. 12,73,163. The great increase in the latter is owing to a large fire in Boorhanpore in which 492 houses and Rs. 10,22,044 worth of property were destroyed.

Police schools.

42. During the year allowances of Rs. 10 per mensem were sanctioned by the Government of India for School-masters for Police Schools. This has enabled District Superintendents to procure a better class of instructors trained to scholastic duties. The progress made in education has been very good, though owing to the general distress and scarcity of food, which forced parents to employ their children in adding to the family earnings, the attendance has considerably fallen off.

General conduct of Police.

43. The bearing of the Police towards the people has, on the whole, been favourably spoken of. The following statement shows the number of punishments inflicted by Police officers and Magistrates :—

| | *By Magistrates.* | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1867. | 1868. |
| Fined .. ... .. ... .. | 113 | 125 |
| Imprisoned .. .. ... ... .. | 113 | 102 |
| Other punishments .. .. .. .. | 3 | 12 |
| | *By Police Officers.* | |
| Fined ... .. .. ... .. | 2,538 | 937 |
| Dismissed ... ... ... .. .. | 530 | 467 |

44. These results are satisfactory, as they indicate an improvement in the discipline of the force and in the behaviour of its members. Fine was formerly very much resorted to as a punishment for petty breaches of discipline, and it is impossible to view the smaller number of fines imposed without approval.

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## Section VI.—Jails.

Jail buildings.

45. For some years past the construction of a system of jails for these Provinces has been going on, and during the year which has just gone by, the erection of jail buildings has been steadily progressing. The jail at Sumbulpore and the lock-ups at Seroncha, Wurdah, and Mundla have been completed. Three of the larger jails, viz., those at Nagpore, Hoshungabad, and Raepore, and the smaller jail at Dumoh will, it is expected, be finished by the end of the year. At Seonee, Saugor, Baitool, Chindwara, and Nursingpore, the existing prison buildings are good ; and as the works at Jubbulpore and Khundwa are well advanced, there will be little left to be done at the end of the year, beyond improving the accommodation at Belaspore and Bhundara.

Number of prisoners.

46. The total number of prisoners in custody during the year amounted to 13,695 in 1868, against 13,038 in 1867. The daily average number however has fallen off, being 3,548 in 1868, compared with 3,686 in the previous year. This result is due to the comparatively shorter periods of imprisonment to which convicts were sentenced. On the last day of the year the number of prisoners remaining in jail was 3,635, of whom 3,383 were males and 252 females. The statistics for the past year show for the first time female prisoners distinct from male prisoners. Of the prisoners who thus remained in jail on the last day of the year, 358 had been once previously convicted, 113 twice previously, 66 more than twice; and the number of previous convictions with regard to 27 was not ascertainable.

Juvenile prisoners.

47. The number of juvenile offenders is still large; they are kept as much as possible apart from the other prisoners. In the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Raepore, and Baitool jails they are separately accommodated, and while in prison they are taught reading and writing and also some useful trade. They attend school for four hours every day, and six more are spent in the workshops.

Instruction.

48. One hour a day is devoted to the education of the adult prisoners. The results have not been clearly ascertained. Much may not have been effected in the way of instruction, but even small results are not to be despised, and the mental discipline imposed by school attendance is valuable even where the sum of learning is small. It is hoped that by next year more accurate information on this subject will be available.

Prisoners, of what castes.

49. Agriculturists and labourers are found to constitute about two-thirds of the jail population; of the remainder, shop-keepers, servants, cotton-spinners, weavers, and beggars, are the most numerous. The number of artizans is, at the outside, one-sixth of the whole jail population.

Escapes.

50. Thirty-eight prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 28 were re-captured, being a larger proportion than in 1867, when the numbers were 29 and 13 respectively. The increase in the number of escapes was owing to the overcrowded condition of some of the jails during a portion of the year. The agricultural distress had as one of its results a considerable increase in petty crime, and consequently in commitments to jail, some jails receiving more prisoners than they could well accommodate, while the presence of cholera in many parts of the country hindered the ready transfer of prisoners from one jail to another.

Conduct of prisoners.

51. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The number employed in watch and ward was 4 per cent. Besides "Prison offices" there

are other rewards for good conduct. The one most prized is remission of sentence. A prisoner of general good conduct and unexceptional diligence in the performance of his work can obtain remission of one-twelfth of his sentence. This indulgence has been obtained for 37 men during the year. The other minor rewards are gratuities varying from 1 to 8 annas a month, removal of fetters, and reduction of work, all of which are highly appreciated.

Rewards for prisoners.

52. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures increased from 881 in 1867 to 1,105 in 1868. The average earnings of each prisoner, though less than in 1867, are still high. Fewer prisoners were employed on jail buildings, in making roads, and similar labour, and this was owing to the completion of several jail buildings. In 1867 the average daily number employed in jail buildings was 1,106, and on roads 109. In 1868 there were employed on these works 862 and 61 respectively, and the number employed in menial duties decreased from 521 to 450. The *bonâ fide* earnings of the prisoners were,—

Employment of prisoners.

Financial.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By those employed on manufactures .. ... | Rs. 58,329 | 8 11 |
| „ „ „ „ new jail buildings .. | „ 36,104 | 6 1 |
| „ „ „ „ roads.. .. .. | „ 2,392 | 6 1 |

The expenditure has been somewhat reduced. It amounted to Rs. 2,40,835-12-0 in 1868, against Rs. 2,44,572-7-9 in the previous year. The average expenditure for each convict was Rs. 67-13-11. The net cost per annum to Government of each prisoner was, after deducting the amount defrayed by his own labour, Rs. 40-9-3.

53. The improved health of the prisoners is most satisfactory, being markedly lower than the average of the last six years. The percentage of prisoners under medical treatment has fallen from 51 in 1867 to 39 in 1868. The average daily sick rate was 179, against 213 in the previous year. In no jail has the sick rate reached 8 per cent. The death rate, which fell from 5·43 to 4·07 in 1867 was only 3·01 in 1868; and in five jails no deaths at all occurred. These figures give some ground for hoping that improved accommodation and more skilful supervision are beginning to bear their fruits.

General health of prisoners.

54. The School of Industry at Jubbulpore has worked well during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 32,601-6-6, the profits Rs. 29,605-0-7. The manufactures at this institution still maintain their high reputation. Tents have been sent to all parts of India, and even to Bushire and Muscat. A large commission is now in progress from a London carpet Merchant. An order for a carpet for Her Majesty the Queen was also received.

School of Industry.

There remained at the end of the year 184 Thug approvers, and 223 Dacoit approvers. Their wives and families numbered 1,800 souls. With the exception of a few men, who are locked up in the Thuggee jail, all these men live in the Thuggee village at Jubbulpore. During the year 25 men died, most of them it is said from old age; and 60 approvers and 7 prisoners are from old age unable to work. The Dacoit prisoners who remain number 75, and the Thug prisoners 10,—the total number of approvers and prisoners being 1,192.

A gold medal, two silver medals, and several certificates were awarded at the Akola Exhibition for the manufactures of this Institution.

General results.

55. On the whole the Jail administration may be said to have advanced during 1868. There was some falling off in prisoners' earnings, but the sums thus realised are still high, as compared with the corresponding returns for other Provinces. On the other hand, expenditure was reduced, and the really considerable improvement in the health of prisoners points to increased strictness and closeness of supervision in almost every department of Jail management.

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## Section VII.—Registration.

Number of instruments registered.

56. A second year has passed since the organization of a special department for the Registration of Assurances, under Act XX of 1866. The introduction of the Act into the Central Provinces met with great success during the first year, and this success has since then continued to increase. The number of instruments registered during the year was 17,798. Of this number, 11,279 were optionally registered and 6,519 compulsorily. Compared with the previous year, registration, as a whole, had increased by 34 per cent; while optional registration showed an increase of 27 per cent, and compulsory of 49 per cent. It has been a matter of satisfaction to see that optional registration is so much resorted to. In every district the people seem fully alive to the advantage of thus publicly recording their agreements.

Financial results.

57. The financial results are also satisfactory. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 43,791-8-11 (£4,379), and the total expenditure, including the cost of certain iron safes purchased during the year, to Rs. 34,871-15-1 (£3,487). Therefore after paying all expenses there remained a considerable balance in favour of the department. As the registration fees are very moderate this result is very satisfactory.

Registration indices.

58. At the close of the year all the Registration indices had been compiled in alphabetical order, and were open for search at the Registrar General's Office.

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# CHAPTER II.

## REVENUE.

### SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

The Government demand.

59. It will not be necessary in this place to repeat what has been stated in other parts of this report, regarding the character of the season and its effects on the agricultural out-turn. To confine the narrative here to the fiscal concerns of the year, a reference to the figured tables among the Appendices will show that the Government demand under the head Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 59,46,468 (£594,647), showing a considerable increase over that of the preceding year, when it was Rs. 43,54,931 (£435,493). But it was explained in the last report that in eleven of the nineteen districts, the second of the two land revenue instalments due on the 15th February bordering on the close of the official year was, for reasons then stated, and with the sanction of Government, made payable annually on the 15th April or within the first month of the following year, so that in the accounts of 1867-68 there was thus a nominal decrease by transfer of about fourteen and three-quarter lakhs of Rupees (£148,000). In the year under report the demand being for a full year's revenue under the new arrangement the increase apparent is mostly nominal, but it includes a small real increase of Rs. 1,07,833 (£10,783), chiefly resulting from revision of Settlement in Chutteesgurh and Mundla.

Collections.

Balances.

60. Of the above actual realizable demand the amount collected was Rs. 59,18,189 (£591,819), besides Rs. 12,427 (£1,243), collected on account of land revenue balances of previous years; leaving uncollected at the close of the year on both accounts Rs. 27,309 (£2,731), of which Rs. 10,417 (£1,042), come under the designation of nominal or irrecoverable, and of actually realizable balance only Rs. 16,892 (£1,689), or ·28 per cent of the year's demand. The aggregate of these balances is very little above what it was in the previous year, and is altogether much less than what might have been expected in a year of severe and universal drought.

Position of the landholders.

61. Everywhere the collection of the revenue seems to have been prompt; even in Chutteesgurh, where the Commissioner was authorized to recommend suspension if necessary, the landholders preferred paying up, having it is said a wholesome distaste to remaining in debt to the Government, and a vague fear of losing the proprietary right to the land only

recently conferred on them at the Settlement. At the same time it has to be remembered that in a bad agricultural season in which a portion even of the crop has been saved and as is notoriously the case in Chutteesgurh, there are reserve stores of rice and wheat in the possession of almost every village proprietor, the enhanced prices of grain obtainable in the market and the large demand both for export and for local consumption furnish the landholders with the means for meeting their liabilities to the State. That there was no coercion necessary in the realization of the revenue is further evident from the Return of Processes and Dustuks. In Chutteesgurh, where most injury was done to the crops, not a single coercive process was put into force during the year, and a few formal reminders (dustuks) seem to have been all that was required to ensure the realization of the Government demand. Registers of proprietary mutations show that many landholders who might have still gone on bearing their burden of hereditary debt through a favourable year, have been forced to succumb by the pressure of the season, and a good deal of land has consequently changed hands. On the whole, taking sales by decree of Court and private transfers together, the value of the proprietary title seems well appreciated in the market.

Litigation under the Rent Laws.

62. The amount of litigation under the Rent Laws is represented by 8,594 cases brought before the Courts during the year, against 5,751 in the year previous. As before, the majority of the cases are those by landlord against tenant, only 517 cases having been brought by tenants against landlords. Applications under Section 25 of Act X. of 1859 by landlords to arrest the growth of occupancy by tenants-at-will numbered 515 only, against 784 in the previous year. On the other hand, of the 517 tenant cases 356 were suits to recover possession.

Putwarees' papers.

63. Considerable improvement was made in the prompt filing of the Putwarees' papers, containing the agricultural statistics of the year in all districts where the Settlement has been finally and some time completed. But the matter still needs attention.

Settlements.

64. At the commencement of the year only five districts, Mundla, Nimar, Chanda, Raepore and Belaspore were still in the hands of the Settlement officers. The final Settlement reports for the districts of Belaspore and Raepore have been received, thus concluding Settlement operations in 14 districts. The Settlements of the remaining districts will, it is hoped, be entirely completed and reported by the end of October.

Progress.

65. The out-turn of work has been good. The boundaries of 230 villages have been demarcated during the year. The remainder being wholly or partly waste, have been excluded and reserved as State property. This part of the

Settlement operations is entirely finished. 230 villages and 22 zemindaree estates in the Chanda district, comprising in all 3,545,239 acres, or 5,540 square miles, have been measured field by field. This area is greater than that measured in the preceding year. The comparison between the professional and Putwarees' returns is progressing, and testifies to the correctness of the latter, the average difference not exceeding 3 per cent.

Assessment.

66. The following is a detail of the assessments made and sanctioned during the year :—

| *District.* | *No. of villages.* | *Assessed Jumma.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mundla .. .. ... | 911 ... | 26,256 |
| Chanda ... ... ... | 78 .. | 1,579 |
| Raepore .. .. .. | 582 .. | 26,342 |
| Nimar .. .. .. | 60 .. | 12,785 |

giving a net increase of Rs.16,871 or 33 per cent on the original jumma. The tribute of 16 non-feudatory Zemindars of Raepore has also been revised, resulting in an enhancement of Rs. 11,208.

The revision of the land tax has now been entirely completed in all districts, excepting Sumbulpore, of the Central Provinces. The aggregate result of this revision up to the end of the year shows an enhancement of Rs 6,59,847 or 12½ per cent, the demand having been raised from Rs. 53,45,526 to Rs. 60,15,373, exclusive of the tribute payable by feudatories and the quit-rent levied from Muktadars and other privileged holders.

Record of Rights.

67. The record of rights and the adjustment of rents are all but completed, the rents of 172 villages only remaining to be adjusted. Considerable progress was also made in carrying out the orders of Government regarding the future status of absolute occupancy ryots paying at fixed rates for the term of Settlement.

Attestation of holdings.

68. The attestation of holdings has been entirely completed, and the subordinate rights of cultivators and other occupiers of land have been carefully revised. The enquiries into rent-free tenures are very nearly complete, only 18 cases remaining for decision at the end of the year.

Waste lands.

69. During the year 218,438 acres have been excluded from village areas and adjudged to be State property. The total area thus reserved up to date amounts to 18,432 square miles. This operation has now been con-

cluded in all the districts of the Central Provinces, except Nimar and Sumbulpore; in the former there is little left to be done, in the latter no Settlement operations have as yet been undertaken.

Cost of Settlement operations.

70. The cost of Settlement operations for the year has been Rs. 1,98,175, or little more than half of the cost of the preceding year.

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## Section II.—Other Taxes.

**Customs.**

71. This department is administered by a special Agency. The Commissioner's Annual Report has not yet been received, but from the figured Statements of the receipts and expenditure of the year there appears to have been a considerable failure of revenue from the salt duties to the extent of Rs. 2,50,537 (£25,054). So far as can be judged from the information supplied, the loss is confined to the two Custom-houses which tax the imports into the Saugor and Nerbudda tracts from Rajpootana. At the Saugor Custom-house alone the loss has been Rs. 2,98,191 (£29,819), and at the Hoshungabad Custom-house Rs. 7,827 (£783). So large a diminution in the trade is no doubt due to the effects of the famine in Central India, and to the collapse of the carrying agency from the want of water and forage for the cattle along the route. On the other hand, there has been considerable activity in the salt trade with the Western Coast, which is borne by the railway, and pays duty at the Nagpore Custom-house. At this post the revenue collected in the previous year was Rs. 5,31,448 (£53,145), while in 1868-69 it amounted to Rs. 6,57,350 (£65,735). Part of this increase, however, has been earned at the expense of the Raepore Custom-house which taxes salt imported on pack bullocks from the Eastern Coast. The cheaper railway borne Western Coast salt spreads annually further and further eastwards, and competes actively with the eastern salt where they meet. Thus the Raepore Custom-house revenue fell from Rs. 2,72,862 (£27,286) in the previous year to Rs. 2,02,441 (£20,244).

Salt duties.

Sugar duty.

72. The Customs duty on sugar has risen from Rs. 66,517 (£6,652) in the previous year to Rs. 83,579 (£8,358) in the past year, the increase being principally at the Nagpore Custom-house. The article taxed is known as "Mirzapore sugar" which crosses the Customs cordon westward into the Native States of Bundelcund and the Berar country.

73. Taking the Customs revenue from salt and sugar together with the item 'Miscellaneous' which includes confiscations and the like, the receipts for the past two years stand thus :—

Gross collections.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-68 .. | .. Rs. | 17,74,417 .. | ... (£177,442) |
| 1868-69 .. | .. „ | 15,45,985 .. | .. (£154,598) |
| | Loss Rs. | 2,28,432 .. | .. (£22,843) |

The charges of collection have amounted to Rs. 4,81,957 (£48,196) or to nearly 26¼ per cent on the gross receipts.

74. The excise on liquor under what is known as the "Sudder Distillery" system has been in operation throughout the Central Provinces during the twelve months of the past year, it having been first introduced into the Nagpore Division and two other districts during the early months of the previous year. A close comparison between the results of the two years is therefore not feasible. Viewed generally there has been a slight falling off, viz., from Rs. 9,74,707 (£97,471) in 1867-68 to Rs. 9,44,931 (£94,493) in 1868-69. The administration of this branch of the revenues continues to receive much attention from the local authorities, and the decrease of revenue is insignificant considering how unfavourable the season has been to an impost of this kind. The liquor manufactured throughout the country is from the dried blossom of the mowah (*bassia latifolia*) which even in ordinary seasons forms a favourite addition to a meal of corn or maize flour with the poorer peasantry, so that increased consumption of the blossom as food, and a consequent rise in its price, in a year of extreme scarcity, would alone account for a fall in the excise revenue, even were the general contraction of expenditure not sufficient to account for it.

Abkaree.

Excise on liquor.

75. If the effects of the season have thus led to a diminution in the manufacture and consumption of liquor, there has been on the other hand an increase in the excise on intoxicating drugs, partly due to a rise in prices and partly to enlarged consumption. The increased resort to drugs seems not to result from the restrictions imposed on the sale of liquor by the high still-head duty. It is probably due in part to the growing wealth of the community, in part to the introduction of new tastes and new facilities for luxury, consequent on improved means of communication. The subject, however, continues to engage attention.

On intoxicating drugs.

76. The stamp revenue has increased from Rs. 7,81,965 (£78,196) to Rs. 8,37,026 (£83,703), or at the rate of 7 per cent, principally under the head 'Judicial Stamps.' The number of non-official vendors has fallen from 1,468 to 1,379, but the sales of these persons did not fall below the level of the preceding year, viz., 71 per cent of total sales.

Stamps.

Stamp receipts.

77. The Certificate Tax which came into operation last year was assessed at Rs. 1,15,100, (£11,510), of which Rs. 1,05,887 (£10,589) were collected, the difference being either refunded on appeal or on the submission of balance Statement. In the previous year a similar tax, under the name of License Tax, was, with the permission of Government, levied on official salaries only, when it realized Rs. 18,347 (£1,835), all non-official taxable incomes being assessed as before to Pandhari, an old Native impost, revived for these Provinces, and legalised under Act XIV. of 1867. In the year under report, however, all incomes were assessed to the Certificate Tax with the result above stated. The number of persons assessed was 6,024, of whom 5,519 were non-officials. The majority of the assessments were on incomes of the two lowest classes, viz., from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500; only 9 persons were assessed on incomes above Rs. 50,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 or Class IV, the highest class in these Provinces. 513 persons were assessed on their official incomes, 312 in the lowest class or incomes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 and 10 in the fifth or highest class in these Provinces, with incomes from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Certificate Tax collections.

78. The Pandhari Tax was assessed in the year at Rs. 2,73,153 (£27,315), against Rs. 3,92,535 (£39,253) in the previous year. The difference is only apparent, all persons whose incomes were above Rs. 500 per annum having been brought under the Certificate Tax. The amount realized up to the close of the year was, inclusive of collections on account of old balances, Rs. 2,65,268 (£26,527). The uncollected balances are rather large and most of them will have to be written off as irrecoverable in consequence of numbers of the payers in the lower classes having lost the means of payment, owing to the prevailing distress. The removal of the higher incomes from the Pandhari to the Certificate Tax list has reduced the incidence of the tax from Rs. 1-8-4 per head to Rs. 0-15-1, the number of persons assessed being 289,505.

Pandhari Tax collections.

79. During the year under review the Government of India sanctioned the appropriation of half of the income under Pandhari to the promotion of local public works, and a proportional allotment was accordingly made early in the year to the several Divisions; but the necessity for Relief operations in the localities where the season has been most unpropitious has necessarily diverted almost the whole of these funds from the schemes of improvement originally contemplated.

Allotment from Pandhari increase for local Public Works.

## Section III.—Total Revenues.

Total revenues.

80. The total Imperial Revenues for the Central Provinces, inclusive of collections of balances of previous years, may be thus shown compared with the revenues of the previous year :—

| | 1867-68. | | 1868-69. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | £ | Rs. | £ |
| Land revenue ... | 43,62,209 | (436,221) | 59,30,603 | (593,060) |
| Customs ... | 17,74,417 | (177,442) | 15,45,985 | (154,598) |
| Excise (Abkaree) ... | 9,74,707 | ( 97,471) | 9,44,931 | ( 94,493) |
| Assessed Taxes.— | | | | |
| Pandhari ... | 3,76,721 | ( 37,672) | 2,65,268 | ( 26,527) |
| Certificate Tax ... | 18,347 | ( 1,835) | 1,05,887 | ( 10,589) |
| Stamps ... | 7,81,965 | ( 78,196) | 8,37,026 | ( 83,703) |
| Forests ... | 3,48,974 | ( 34,897) | 3,51,013 | ( 35,101) |
| Miscellaneous ... | 7,984 | ( 798) | 8,257 | ( 826) |
| Total.. | 86,45,324 | (864,532) | 99,88,970 | (998,897) |

81. The gross increase of Rs. 13,43,646 (£134,364) thus shown is merely nominal, and is explained in the preceding remarks under Land Revenue. The failure in revenue under Customs has in fact caused a net decrease of Rs. 1,36,000 (£13,600).

# CHAPTER III.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Circles of supervision.

82. There are now practically 17 Divisions in the Province, constituting 4 Circles of superintendence, and worked by an Executive Staff of—

19 Executive Engineers
15 Assistant Engineers
52 Upper Subordinates
48 Lower Subordinates.

Budget allotment.

83. The Budget allotment amounted to Rs. 48,50,000 (£485,000), divided into the following main heads of service :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Military Works | 16,00,000 |
| Civil Buildings | 3,88,350 |
| Irrigation | 4,80,000 |
| Communications | 14,71,750 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements | 11,000 |
| Establishment | 7,33,900 |
| Tools and Plant | 65,000 |
| Railway | 1,00,000 |

and this has subsequently been supplemented by an addition of six lakhs, making a total of Rs. 54,50,000 (£545,000).

Expenditure.

84. The net expenditure during the the year has been as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Military Works | 16,40,761 |
| Civil Buildings | 3,31,121 |
| Irrigation | 3,290 |
| Communications | 19,36,496 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements | 11,769 |
| Establishment | 7,57,751 |
| Tools and Plant | 74,737 |
| Railway | 10,676 |
| Profit and loss | 7,955 |
| Total | 47,74,556 |
| | (£477,455) |

85. This excess under so many heads, shows that public works in the Province have been prosecuted with a vigour exceeding that shown in any previous year. Military Buildings and Communications in particular, have made rapid strides; but Irrigation has not yet been put on a basis sufficiently sound to warrant a large outlay of capital.

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## Section I.—Military Buildings.

Jubbulpore.

86. As the question so long pending regarding the site of the fortified post, and the location of the different Arms of British Troops had been settled, there was nothing left to interfere with the prosecution of work, and the Artillery barracks were begun though somewhat late in the season. Arrangements for large supplies of material have been made, and on the whole, the progress has been fair. The Cavalry and Native Infantry have been located on their new ground, and the Cantonment is beginning to recover from the dismemberment caused by the passage of the railway through it; but although a commencement has been made, much remains undone, and money for roads, drains, bridges, sanitary improvements &c., &c., must be given with a liberal hand, ere Jubbulpore takes its place as a finished Military Station.

Saugor.

87. The progress made at Saugor in the construction of barracks has been very satisfactory. Knowing the wishes of the Government of India, that these works should be stimulated, money was not withheld, and arrangements for materials were made on a large scale. Timber which was scarce and dear was supplemented by iron girders from Bombay, skilled workmen were imported from the North-West Provinces, and the results have fully equalled expectation.

Kamptee.

88. The new European barracks at Kamptee have made absolutely no progress. Questions which it was hoped had been finally disposed of, have been re-opened at, it is believed, the instance of the Government of Madras; but advantage will be taken of this delay to prepare the estimates and designs in a very liberal and thorough manner.

Nagpore.

89. One barrack for the European Detachment at Seetabuldee has been completed and occupied, but that for the Artillery has not been commenced, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, that the permanence of the water-supply on the fort should be placed beyond a doubt before the Garrison was increased. Steps have been taken to

ascertain this, and a deep well is now in course of construction in the most likely position to find sweet water. It will probably exceed 100 feet in depth and is favourably situated, but it would be premature as yet to promise success.

Khundwah.

90. Considering the local difficulties in Nimar, the rest-houses for troops in transit by rail have made extraordinary progress. It would have been impossible to have effected this result from local resources only, but the Contractor for the buildings imported skilled labour, timber, and iron work, largely from Bombay. These buildings, commenced in March 1868, are now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation this next season of "Reliefs."

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## Section II.—Civil Buildings.

Court-houses.

Medical School.

Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylum.

91. No new Court-houses have been built during the year now under report, but additional accommodation has been given at Chanda, Mundla, and Saugor, and the Small Cause Court, Nagpore, has undergone enlargement. The old Jail at Nagpore has been converted into a Medical School in a cheap and apparently very satisfactory manner, and the accommodation of the Lunatic Asylum at Jubbulpore has been extended and improved.

Paper Currency strong room.

Central Jails,

at Nagpore,

at Jubbulpore.

92. The strong room in the Seetabuldee fort for the Currency Department has been finished and occupied. The Central Jails have made some progress, but not so much as could have been desired. At Nagpore the Jail is practically complete, according to the original design, although some subsequent additions and modifications are yet in hand. The presence of cholera at Jubbulpore caused the work at that Jail to be stopped for some months, as the Medical Officer, fearing that infection might be conveyed to the prisoners if they came in contact with outsiders from infected localities, enforced strict quarantine.

At Hoshungabad.

93. At Hoshungabad the death of the late Executive Engineer and some complication in the accounts have tended to delay the Jail temporarily.

94. Three small Churches have been commenced at Chanda, Wurdah, and Seonee, from funds collected from private sources, aided as usual by grants from Government. These are proceeding well, but slowly, as incessant care and watchfulness are necessary to prevent the allotted sum being exceeded. A military church, for which Government provided funds, was also put in hand at Jubbulpore, and progressed very rapidly; unfortunately bad material was put into the walls, the piers in consequence collapsed under the superincumbent weight, and much of the structure had to be taken down.

Church buildings.

95. The Police buildings have not advanced so well as is desirable. The original cheap specification involving a free use of sun-dried brick and mud has been found quite unsuited to a humid climate in the trap formation, where clay is practically unknown and the black soil imbibes moisture, swells and crumbles away in the walls. Much of what was supposed to be completed has had to be re-done, and the Police buildings require remodelling from end to end of the Province. Steps have been taken to do this thoroughly, and to put this class of buildings on a sound and reliable footing.

Police buildings.

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## Section III.—Irrigation.

96. The Executive Officers of this Department have been busily engaged during this past year in completing the Pench Anicut project for irrigating the plains north of Kamptee, and lying between the rivers Pench and Soor. Also in elaborating (1) the Wurdah project, and (2) the Kanhan project, the former for irrigating the most productive land in the Wurdah district, and the latter that of the south-eastern portion of the Nagpore district. This last also differs from the other two in being a scheme for storing the monsoon waters for use in the dry seasons, whereas the others have for their object the regulation and conduction to the land at suitable periods of the storm water thrown off from the high lands after the rains.

Pench Anicut project.

The Wurdah and Kanhan projects.

97. The physical features of the Central Provinces render the question of irrigation one of great difficulty; There are many important problems to be solved, and the object of the present investigations is to do this without the expenditure of a large sum of money. Does the black soil of the Province

Undecided questions as to Irrigation in the Central Provinces.

benefit by irrigation in an equal degree with the loamy soils of Upper India, or the alluvial deposits of the Eastern Coast? Will the cultivator, untrained to the use of water, save in soils of special character suited for special crops, recognize its value when applied to the raising of the ordinary food staples of the country and pay accordingly for its use? Will he recognize the certainty given to the autumn harvest by the use of monsoon irrigation, or will he confine himself to taking water for his spring crops only? These, and other similar questions, must be fully and clearly replied to before it is prudent to undertake any great Irrigation works.

98. In Upper India the answers would be found without much difficulty, but here the large rain-fall and the difference in the soil and character of the cereals and other crops render it more difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion. Even the landholders and those most interested differ in their estimates of the value of Irrigation at different seasons. To many the idea of paying for canal water in the monsoon is positively absurd. "God," they say, "has been very good to their country and never fails to send water in the monsoon months, their fathers even cannot recollect so dry a season as this last (1868), yet their jowaree crop, though diminished, had not failed. In the course of years their autumn harvests have suffered more from excess of water than from its scarcity, then why should they pay for what God sends free in sufficient quantity for their wants." The rice growers again are eager and clamorous. "Give us water in a steady and constant supply," say they, "and you double the value of our land." But the rice lands are confined to particular localities and those not the easiest to convey the water to.

Native opinion.

99. The cultivators are more unanimous regarding spring irrigation. They acknowledge the value of water for hard grained cereals and appear willing to take it and pay for it, but they differ as to the rate of the water rent that the land will bear.

100. On the whole, the general feeling of the landowners in the Central Provinces is in favour of irrigation for spring crops, but adverse to monsoon irrigation, except in the eastern rice growing districts of Bhundara, Chanda and Raepore, &c., where the inhabitants are trained to irrigation and have learned from many a spoiled crop the value of a regular supply of water in place of a variable and inconstant rain-fall.

101. If these views are correct, it would appear to indicate as the ground work on which irrigation projects should be based, this proposition:—that a perennial canal supplying water for spring cultivation offers the best, if not the only, chance of success. Monsoon canals, except in the regular rice-growing tracts, do not appear likely to pay, and it does not seem expedient to initiate irrigation in the Province with a scheme of the value of which the landholders themselves are more than doubtful.

Reservoirs for storing surplus rain-fall.

102. How far a system of reservoirs, storing the surplus rain-fall of the monsoon for use in the dry months, can be profitably constructed and worked, is one of the problems yet to be solved. The country offers many sites for such works, but any system of "stowage" must necessarily be costly, and requires to have many physical features of the ground in its favour before it can be a financial success. If there are reasonable grounds for thinking a fair return for the capital sunk can be secured, there can be no doubt that reservoir or tank irrigation will be of great value to the Province, and will probably supersede all other systems. It is now the desire of the Administration to lay before the Government of India a scheme for a perennial canal flowing from a reservoir, as well as a monsoon canal utilizing the floods of the rivers of the country. The Kanhan project will illustrate the one, the Pench project the other, and the value of the different systems will then be contrasted and discussed. The one is complete, and the Kanhan scheme will shortly be ready for submission to Government.

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## Section IV.—Communications.

103. No new roads have been commenced during the past year, but a good deal has been done in extending and pushing on those in progress.

Northern Road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore.

104. The Great Northern road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore completing the link between the East India Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway has had incessant attention, and has been maintained in good order throughout the dry and wet seasons. Its position as the only piece of road intervening in the great line of Postal communication between Calcutta and London, has given it a degree of importance second to no line in the country, and expense has not been spared in laying down metal, and making such improvements as seemed necessary. The approaches to the Nerbudda ghaut and the temporary bridge over the Kanhan river have been very greatly improved, and the addition of a breast wall to the Dhodia tank on the summit of the Korai ghaut has relieved the road from an ever present danger, as well as largely improved the water-supply in a locality very greatly in need of it. The permanent bridge on the Kanhan also deserves mention, the progress has been very good in spite of many difficulties in the foundations. All the piers are founded and the superstructure is well advanced. The preparation of centerings has

Kanhan bridge.

been carried on simultaneously with the masonry, and the close of the wet season will see this fine bridge ready for arching.

Cholera among the work-people.

105. The presence of cholera on this road during the months of May, June, July, and August tended in some degree to hinder work, and nothing but great energy on the part of the European establishment prevented the total dispersion of the gangs of work-people. Sanitary arrangements were initiated under instructions from the Sanitary Commissioner, and above all the water-supply was carefully attended to, old wells were cleaned out, polluted sources of supply were abandoned, and new wells sunk where necessary. These measures have been attended with great success and go far to prove that the prevention, or at least the mitigation of epidemics amongst gangs of workmen is practicable and demands increased attention.

Military transport train.

106. In connection with this road the Military transport train may be mentioned. It was established at the instance of His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief of India, to meet the inconvenience to which troops, fresh from England, and without Camp Equipage, were put to on their arrival at the Nagpore terminus.

The passage from Nagpore to Jubbulpore is effected in five days, and during the season nearly 5,000 soldiers and their families were conveyed by the train without a single accident.

Eastern Road between Nagpore and Raepore.

107. On the Eastern road much has been done. The presence of distress in the Raepore district demanded that work suited to all classes should be forthcoming, and this important road furnished the means of employing numbers of those who otherwise would have fallen victims to the pressing famine. At the worst season the gangs on this road aggregate nearly 9,000 souls.

Southern and Wurdah Valley roads.

108. On the Southern and Wurdah valley roads progress has been small. For the former there was but a small allotment of funds, and such money as was available for the latter was chiefly expended in finishing up works already in hand rather than in extending operations.

Khundwah Road.

109. The Khundwah road remains untouched. The old line, however, was partially metalled during the rains and a good deal improved,—but it is even at its best confessedly a very imperfect road, and a new line should be commenced. One-half has been surveyed and aligned, but the features of the country and expensiveness of everything in Nimar tends to

make this a very costly road, averaging per mile nearly double what the Government of India proposed to allot.

Roads north and south of Saugor.

110. The roads north and south of Saugor, although Imperial works, have taken their place this last year as relief works. North of Saugor the distress was severe and the starving inhabitants from the neighbouring States of Bundelcund crowded in large bodies to partake of the relief they felt sure of receiving in British territory. All were provided with work and although the rates may be somewhat enhanced by the employment of the weak and emaciated, infinite suffering was averted from thousands. The setting out of work for these gangs and their supervision taxed the energy of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Heyman, to the utmost, but he fulfilled his duties well and showed himself equal to the occasion.

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## Section V.—Godavery Navigation.

Completion of the 1st Barrier.

111. During the year the first step towards opening the navigation of this river has been made, and the passage of the 1st Barrier is now effected by the short canal known as the "minor project." The tail locks of this work were finished in July and the canal was at once opened for traffic, but an accident of a temporary nature, by allowing a mass of clay and gravel to choke up the lock chamber, obstructed the working, and it was not until October that it was again ready to pass boats. The 1st Barrier anicut is not completed, but it has advanced so far as to allow of the workmen being removed to the more urgent work of clearing a passage through the rocks obstructing the navigation above and below the barrier. At Albaca between the 1st and 2nd Barrier this clearance has not made much progress, and another year must elapse before a good passage is cut through the rocky reef.

The 2nd Barrier.

112. At the 2nd Barrier the progress has not perhaps been equal to anticipation. Deficiency of labour and delay in the receipt of tools is given as the cause; but there is no doubt that the work is very unpopular. The locality is unhealthy, and the work in progress such as ordinary labourers are not accustomed to. Recruiting has been carried on vigorously, but the result is eminently unsatisfactory, five men out of six of those imported deserting. But on the whole, a large amount of heavy work

has been got through, and the 2nd Barrier works are steadily progressing in spite of many drawbacks.

The 3rd Barrier.

113. Surveys for the 3rd Barrier project as well as a road from Chanda to Diwulmurree have been completed, and the necessary estimates are under preparation. Little has been done towards elaborating a scheme of spurs and groins to clear away shoals and spits. The work has been sanctioned, but the season had passed before the groins could be got into place.

Sickness interfering with progress on the Godavery Works.

114. Sickness, which has ever interfered seriously with the Godavery Works, still presses grievously on the establishment. Doomagoodium is now perhaps as healthy as most other stations in the country, but Enchampilly, the Head-quarters of the 2nd Barrier Division, suffers much, and at times the whole establishment is prostrated.

River trade.

115. The returns of the river traffic are not yet quite reliable, but there seems every reason to think the imports are on the increase, whilst the exports remain at least steady.

## Section VI.—Railways.

The unopened Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bheer and Jubbulpore.

116. The terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway still remains at Bheer on the Jubbulpore line. From that place to the junction with the East India Railway, work is advancing very vigorously, but as the most backward portions are at the southern end it is not likely that a further length will be opened until the whole is completed, which may be by the commencement of the rains of 1870.

The Nagpore Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

117. Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining sleepers. As all those of "jungle wood" have rotted in the ground, teak or sâl sleepers alone can be looked upon as durable, and to supply these the resources of the country have been heavily indented on. All aid will be given by the Forest Department, which will, it is hoped, be equal to the emergency. The unopened portion of the line includes some fine viaducts, amongst them the "Towa viaduct" is conspicious, and the Shere and Nerbudda crossings are great works. The Taptee bridge has been secured and the piers strengthened, but it is to be feared that this viaduct will have to give way to a new structure. The reconstruction of the Nagpore extension is proceeding satisfactorily, and most of the bridges which appeared shaken have been solidly rebuilt.

## Section VII.—Miscellaneous and Municipal Works.

118. These are constructed from Local Funds and under Local superintendence, assisted where practicable by the advice of the Public Works Officers, and in some cases under the immediate control of a regularly appointed District Engineer. Paucity of funds arising from the decrease of the Octroi duties has however, rendered the employment of a special officer for these works, in some places, no longer possible.

119. The funds at the disposal of the several Committees have all been made the most of, and conservancy arrangements have been kept up most satisfactorily. The chief point to which attention has been directed is the water-supply, the scanty rains of last monsoon having made this a subject for serious consideration. Very many wells have been deepened, and new ones excavated. Some of "Norton's tube wells" were also sunk, but with only partial success.

120. In Nagpore the Ambajherry tank, which supplies the city, failed owing to the bursting in some places of the supply pipes. A heavy leakage also was observed in the embankment. With a view to prevent matters being in a still worse state in some future year of drought, schemes are being prepared for improving the Ambajherry tank, raising and strengthening the embankment, and leading the water by iron piping to various parts of the city. Surplus waste will be devoted to irrigation purposes.

121. The Ambajherry basin appears, after a careful investigation and comparison with that at Seetagondee, to have many advantages over the latter as the site of a reservoir upon which Nagpore may always rely for a supply of water.

122. The Municipal Funds being unable unaided to bear the cost of such a heavy work, and the scheme being one of great importance, the Government will probably, when the details of the project have been worked out and submitted, view favourably a proposal which has been made, that some assistance be given from Imperial Funds.

123. Private individuals have contributed very fairly to Public improvements, principally in the matter of well-sinking.

124. In Raepore the Public Garden has been greatly improved and made popular. House building also has received a great impulse by the promulgation of rules for the purchase of plots and building sites, and the style of construction is in accordance with the gradually improving taste and wealth of the Native community. Generally throughout these Provinces construction of buildings has been more slack than usual, but the district roads have benefited by the necessity for spending the money on relief works which had to be inaugurated in several districts. It is hoped that during the present year no such unusual call will have to be made upon the already sufficiently scanty local assets.

## Section VIII.—Total Expenditure.

125. The following is an abstract of the Expenditure on Public Works during the past two years :—

| | | Military works. | Civil works. | Roads. | Navigation works. | Irrigation works. | Miscellaneous Public Improvements. | Tools and plant. | Establishment. | Profit and Loss. | Advances for Stock. | Total Expenditure. | Local works. | Grand Total Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-68. | Rs. | 10,23,978 | 4,82,342 | 7,52,789 | 5,61,876 | .. | 10,648 | 37,779 | 6,47,638 | 10,866 | .. | 35,27,916 | 11,78,139 | 47,06,055 |
| | £ | 102,397 | 48,234 | 75,279 | 56,187 | .. | 1,065 | 3,778 | 64,764 | 1,086 | .. | 352,791 | 117,814 | 470,605 |
| 1868-69. | Rs. | 16,40,760 | 3,31,121 | 11,51,882 | 7,84,614 | 3,290 | 11,769 | 74,737 | 7,57,751 | 7,954 | 4,76,474 | 52,40,352 | 10,39,255 | 6,279,607 |
| | £ | 164,076 | 33,112 | 115,188 | 78,461 | 329 | 1,177 | 7,474 | 75,775 | 796 | 47,647 | 524,035 | 103,926 | 627,961 |

# CHAPTER IV.

## EDUCATION.

Educational machinery.

126. No alteration has taken place in the machinery of inspection and supervision. Every Civil Officer continues to be actively engaged in the work of education. He uses his influence both with the rural and with the town population. Thus education becomes in some degree the fashion; the feudatories establish schools after the Government model and apply for masters acquainted with the prescribed routine. Each Deputy Commissioner is assisted by an Educational Officer, who acts solely under his orders; and the Inspector General of Education, assisted by the Circle Inspectors, sees that one uniform system of tuition and of classification is observed in each school according to its grade, provides the necessary masters, and reports on the state of all the schools. They also visit and actually manage all High schools, Training schools, and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools. Rural schools, and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools are managed by the District Officers. The finance of the department is entrusted to the Inspector General. Every school has its own Committee of management, whose suggestions meet with the ready attention of the Circle Inspector or the District Officer. The Committees, formed for the most part of influential Native residents, exercise within defined limits a joint authority with, and a wholesome influence over the Town or Village Schoolmaster, and prevent that Officer from assuming the position of a mere Government servant fulfilling his duties irrespective of the wishes of the Native community, whose children he instructs. On this broad basis, into which the popular element so largely enters, it is hoped that in a few years there may be in the Central Provinces a really national system of primary education. Both Committees and Masters are guided by a Manual of instructions and by rules, which together with the prescribed curriculum, are found in every Government school in the prevailing Vernacular.

School Committees.

General results of the year.

127. General results of the year 1868-69:—

| | | 1867-68 | 1868-69 | *Increase.* | *Increase per cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of schools of all classes... .. ... | | 1,645 | 1.694 | 49 | 2·9 |
| Number of scholars of all classes .. .. | | 67,490 | 72,835 | 5,345 | 7·9 |
| Average daily attendance . .. .. .. | | 44,112 | 44,480 | 368 | ·8 |
| Expenditure from Imperial Revenues, | Rs. | 1,84,682 | 2,17,381 | 32,699 | 17·7 |
| | £ | 18,468 | 21,738 | 3,269 | |
| Expenditure from Local Funds .. .. | Rs. | 2,67,480 | 2,78,383 | 10,903 | 4·2 |
| | £ | 26,748 | 27,838 | 1,090 | |

There is thus improvement under every heading. The comparatively small increase in the number of scholars enrolled and in the average daily attendance was caused by the dearness of all the necessaries of life, and by the unusual prevalence of epidemics. There is now one school for every 67 square miles, and one person in every 125 of the population is under instruction. These figures, though they contrast favourably with the statistics of other parts of India, yet show that there are still many persons growing up without school instruction. The increased expenditure from the general revenues was occasioned chiefly by a further development of the grant-in-aid system, the grants to private institutions increasing during the year from Rs. 19,689 to Rs. 37,584*, by the establishment of a High School at Chanda, and by the provision of additional establishments for Middle class schools. The sum actually expended on private Aided schools may seem to be small, but it must be remembered that many of the Government schools are in respect of one or other of their departments simply Aided schools.

Distribution of the expenditure.

128. The distribution of the expenditure may be thus shown,—

| | *Percentage on total expenditure.* |
|---|---|
| Direction and inspection.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15·1 |
| High Class education for boys .. .. .. .. .. | 9·1 |
| Middle Class education for boys ... .. .. .. .. | 21·8 |
| Lower Class education for boys .. .. .. .. .. | 42·8 |
| Middle and Lower Class education for girls .. .. .. | 4·2 |
| Training school for Masters .. ... .. ... ... .. | 3·3 |
| Do. for Women .. .. .. .. ... .. | ·8 |
| Scholarships ... .. .. .. .. .. ... .. .. | 2·9 |
| Total.. | 100 |

* This does not include the cost of scholarships, gained by boys at private schools after public competition.

Languages taught.

129. The languages taught, and the spread of instruction both in English and Sanscrit, may be thus shown :—

| Year. | Castes. | No. of Pupils. | Languages. English. | Sanscrit. | Arabic. | Persian. | Urdu. | Hindi. | Marathi. | Oorya. | Guzurathi. | Telugu. | Tamil. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-68 | Hindoos .. | 60,808 | 2,703 | 213 | 118 | 214 | 4,309 | 28,700 | 19,603 | 13,016 | 120 | 748 | 76 | Many of the scholars learn more than two languages. |
| | Mahomedans .. | 4,056 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Others .. | 2,626 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total.. | 67,490 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1868-69 | Hindoos .. | 65,728 | 3,338 | 264 | 82 | 137 | 4,348 | 30,133 | 22,262 | 14,495 | 376 | 672 | 308 | |
| | Mahomedans .. | 4,511 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Others .. | 2,596 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total.. | 72,835 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Increase ... | 5,345 | 635 | 51 | .. | .. | 39 | 1,433 | 2,659 | 1,479 | 256 | .. | 232 | |
| | Decrease .. | .. | .. | ... | 36 | 77 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 76 | .. | |

The prevailing languages taught are thus Hindi, Marathi and Oorya,—the Vernacular dialects of the races of the North, South, and East. Though the number of Mahomedans under instruction appears to be small, yet relatively to the Mussulman population the percentage is considerable. The ratio of school going Mahomedans to the total Mussulman population is 1 to 52, whilst of the Hindoos the ratio is only 1 to 104.

Education in the Oorya speaking districts.

130. The remarkable desire for education of the people of the Oorya speaking districts mentioned in the last report, still continues. There has not yet occurred any reaction. On the contrary, the scholars in Sumbulpore have increased from 13,276 to 14,523, and the schools from 248 to 271. Thus whilst last year 1 in 66 of the people were under instruction, this year the ratio is 1 to 55.

Education of the non-Aryan classes.

131. In the Central Provinces the education of these races forming, whether as Gonds and Bygahs, or as Mhars, Dhers, and Sutnamees, so large a proportion of the population, is of considerable importance and continues to engage the attention of all occupied in educational

work. The greatest success in the education of these hitherto degraded tribes has been achieved in Chanda and Bhundara. Several Sutnamee schools have also been opened in the Chutteesgurh Division, and a class for the instruction of Sutnamee Schoolmasters is about to be formed in Raepore in connection with the Normal school there. The offer of the Head master of the Normal school to teach Sutnamees, and the consent of the students now reading at this institution to sit side by side as class fellows with the despised Chumar, is an instance of the truly liberalising effect of popular as opposed to class education. At the close of the year there were in Chanda and its suburbs four schools for Mhars and Dhers attended by 268 boys.

Physical and technical education.

132. Some few gymnasia exist in connection with the Training schools and with Middle and High class schools. Excepting at Sumbulpore these gymnasia are supplied only with the gymnastic apparatus used by natives of this country, which, however, are very good of their kind. At Sumbulpore and at Nagpore the gymnastic exercises of the pupils have been attended with considerable physical benefit. For technical education it is proposed to open an Engineering school at Nagpore. At this school will be trained young men for the Upper and Lower subordinate grades of the Public Works Department. Great attention will be paid to their practical skill, and it is hoped that we may be able to supply all districts south of the Nerbudda with competent Overseers. Should the coal resources of Chanda prove valuable, well trained Native Overseers of the rude labour, obtainable on the spot, will have their value, both for mining operations and for the construction of a branch railway.

High Class schools.

133. There are now four institutions of the "High school" class. The additional High school was established at Chanda. The other High schools are at Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Saugor, the two former institutions being aided, and the latter being a Government institution. The 1st and 2nd Masters of the newly established High school at Chanda are both Native gentlemen, graduates of the Bombay University. The Saugor staff, on the other hand, is principally European. It will be interesting to watch the comparative success of the two institutions. At present the Chanda High school is still in its infancy. The highest class is only the 2nd, the candidate class for matriculation being the 1st Class. At Saugor, on the other hand, there is an Entrance class of 15 boys, and an Arts class of five young men. Thus this school is now performing the duty of a

High Class schools, Government and Private (aided).

| Schools. | Schools. | Pupils. | Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-68 | 1868-69 | 1867-68 | 1868-69 |
| 3 | 4 | 801 | 1,010 |

college. At all the schools six young men, all pupils, matriculated; of whom four belonged to the Saugor High school, and two belonged to the Jubbulpore Mission School. Two schoolmasters also passed, and one scholar passed the first examination in Arts.

Middle class schools.

134. The Government and Aided schools of the Middle class at which English is taught (for boys only) are as follows:—

| | *No. of schools.* | *No. of scholars.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1867-68 ... | 49 ... | 6,056 |
| 1868-69 ... | 49 ... | 6,376 |

The schools have not increased, but the pupils show an increase of 5 per cent. The number of boys learning English has risen from 1,884 to 2,146. The Government Middle class schools are financially simply Aided schools; for, of a total expenditure of Rs. 91,402 (£9,140), the Government only gave Rs. 52,543 (£5,254), or a little more than half. Thus the people of these Provinces support with considerable liberality Middle class schools.

Lower class schools for boys.

135. The following Statement shows the condition of Government and Aided schools of the lower class for boys:—

| | Schools. 1867-68 | Schools. 1868-69 | Scholars. 1867-68 | Scholars. 1868-69 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government .. .. | 656 | 656 | 33,039 | 34,306 |
| Aided .. .. .. | 110 | 395 | 4,432 | 17,853 |
| Total .. | 766 | 1,051 | 37,471 | 52,159 |

These schools have increased by 295, and the scholars by 14,688. The increase occurred chiefly in the Sumbulpore district, where a very large number of schools, 226 in all, received grants during the year. The average attendance has slightly improved at Government schools, but has deteriorated at Aided schools of this grade. The total cost of educating each pupil was at Government schools Rs. 4 (8s.) per annum, and at Aided Schools it was Rs. 3 (6s.). As this Statement of aided school expenditure includes many of the indigenous schools receiving grants under the payment by result system, the extreme economy observed in Government schools of this grade will be apparent.

136. The progress of Government and Aided schools of the lower and Middle class for girls may be thus shown :—

Lower class schools for girls.

| | Schools. | Schools. | Pupils. | Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1867-68 | 1868-69 | 1867-68 | 1868-69 |
| Government .. .. | 131 | 133 | 4,238 | 4,568 |
| Aided .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 102 | 112 |
| Total .. | 132 | 134 | 4,340 | 4,680 |

The girls under instruction have increased by 340. The greatest part of the increase is due to the improvement of Government schools Of the 4,568 girls at these Government schools, 1,015 have commenced to read and write, and 335 read and write fluently, cipher and some do plain sewing. 15 of the schools are taught by women, the rest of the girls are still taught by masters. The three Training schools for mistresses, two of which were opened during the year under review, will, it is hoped, provide the majority of girl's schools with schoolmistresses.

137. The last two statements may be supplemented by the following return of unaided schools for boys and girls :—

Unaided schools,

| | *No, of schools.* | | *No, of pupils,* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-69 ... | *449 | ... | 8,390 |
| 1867-68 ... | *690 | ... | 18,681 |

There are only two unaided girls' schools which contain 48 pupils. One of these is an orphanage belonging to the Free Church Mission at Nagpore, and the 2nd has since the close of the year received a grant. The unaided boys schools are indigenous schools. The majority of these schools are of a very inferior character, wherein nothing but the multiplication table is taught. In others again *viva voce* instruction is given in the Koran, and in a very few Sanscrit is taught. Some of these schools of a rather better description are supported by wealthy patrons from motives of piety, or ostentation. None of these unaided schools keep registers or accept of grants under the payment by result system.

138. There are 3 male Normal Schools with 137 pupils, against 4 schools with 127 in1867-68. The Hoshungabad Normal School was amalgamated during the year with the Normal School at Jubbulpore. Thus the

Male Normal schools.

* There has been no real decrease, many received Aid during the year, and now appear under Aided schools.

training schools were reduced to three and some saving was effected in the expenditure, whilst the number of pupils was not diminished. The number of masters sent out duly certificated was 77. This does not represent the entire work of the Normal Schools, as many men were ready to receive certificates at the close of the year.

Female Normal Schools.

139. Two new training schools for Mistresses were opened during the year, one at Jubbulpore and the 2nd at Chanda. There are now 3 schools of this class with 55 pupils. Three Schoolmistresses were certificated and sent out before the close of the year, and three were sent out shortly after the end of the year under review. Two others assist in teaching girl schools in Nagpore and also pursue their studies at the Normal School. Thus in all 8 women prepared during the year are now actively engaged in educational work. The women certificated this year were of much superior attainments to those appointed to schools in 1867-68. The female Training school at Nagpore is popular, and no difficulty has yet been felt in selecting suitable candidates. Efforts are now being made to induce the wives of Schoolmasters to attend for instruction. Each woman whilst under instruction receives a scholarship of 5 rupees per mensem and agrees to serve in the Educational department for two years. The Chanda Normal School only received a grant after the close of the official year. The circumstances of the women now under training at Jubbulpore and Nagpore may be thus shown :—

| | Number of women. | Married. | Widows. | Average age. | Brahminin. | Kshatrin. | Vaisin. | Bhatin. | Marathin. | Vidoorin. | Telugu koonbin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore .. | 17 | 2 | 15 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | .. |
| Nagpore .. | 23 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 9 | 1 | ... | .. | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Total .. | 40 | 10 | 30 | 28 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 |

It will be thus seen that the majority of the women are widows and Brahminins, and it is a matter for congratulation that such congenial occupation can be found for widows whose position in this country is one of peculiar hardship.

140. In addition to the schools thus described, there is an adult school in the Raepore District for Sutnamees maintained by the Revd Oscar Lohr, which now contains 28 puplis. Thus all the schools numbering (as stated in para. 127) 1,694 and containing 72,835 scholars have been briefly reviewed.

Mission adult school for Sutnamees.

141. The Museum was visited by 91,566 persons, of whom 11,353 were native women. The Government grant is Rs. 1,376 (£137), and the amount expended was Rs. 1,029 (£102). Additions were made to the Library; and portions of the Saurian remains in the Museum have been taken charge of by the Geological Survey for transmission to Professor Huxley. These remains will be returned after examination, named and illustrated.

The Museum.

142. Grants have been given to various Native Libraries, not in money but in books, and we thus endeavour to gratify the taste for reading which we ourselves have stimulated.

Grants of books to Native Libraries.

# CHAPTER V.

## FINANCIAL.

Gross income.

143. The income and expenditure under all heads will be found in detail in the Appendices marked III, A 1, 2, and 3. Compared with previous years the receipts from both Imperial and Local resources stand thus—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866-67 | ... | Rs. 121,54,864 | ... | (£1,215,486) |
| 1867-68 | ... | „ 111,54,421 | ... | (£1,115,442) |
| 1868-69 | ... | „ 121,50,368 | ... | (£1,215,037) |

or about the same as in 1866-67. In 1867-68 there was a nominal deficit which has already been explained under the head Land Revenue in para. 59. The receipts in 1868-69 have thus maintained the maximum level hitherto reached, notwithstanding an important loss of revenue in salt duty, arising from a diminution of imports from the salt sources in Central India, where the severe drought has made all transport by cattle next to impossible. There is also a small deficit under assessed taxes, from a number of payers in the lowest class having lost the means of payment, owing to the prevailing distress.

Charges of collection.

144. The "charges against income" *viz.* on account of "Collection" Rs. 17,10,806 (£171,081), 'Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements" Rs. 9,39,365 (£93,936), with "Refunds and Drawbacks" Rs. 87,662 (£8,766) being deducted, leave the net income of the year Rs. 94,12,535 (£941,253).

Charges of Administration.

145. Against this net available income, the purely Civil expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 39,52,994 (£395,300), or about half a lakh of rupees (£40,776) less than in the previous year, owing mainly to the winding up of the Revenue Settlement operations, &c. The expenditure from Local revenues was Rs. 16,40,451 (£164,045) or a little above half a lakh of rupees (£66,137) in excess of that of the previous year.

Other Imperial charges.

146. The Public Works, Postal, Electric Telegraph, and Military charges being separately audited are not included in the above expenditure, but the

payments from the Treasury to each appear under the head "Remittances" thus—

| | *Receipts.* | | *Disbursements.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | £ | Rs. | £ |
| Public Works, .. | 5,05,441 | (50,544) | 45,96,384 | (459,638) |
| Post Office, ... ... | 2,61,623 | (26,162) | 6,26,935 | ( 62,693) |
| Telegraph, ... .. | 28,445 | ( 2,844) | 1,97,303 | ( 19,730) |
| Military, ... .. | 3,22,668 | (32,267) | 44,38,602 | (443,860) |

Deducting repayments into the Treasury the net cost of these Departments was thus Rs. 87,41,047 (£874,105) to meet which there was a net surplus of income of Rs. 38,19,090 (£381,909) not including the cash balances. In other words the expenditure under all heads in the Central Provinces is about half a million pounds stirling in excess of the local income from all sources. But it has been argued in previous Reports that only a proportion of the Postal and Telegraph charges are fairly debitable to the Revenues of the Central Provinces, and similarly a portion only of the military charges and the outlay on the Godavery navigation works.

Actual deficit.

147. The financial position may then be sketched as follows—assuming that half the postal and telegraphic charges are incurred for local charges—that a similar deduction be made from the expenditure on the Government scheme, which when complete will benefit other parts of India far more than the Central Provinces, which it only touches in one remote district. Part of the Military charges, say one-third, should also be deducted, as certainly one-third of the Military forces stationed in these Provinces is kept up to check Native States :—

The Financial position.

| | £ | |
|---|---|---|
| INCOME. | | |
| Gross collection .. .. .. .. ... | 1,215,037 | |
| Sale proceeds of Waste land .. .. | 7,219 | |
| Public Works, Postal, Telegraph and Military receipts ... .. .. | 111,818 | |
| | | £1,334,074 |
| EXPENDITURE. | £ | |
| Charges against Income ... .. .. | 273,783 | |
| Charges Administration ... ... .. | 559,344 | |
| Military charges (two thirds) .. .. | 295,707 | |
| Public Works, inclusive of only half cost of Godavery works and two-thirds Military buildings .. .. | 347,308 | |
| Half cost of Postal and Telegraph charges .. ... ... ... .. .. | 41,212 | |
| | | £1,517,354 |
| Deficit .. ... ... .. | | £ 183,280 |

148. This may be considered a fairly satisfactory financial result, as the revenue shows considerable buoyancy, and in most branches steadily increases year by year. Even in a year of distress like the past no department but Inland Customs exhibits serious falling off. It must also be remembered that great part of the customs dues on salt realised at Bombay really belong to the Central Provinces. On the other hand, as regards expenditure, though the Civil charges will probably follow the ordinary, law, and increase rather than diminish as the organization of Government is improved and widened, there are some items of expenditure which are distinctly abnormal and temporary. The principal among these are the charges for Military buildings and for Political pensions.

Increase and decrease in Establishment charges.

149. No material changes in the Establishments were made during the year. The new scale of deputation allowance has slightly increased the expenditure—and the sanction accorded by Government to the enhancement of the salary of Naib Tehseeldars and other subordinate Tehseel establishments has further add to the charges by Rs. 6,600 (£660) per annum. Moreover the payment of compensation on account of dearness of provisions was continued almost throughout the year. On the other hand the Settlement establishments have been considerably reduced, and there is a marked decrease in the item of Civil contingencies. On the whole, however, there is a slight increase of some £3,000, as may be seen from the following abstract:—

| CHARGES—<br>*of Collection,* | 1868-69.<br>Rs. | £ | 1867-68.<br>Rs. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Including Land Revenue. Forests, Excise, and Customs Establishments | 15,65,520 | (156,552) | 14,06,062 | (140,606) |
| *of Administration.* | | | | |
| Including Political, Civil, Judicial, and Police establishments and contingencies .. ... | 33,37,158 | (333,716) | 34,44,251 | (344,425) |
| Education and Miscellaneous .. .. | 4,97,513 | ( 49,751) | 5,19,024 | ( 51,902) |
| Total .. | 54,00,191 | (540,019) | 53,69,337 | (536,934) |

Bank of Bengal.

150. The two branches of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore and Jubbulpore continue to perform the business of the Government Treasuries at those places with efficiency.

151 In last year's Report it was explained that the Nagpore Currency Circle was transferred from the Calcutta to the Bombay Presidency Circle. The year 1867-68 closed with an aggregate of Notes in circulation of the old Calcutta series Rs. 1,74,560, and of the new Bombay series Rs. 41,82,350 or nearly half a million pounds sterling. During the first five months of the year under report the circulation increased steadily till it attained to sixty-seven and a half lakhs (£676,004) and from that time as steadily fell month by month till at the close of the year it stood as low as eighteen and a half lakhs (£184,389). The reflux has thus been greater than before, and is no doubt explained by the character of the season and to the heavy local payments which had to be received for grain and cotton exports westwards.

Paper Currency ;

152. The Currency returns tend to show that the trade of the year between the Central Provinces, and the Berars and Bombay has been largely adjusted through the medium of Currency Notes. The largest issues of Notes being in the months of April to July, when remittances have to be made for salt, piece goods, &c. imported, and the largest returns of Notes for encashment in the months from October to January, when remittances are received in payment for cotton, sugar, grain, and other raw produce exported.

largely employed in the adjustment of the annual exterior trade ;

with Bombay;

153. The establishment of a Branch Bank of Bombay at Oomraotee, the principal mart in Berar, doing business on the basis of the Nagpore Currency Note, has to some extent given an impetus to the employment of that medium of remittance. Twenty-three lakhs of Rupees (£230,000) of Notes were thus presented at the Nagpore Office by the branch Bank for encashment in January last. Berar, it will be remembered, is in the Akola Currency Circle, and the Nagpore Note is not there exchangeable at par.

with Berar ;

154. If the above results may be considered as showing that the chief use of the Notes has been to provide means of remittance for the mercantile community—they also show in a minor degree that the Currency Note is used as a *bonâ fide* medium of exchange within the Circle. It is estimated that about ten per cent only of the total "circulation" is thus used in the every day local concerns of the people and it will not advance much beyond that proportion perhaps for years, to come.

in a minor degree as a local currency.

155. The cost of the Currency department for the year amounted to Rs. 12,918 against Rs. 13,574 (£1,357) in the year previous. But against this there is a set off of Rs. 25,112 (£211) being interest on Government securities purchased from the silver reserve.

Cost of Currency Department.

# CHAPTER VI.

## POLITICAL.

156. There is not much to record under this head during the past year. The most important event has been a Khond outbreak in the Patna feudatoryship. This State belongs to the ancestral head of the Gurjat group of Chiefships, attached to the Sumbulpore district. Although the Chief bears the title of Maharajah, and rules over a territory of 4,500 square miles in extent, his revenues are very small, partly owing to the wild nature of the country and the tribes which inhabit it, and partly to mal-administration. The Rajah himself is a cypher, whose intellects and health have given way under the constant use of drugs, but he has a brother, Lal Bishnath Singh, whose character unites all the worst qualities of an Indian potentate. The appanage of this brother consists of some 700 square miles of country, inhabited by Khonds, and known as the "Khond Mehals." Though they are more civilised than their fellow-tribesmen of the hills, and earn a regular subsistence by cultivation, the Khonds of Patna retain many of the characteristics of their race. Ordinarily peaceable and cheerful in their dispositions, they are readily moved to anger, and most uncontrollable when thus roused. Repeated acts of injustice and tyranny had embittered them against their landlord and his brother the Rajah, from whom they could obtain no redress, and they took the opportunity of a visit, which the Rajah was to pay to the neighbouring Rajah of Kharonde, to revenge themselves. As the Patna Chief's party passed through the Khond mehals it was attacked by the Khonds and three "paiks" were killed. Having once worked themselves up they went on to kill and plunder two unfortunate Mahomedan merchants and their servant, who were travelling in the prosecution of their trade. The property thus robbed amounted in value to Rs. 7,000 or 8,000.

The Khond outbreak.

157. The Rajah in the meantime pushed on to Kharonde, whence he obtained a reinforcement of 400 "paiks." With these he turned back his footsteps, preceded by his brother. The return march was characterised by a series of gross outrages, chiefly instigated by Lal Bishnath Singh. Several women and children were murdered in cold blood, while others were carried away into captivity. The country was cleared of everything portable, and the people being thus left

without cattle or seed grain would have starved, but for the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, who, on hearing of what had happened, at once proceeded to the scene of the disturbances, and used his whole influence to restore order and confidence. One of the child-murderers was secured, and the return of the greater number of the plundered cattle was effected. It will not, however, be possible to put matters on a completely satisfactory footing until after the close of the rainy season, during which the Patna country is very unhealthy, and all movement in it is difficult. Proposals have been laid before the Government of India, which will be carried out in part or in whole as circumstances may indicate.

Boundary settlements.

158. There is nothing else which demands notice except the boundary settlements between the Central Provinces and Holkar's territories, Bustar and Jyepore, and the Central Provinces and the Tributary Mehals. The first of these operations still drags on its slow course, delayed at every step by the Durbar. The second has been carried to a satisfactory issue by a mixed Commission consisting of an officer from the Central Provinces, and an officer from the Vizagapatam Agency of the Madras Presidency, presided over by Colonel Saxton of the Ganjam and Orissa Topographical Survey. The boundary thus demarcated runs through some of the wildest country in India. The mixed Commission to settle the boundaries of Rewa, the Tributary Mehals, and the Central Provinces, was ordered by the Supreme Government to facilitate Survey operations. The Commission consisting of five officers, two from the Central Provinces, two from the Chota Nagpore Commission, and one from the Central India Agency met at the trijunction point of the three jurisdictions in Barole, Belaspore district, and have just reported the conclusion of their labours, so far as the Central Provinces are concerned. Their operations have extended over a frontier of about 120 miles, passing through a tract of country almost entirely hilly and barren.

# CHAPTER VII.

## POST OFFICE.

159. The Imperial Postal Department in these Provinces has for the past four years been controlled by a Chief Inspector holding an independent charge. Last year the management of the District Postal lines and establishments was also made over to this officer. Since then there has been no change in the constitution of the Department.

Imperial Postal Department.

160. There exist altogether 103 Imperial Post Offices, 8 new ones having been opened during the year; and the number will continue to increase as the District Post Offices gradually rise in importance and become ready for transfer to the Imperial Department.

Post Offices open.

161. The Imperial Postal lines extend over a distance of 2,957 miles. The line from Sehore to Beora 52 miles in length, and that from Bhilsa to Goona 90 miles long, were transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces in 1868, thus increasing the length of the lines by 142 miles. The mails are carried in the following manner:—on 316 miles by rail, on 164 miles by mail cart, and on 2,477 miles by runners. The opening during the year of the railway from Khundwah to Beerh, a distance of 20 miles, enabled the runners to be withdrawn from that portion of the line.

Extent of Postal lines.

162. The speed at which the mails are carried by mail cart averaged during the fair season nine miles, and during the rains eight miles an hour. The mail cart line is only on the Great Northern road between Nagpore and Jubbulpore. At the end of 1868 the establishments on the road were considerably enlarged, so as to permit of the transmission of the entire Overland mails to and from Eastern and Northern India at the same time. The distance between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, at which points the railway lines terminate, is 164 miles, and although sometimes owing to the late arrival of a train scant time has been allowed for the conveyance of the mails from the one place to the other, hitherto but one instance of delay or late arrival has occurred. When carried by runners the letters are conveyed at a rate varying from three to six miles an hour. On certain lines when, owing to the wildness and difficult nature of the country and the fear of wild beasts, it is impossible for the runners to travel except by day, the average rate is from two and in half to three miles.

Speed at which the mails are carried.

Number of letters, papers, books, &c., carried.

163. The number of letters, papers, parcels, and books, which passed through the Imperial Post Offices will be seen from the following table:—

| | *Letters.* | *Papers.* | *Parcels.* | *Books.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Received for delivery | ... 1,979,879 | 162,227 | 30,773 | 20,264 |
| Received for despatch | ... 2,664,194 | 75,047 | 16,357 | 9,149 |
| Total | .. 4,644,073 | 237,274 | 47,130 | 3,328 |

Compared with the preceding year, the number of letters passing through the offices has increased by 805,000, and the number of parcels and books has likewise augmented. The number of letters, &c., undelivered and sent to the dead letter office was only 6½ per cent of the number received.

District Post Offices.

164. The following figures show the number of letters received and despatched in District Post Offices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Received ... ... .. ... | 197,084 |
| Despatched .. ... ... ... | 181,179 |

The percentage of letters not delivered was, exclusive of service covers, 12 per cent; but if service covers be included only six per cent. A great improvement in this respect has been made during the past year.

Military transport train.

165. While thus stating briefly the most noticeable points in the working of the Postal Department during the year, it is only proper to make mention of the Military transport train organized by the Postal Department for the conveyance of troops between Nagpore and Jubbulpore. All the arrangements for this purpose were made most expeditiously and satisfactorily, and the transport train worked most efficiently.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

166. The position of the Telegraph lines working in the Central Provinces having been described in previous reports, the changes and improvements which have been effected during the year will here be noted.

Operation of the year.

167. The old line from Nagpore to Sironcha, the head-quarters of the Upper Godavery District, has been put into efficient repair.

168. A new line has been taken in hand for opening direct communication with Bombay, and intermediately with certain important cotton marts in Berar. It was found to be financially remunerative when tried experimentally last cotton season, and was therefore opened for communication in October last. At first communication was carried on chiefly by suspending the wires on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway posts; but since January active measures have been taken for erecting up to Bhosawul a separate line of posts brought from the dismantled section of the line between Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sironcha. From Bhosawul the new pattern Hamilton Standards are being used.

169. From Bhosawul again a new line is being set up to Khundwah in Nimar, and in the cold weather this line will be extended to Jubbulpore.

170. Between Nagpore and Jubbulpore a second wire (No. 12) has been erected for local work; beyond Jubbulpore to Allahabad the line has been repaired where necessary.

# CHAPTER IX.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Establishments and Churches.

171. The Ecclesiastical establishments and Church buildings existing in these Provinces have been described in previous reports. The progress made towards the completion of certain of the edifices in hand is mentioned in the chapter on Public Works.

Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

172. The only noticable point under this head during the year, is the visitation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to these Provinces in January and February last. His Lordship during this tour consecrated the Churches at Hoshungabad, Wurdah, and Jubbulpore, and the Cemeteries at Hurdah and Wurdah.

# CHAPTER X.

## MILITARY.

Present strength.

173. The strength of the Military force composing the garrisons of the several Cantonments and Out-posts in these Provinces at the close of 1868 was as follows :—

5 Batteries of European Artillery,
3 Regiments and 1 Detachment of European Infantry,
1 Regiment and 2 Detachments Native Cavalry,
6¾ Regiments Native Infantry,

numbering in all 8,727 men, of whom 3,385 were Europeans, or nearly the same number as were returned last year.

Distribution.

174. The following abstract will show the distribution of the troops, as they stood on the last day of the year, and the proportion belonging to the armies of the three Presidencies, thus :—

BENGAL ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saugor Cantonment. | 1 | Battery European Artillery, |
| | 1 | Regiment European Infantry, |
| | 1 | Detachment Native Cavalry, (Madras), |
| | 1 | Regiment Native Infantry. |
| Jubbulpore „ | 1 | Battery European Artillery, |
| | 1 | Regiment European Infantry, |
| | 1 | Detachment Native Cavalry, |
| | 1 | Regiment Native Infantry. |

MADRAS ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kamptee „ | 3 | Batteries of European Artillery, |
| | 1 | Regiment European Infantry. |
| | 1 | „ Native Cavalry, |
| | 1½ | „ Native Infantry. |
| Seetabuldee „ | 1 | Detachment European Infantry, |
| | 6 | Companies Native do. |
| Hoshungabad „ | 1 | Wing Native Infantry. |
| Raepore „ | 1 | Regiment „ |
| Sumbulpore Out-post | 1 | Wing „ |
| Chanda „ | 1 | Company „ |
| Seroncha „ | 1 | Company „ |

BOMBAY ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asseergurh Fort. | 2 | Companies European Infantry, |
| | 2 | Companies Native Infantry. |

Comprising 6 Cantonments and 4 Out-posts, the same as last year.

175. The only important change in the Military disposition decided upon during the year has been the transfer of the head-quarters or Staff of the Saugor force from Saugor to Jubbulpore, and preliminary arrangements have been made for carrying the measure into effect this season. The necessity for this change arose in consequence of the Overland transit of the British troops *viâ* Jubbulpore from and to Upper India and Saugor.

176. There has been an increase of ·42 per cent in deaths which have amounted to 151 among 9,535 persons this year, against 110 among 9,451 last year.

177. The Nagpore Volunteer Corps remains at the same strength as last reported.

# CHAPTER XI.

## FORESTS.

178. The system of Forest administration continues the same as described in previous Reports, the only addition to the Forest rules framed under Act VII. of 1865, being a rule that "no land within the limits of any Reserved Forest shall be sold or leased without sanction of the Government of India." The State Reserves are administered by the special Forest Department, and the unreserved Forest Wastes by the District Civil Officers.

Administrative scheme.

179. The position and capabilities of the State Reserve forests have been described in previous reports. The work of survey and demarcation has progressed, most of the forest ranges in the Northern and Western divisions have now been completely defined by masonry pillars, and their boundaries have been cleared of all under-growth to a sufficient breadth for protection against annual fires. Much however still remains to be done in this important preliminary of conservation, more particularly in the Eastern and Southern divisions. The extensive sâl forests of the Meikul range in the Northern division, the most important perhaps in Central India, are so extensive and so mixed up with open country that and after an extended tour through them during the last open season the Conservator is only now about submitting his scheme for their survey and demarcation. In the Eastern division the extensive sâl forests of Sahawa, are even less known—and their exploration, together with the final demarcation of the Panabaras Reserve, was considerably retarded for want of a European Officer to superintend the work. The Aheree forests in the Southern division have been surveyed, but the demarcation has only been partly completed. It is however well in hand and is expected to be brought to a termination during the next open season.

Conservancy measures.

180. The experience of four or five years has proved the success of the plan of clearing the boundaries of the forest as a protection against the annual forest fires, and where this measure has been fully carried out, as in most of the Reserves of the Western and Northern divisions, the Inspector General of Forests has recorded his testimony in its favour. The plan is however costly and should be adopted probably only in the case of first class forests.

Protection against fires.

Teak plantations.

181. The experiment of teak plantations, commenced in previous years, has been carried on under unusual difficulties owing to the dryness of the past season. The plantation at Ayree, which was managed by a European trained Forester, suffered severely from want of a full supply of water. Out of nearly 50,000 seedlings planted out only half were alive at the close of the season. The small plantation at Gurrakota also suffered from the same cause. The two new plantations in the Western division fared somewhat better, and a larger area is about being planted out. In the Eastern division the plantation at Hathibaree was laid out during the year with some 16,000 seedlings only ; and judging from the small number that died and the general growth attained, the experiment here may be pronounced comparatively successful. On this plantation it has been observed that transplanted seedlings of spontaneous forest growth of from 3 to 6 inches in height attained to 12 to 16 inches at the close of the year, while seedlings of garden or artificial growth of from 2 to 3 inches only attained to 4 to 8 and 10 inches. It will be useful to follow up these indications and compare them with experiences elsewhere. In the Southern division the single experiment undertaken seems to have resulted in complete failure, due, however, the Conservator thinks, more to defective arrangement than to natural causes.

Plantation experiments in Cinchona, Tea, and Coffee.

182. The Cinchona plantation on the Puchmurree plateau has not shown any promising results. Of 120 plants brought from Ootacamund in the previous November there were only 71 alive at the close of the year. 40 plants were obtained from layers and some 600 from cuttings. Some tea and coffee plants have also been raised on this plantation. The further continuance of this experiment is deprecated by the Conservator on the score of expense, but the subject will receive due consideration before any decisive measures are taken.

Yield and working of the Forests.

183. The success of the Forest Department in meeting the demands on it for timber has not been so good as was anticipated. Some 10,000 sleepers were to have been delivered at Jubbulpore for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at a cost estimated at Rs. 4 per sleeper, but the navigation of the Bunjur river having proved impracticable on further examination and the charge for cart hire having slightly risen, about half that number only were either delivered, or about being delivered, at the close of the year at Rs. 5-10-0 per sleeper. The preparation of sleepers was, however, progressing at the rate of 2,000 per mensem, and it was expected that as the sawyers become more skilled at the work, the cost would decrease. A large quantity of timber has been stored at the Mundla depôt and will be rafted down the Nerbudda to Jubbulpore as soon as the season permits. In this way some 524 logs have also been delivered at Jubbulpore for the Department Public Works. All these supplies were obtained from the Toplah forests above

described. In the Central division there have been no sales of timber or additions to the stock on hand. In the Eastern division some excellent teak timber has been brought to the depôt on the Eastern road half way between Nagpore and Raepore, and an experiment is about being tried of rafting a quantity to Kamptee up the Kunhan. In the Southern division the sales effected have been small, but a very considerable quantity of timber has been stored at the depôts at Aheree, Chanda, Nagpore and Wurdah, and a large quantity now lying in the forests, girdled and cut in previous years, remains to be brought in. In the Western division where it was calculated that some 15,000 sleepers could be supplied for the unopened portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line in the Nerbudda valley only 1,450 sleepers were provided up to the close of the year. The departure of the Conservator, who was originally Deputy Conservator of the division, on sick leave, and the resignation shortly afterwards of the Deputy Conservator who succeeded him, partly explains this failure, and the Officiating Conservator has been directed to use his utmost endeavours to make up for the shortcomings of the past year, so that the Railway authorities may have no cause to plead want of sleepers as a reason for delay in their operations, and, to judge from the really large quantity of timber and sleepers in store at the depôts, there will, it is hoped, be little further difficulty in meeting all demands.

The aggregate timber operations of the year may be thus stated—

| | *Logs.* |
|---|---|
| Stock in hand at the depôts at the commencement of the year ... .. .. ... ... ... .. | 39,865 |
| Received at depots from the Forests during the year ... .. .. .. .. .. ... .. .. | 26,298 |
| Removed by purchasers from depots .. .. .. | 18,970 |
| Stock on hand at the close of the year ... .. .. | 47,193 |

Unreserved Forests.

184. The Unreserved Forests continued to be worked under District Officers on the plan hitherto obtaining, that is, the right of collecting forest produce, which includes firewood, small timber, mowah and other forest fruits, lac, gums, grass and the like, is leased out for the year to the highest bidder block by block. To remedy the abuses resulting from this system when the leases fall into the hands of speculators, a scheme was discussed last year for opening the Unreserved forests to the people generally, subject to Forest regulations, at a fixed proportionate payment per village, in commutation of the present forest dues—special arrangements being made for large towns and populous tracts, and for remote and wild parts of the country. Some progress has been made towards the introduction of a system of the kind in the Chutteesgurh Division; and in the Chanda district of the Nagpore Division it has met with a ready acceptance. Elsewhere the necessary adjustments are in progress, and all preliminary and collateral questions are receiving full consideration.

185. The collections under the head of Unreserved forests have fallen from Rs. 2,72,302 to Rs. 2,49,162. Much of the decrease is nominal, as the collections of the previous year were a good deal swelled by the realization of outstanding balances. A large portion of the remaining deficit is accounted for by remissions to contractors in the Chutteesgurh Division to compensate them for allowing the poorer classes to gather jungle fruits without payment. The unfavorable season has also affected the collections in other parts of the Province, and the area from which forest revenue is realised has been reduced by the grant of clearance leases.

Financial results.

186. Taking Reserved and Unreserved forests together, the financial results of the year are summarised in the following table :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Credit.* | | | | | | |
| Cash Receipts. | | | | | | |
| (1). Reserved forests .. | 1,01,851 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| (2). Unreserved do. .. | 2,49,162 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 3,51,013 | 12 | 5 |
| Stock of timber in hand .. ... .. .. .. .. .. | | | | 3,23,701 | 6 | 4 |
| Outstanding debts ... .. .. ... | | | | 55,556 | 6 | 1 |
| | | | | 7,30,271 | 8 | 10 |
| *Debit.* | | | | | | |
| Stock in hand at commencement of the year | | | | 2,34,878 | 0 | 0 |
| Outstanding debts at do .. .. .. .. | | | | 38,112 | 8 | 2 |
| Cash expenditure in the year.. ... .. .. | | | | 2,94,654 | 12 | 1 |
| Balance in favour .. .. .. .. ... ... | | | | 1,62,626 | 4 | 7 |
| | | | | 7,30,271 | 8 | 10 |

Thus the cash receipts show a small increase over last year and the stock of timber in hand is considerably larger. On the other hand the expenditure has been much heavier.

# CHAPTER XII.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

**187.** In last year's report an account was given of the principal structures of archæological interest in the Central Provinces.

**188.** No new discoveries of much importance have been made during the present year. But in the course of enquiries into the history of a locally celebrated snake-temple at Bhanduk in the Chanda district an inscription was found which has been thus translated. The translation may be taken as fairly correct, though it does not pretend to scientific accuracy :—

Snake temple at Bhanduk.

Hail to the goddess of wealth! Hail to the adored Wasoodeo! (*a*)

The auspicious year 12 (*b*)., Kshuya of the Shuk era (*c*), Friday, the tenth of the first half of Margshirsh, the sun being in the Scorpion constellation, and the moon in that of Rewutee.

Consecration of Jug Narain.

Wajianashnakoo (*d*)., the son of Chagnaka (*d*)., he it was who consecrated the god. Puwar, the ruler of Dhar, made up his mind and is known as the third repairer. The image was carved by Gopeenath Pundit, inhabitant of Loonar (*e*) Mhekur. Let this shrine be the pride of all the citizens, and this religious act is notified to the Chiefs and other officers.

May, Oh God, he be happy who takes care of this! May, Oh God, victory attend him who reads this!

(*a*) Incarnation of Vishnoo.

(*b*) The corner of the stone containing the two last figures has been broken off.

(*c*) The Kshuya year of the 13th century of the Saka era was 1248, so that the date of the inscription appears to be 1326 A. D. or 542 years ago.

(*d*) These names are now quite unknown in this part of India.

(*e*) A place in Berar.

**189.** The style of architecture of this temple is apparently very ancient, though it has been evidently restored within comparatively recent times. The last Powar ruler of Dhar, Jye Chund, was deposed in the 11th century, but a branch of the same family appears to have regained power, and to have reigned at Dhar until about 1225 A. D.

Temple at Barsoor in Bustar.

190. The inscription on the temple at Barsoor in Bustar, which is given in No. XXXIX. of the Selections of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, has also been translated. It is the record of a temple grant by a Raja Ganga Mahadeva Nagbansi of the Kashyap family, sovereign of the city of Bhagáwati, elder brother of a Raja Someshwar. The enquiries made have hitherto been unsuccessful in tracing the city of Bhagawati. The donor possibly belonged to a race allied to the present Rajpoot dynasty of Kálahandi, though the appellation "Kashyap" would seem to imply Brahmin origin. This point will however be discussed more fully in the new edition of the local Gazetteer.

Ancient silver coins.

191. A hoard of ancient silver coins was dug up at Sohagpore in September last in the Hoshungabad district by a party of labourers engaged in road-making. Specimens were sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Society, who reports them to be coins of an Indo-Sassanian dynasty which flourished in Gujerat in the 8th century. They were fire-worshippers, and the coins bear the image of a fire altar on the reverse. The discovery is so far interesting that hitherto none of these coins have been found at so great a distance from the known seat of power of this dynasty.

"Murhs."

192. There is a class of structures not mentioned in last year's report which seem to deserve notice. These are the so-called "Murhs" and "Murhiyas" of Dumoh. They are attributed to the Chundels, whose hold of this part of India terminated towards the close of the 12th century. Some of them have much architectural merit, being not only graceful in shape, but elaborately ornamented. They are evidently of Jaina origin, though some at any rate have subsequently been converted to the purposes of Sivite worship.

# CHAPTER XIII.

## COTTON.

193. In the last Administration Report it was noticed that the cotton crop of the season 1867-68 suffered much from the unprecedented monsoon that preceded the cotton harvest. This year serious results were apprehended from the drought, the general effects of which have already been alluded to in an earlier chapter of this report. Fortunately, although the limited rain-fall has left its traces on the exports from the northern districts of these Provinces, the cotton growing tracts lying to the south of the Sautpoora range, from which the Bombay supplies are almost entirely drawn, did not suffer at all, and the cotton crop of 1868-69 has been pronounced to be one of the "fullest" and best known for many years past. The result speaks well for the hardiness of the indigenous plant of Central India, which successfully weathered a most trying season when the grain crops throughout the country were seriously affected by the want of rain.

The cotton crop not much affected by the drought.

194. The area under cotton cultivation during the last few seasons is compared below:—

Area under the cotton cultivation.

| | *Area sown with cotton in acres.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. |
| In the Nerbudda valley and Sautpoora Hill districts .. | 192,054 | 155,327 | 215,523 |
| In the Nagpore country ... | 318,932 | 248,931 | 299,455 |
| In the Chutteesgurh country ... | 100,736 | 148,262 | 156,358 |
| Total acres ... | 611,722 | 552,520 | 671,336 |

195. It will be noticed that this year's figures are slightly above those of the preceding season. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the Eastern districts, and may be fairly accounted for by the more accurate returns ensured by the progress of the Land Revenue Settlement in this Division. The total acreage under cotton cultivation is, however, still small, hardly exceeding 4½ per cent on the cultivated area, and 1½ per cent of the land available for cultivation.

In the Eastern Districts.

196. In the Wurdah Valley, which from advantages of climate and soil is the chief cotton growing tract in the Central Provinces, cotton still takes up one half of the land reserved for the autumn harvest, and as an area at least equal to that sown with cotton must be reserved for other produce so as to admit of the rotation of crops, it will be seen that the cotton cultivation does not admit of any very considerable extension in this particular quarter. On the other hand, the prices ruling during the season have been most favourable; in the cotton districts the crop is a very popular one, and, if no great increase can be safely expected, no decrease in the cultivation need be apprehended. In fact in the more advanced districts where the soil is suitable, the advantages of the trade are fully appreciated, and cotton is largely grown. There are again other districts, such as Bhundara, lying on the sand-stone formation, which are ill adapted to the cultivation, and in which cotton is never likely to make any great advance. But in many of the more remote tracts not only will the soil bear good cotton, but the lands lying waste would admit of the cultivation being almost indefinitely extended. There, however, the population is scant, and trade is dull, and what cultivation there is is almost entirely confined to cereals and other food stuffs for local consumption, and therefore the extension of cotton cultivation will be dependent on the general progress of the country, the increase of the population, and the increase of intelligence among the people, which will provide them with both the means and the desire of extending the trade.

In the Wurdah valley.

Exports of cotton.

197. The exports of cotton from these Provinces are tabulated below :—

| | *Maunds.* | |
|---|---|---|
| Westwards towards Bombay— | | |
| from the Nagpore country ... ... | 169,717 | |
| from the Nerbudda valley .. ... | 60,184 | |
| | | 229,901 |
| Northwards towards Allahabad and the North Western Provinces, for Jubbulpore and trans-Nerbudda districts .. .. .. ... | | 25,666 |
| Easward towards Cuttack and the Coast districts from Sumbulpore and Raepore .. .. .. .. | | 43,532 |
| Total Maunds .. | | 299,099 |

198. In the previous year, in consequence of the damage done by the heavy rain, the exports to Bombay fell off in a most marked manner. It is satisfactory to notice that the trade recovered itself promptly with the aid of a favourable season. The business at the markets and railway stations has been brisk, and the exports from the Wurdah Valley have been quite up to the average of former years. The figures of the railway returns do not, however, represent quite fairly the cotton trade of these Provinces. The well known market of Oomraotee in the Berars, lying to the south-west of Arvee, draws a large quantity of the cotton ranking with "Hingunghats" grown in that part of the valley, and the drain is not balanced by the imports to the markets of the Central Provinces of cotton from the Berar side of the Wurdah. Altogether the exports of cotton westward may be taken to be not less than 47,000 bales, Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces take but little of the Hingunghat cotton now, and their supplies are chiefly drawn from the Trans-Sautpoora districts, which grow an inferior staple classed hardly higher than "Bengals." Last season, however, much of the Hingunghat and Oomraotee crop was diverted from Bombay eastwards, and a large quantity of the best Hingunghat cotton was bought up by Messrs. Warwick and Co., for the Elgin mills at Cawnpore. This year, however, there have been hardly any purchasers, from the North-Western Provinces in the Wurdah Valley markets, and but 320 full pressed bales were sent East, against 3,000, the number exported in the preceding year.

Flow of the trade.

199. The experiments noticed in former reports to test the adaptability to the soil and climate of these Provinces of the exotic cottons which have been grown with success in other parts of India, have been continued by the Cotton Commissioner, but without encouraging results. The opinion now generally entertained is that the cotton cultivation of this part of India will be more benefited by attention to the improvement of the indigenous cotton than by the introduction of exotic varieties. And with this view attention has been paid to the cultivation and selection of seed on the principle advocated by Major Trevor Clarke. The demands for seed from various parts of India have now so much increased in quantity that it has been found necessary to extend the scale of the experiments. A seed garden of 50 acres has accordingly been established at a selected spot in the neighbourhood of Hingunghat, and a special officer has been appointed to the charge of the farm, who, at the close of the cotton harvest, will assist the Cotton Commissioner in all the duties of his department. It is confidently hoped that the system of seed farming, the necessity of which is recognized in all other countries, will in the course of a few seasons have a decided effect on the cotton

Experiments with exotic seed.

Improvement of the indigenous plant.

Appointment of an Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner.

crop of the Wurdah Valley. In this seed garden further experiments with exotic seed also will again be carefully conducted, and it is hoped that this season the question of the suitability of the foreign plant to the dry climate of the Central Provinces may be definitely decided.

Hingunghat seed supplied in considerable quantities to other parts of India.

200. Consignments of Hingunghat seed have been supplied to the Madras and Bombay Governments, to the Governments of Bengal, of the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, to the Administrations of Oudh, Burmah, and Mysore, and to many private individuals. A large quantity of seed was sent to Nimar also, where the Deputy Commissioner is making arrangements for further improvements in the cotton grown. The supplies to the Government of Bombay were particularly large, owing to its having been determined to introduce fresh Hingunghat seed into Khandeish. The quantity sent to the Collector there amounted to 5,000 maunds or 180 tons. The total quantity of seed forwarded through the agency of the Cotton department during the season amounted to 5,385 maunds or 190 tons.

Improvement of the cotton traffic on the Railway.

201. A satisfactory circumstance connected with the cotton trade is the great improvement in the arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for carrying off the cotton traffic. The discreditable "blocks," which in former years caused so much inconvenience to the trade, are now quite unknown, and the system of stacking the cotton in Government yards specially laid out for the purpose, being no longer necessary, the yards have been closed and the establishments withdrawn.

Exports of cotton by the Godavery route.

202. This season has seen part of the cotton crop of the south-western districts drained off by what, if it is not altogether a new, is certainly a but-little-used outlet. A considerable portion of what is called the "*Jurree*" crop grown in the Chanda district, and in the territory of His Highness the Nizam lying along the Wurdah river, has been purchased by a European firm in Coconada, whose Agents established themselves in the district early in the season, and the cotton so purchased will be carried down the Godavery to the Coast. The "*Jurree*" cotton, as explained in former reports, is a crop of the spring harvest and comes into the market some months later than the cotton of Oomraotee and Hingunghat, and is ready for export in April and May before the rains. For this reason it is not improbable that the Godavery Navigation scheme, when complete, may stimulate the export of this crop, and lead to some development of the trade with the Eastern Coast. Should the scheme for connecting Hingunghat and Chanda

with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by a branch line be long deferred, much of the cotton which now finds its way across from the country between the Wurdah and Godavery rivers to the Wurdah and Berar markets, and so on to Bombay, will doubtless be diverted to the Eastern Coast. On the other hand, a branch line of railway, besides ensuring the more rapid export of the crop, would secure much larger supplies than even at present are received. For, owing to the difficulties of communication, a very large proportion of the cotton crop is taken up for local consumption, the people being dependent on Native manufactures and making their own cloths, and the Native spinning and weaving trade being particularly strong in this quarter. Now a railway, by supplying them with machine-made cloths at a cheap price, would enable them to part with a larger proportion of their cotton than can at present be spared, and would leave the hands now engaged in spinning and weaving available for cultivation, and the extension of the cotton crop.

Importance to the cotton traffic of the proposed branch line to Chanda through Hingunghat.

203. The allotment to the Central Provinces and the Berars of a share of the Cotton Fee Fund levied at Bombay on all the cotton shipped at that port, is still deferred; but it is hoped that this year the necessary steps may be taken to legalize the transfer of the annual grant of Rs. 40,000, the sum proposed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

Delay in the transfer to the Provinces of a share in the Cotton Fund.

204. Altogether then the prospects of cotton cultivation in these Provinces are satisfactory. The crop of the southern districts still holds one of the highest places in the list of Indian cottons, and the Hingunghat staple is pronounced to be not inferior to the ordinary run of American cottons, and to be adapted for at least three-fourths of the work that American cotton does; and there appears now to be but little doubt that during the past few years the cotton of this side of India has from many circumstances secured itself a position from which it will not be easy to unsettle it. Not only is the Hingunghat cotton in favour in Lancashire, but the foreign manufactories which have considerably developed of late years now draw their supplies to a great extent from India. Their machinery, being of recent construction, is adapted to the short staple of Indian cotton, and this circumstance, and the improvement in the means of the Overland communication between Bombay and the south of Europe, promises to increase and consolidate a trade with the continent of Europe, the advance of which during the last two years has been most marked. The Cotton Commissioner gives the following figures of the exports from Bombay to

Status of Indian cotton in the European markets.

foreign countries by the Overland route during the first six months of 1869 :—

| | *Bales.* |
|---|---|
| Barcelona ... .. .. | 368 |
| Genoa .. .. ... | 4,961 |
| Havre .. ... ... | 8,192 |
| Marseilles ... .. .. | 6,673 |
| Naples .. .. .. | 100 |
| Trieste .. .. ... | 14,363 |
| Venice .. .. .. | 600 |

This does not, of course, include the large quantites of cotton sent by sailing vessels to the Continent direct, or to Liverpool to be re-shipped there for foreign countries. A very large proportion of the Indian cotton taken by the Continent is of the Hingunghat and Oomraotee growth, the former staple being in favour for the looms of Russia, and for the finer fabrics in all the continental countries. The inferior class of the Central Provinces' cotton and Oomraotee is said to be largely used in Alsace, in the manufactories of Elberfeld, and in other cities of northern Germany, whither it is shipped by way of Havre and the north German ports. The most noticeable point, however, undoubtedly is the establishment of the direct Overland trade between Bombay and the Southern continental ports, a trade which the opening of the Suez Canal will considerably increase. Southern Europe has now a direct interest in the Central Indian cotton crop, and the large mills around Vienna, the manufactories of Geneva and Zurich, and Alsace now draw large supplies of Indian cotton through Trieste, Marseilles, and Havre ; and the exports to Italy and Spain are annually increasing. Although then the recovery of the American crop may affect the demand for Indian cotton in other parts of the world, the Indian cultivator is long likely to find a good customer for his crop in the manufacturer of Southern Europe, to whose wants the short staple of India, cheap, and easily worked by his machine, is most excellently adapted.

# CHAPTER XIV.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SECTION I.—WASTE LANDS.

Area sold.

205. The fiscal administration and the revenue derived from the State Unreserved waste lands have been noticed in the chapter on "Forests." The area unappropriated either by sale under the "Waste Land Sale Rules" or by grant in "clearance" leases at the opening of the year was 9,639,120 acres of which 29,376 acres in 42 lots were sold during the year for Rs. 58,702 (£ 5,870), which gives an average of Rs. 2 (4*s.*) per acre. The collection during the year on account of these sales and of sales in previous years was Rs. 76,790 (£7,679). This left a balance outstanding, but not yet due under the terms of the sales, of Rs. 2,17,799 (£21,780) and overdue Rs. 50 (£5).

Sale proceeds realised.

Average price per acre realised.

206. The largest sales yet effected have been in the populous tracts of Bhundara and Nagpore, in the former realising little beyond the fixed upset price of Rs. 2-8-0 (5*s.*) per acre, but in the latter nearly twice that amount, *viz.*, Rs. 4-8-0 (9*s.*) per acre. The average price realised in the total sales was Rs. 2-4-0 (4*s.* 6*d.*) per acre, or about 2*d.* per acre in advance of the previous year.

Registers of waste lands available for sale or clearance lease.

207. In almost every district now where the Settlement has been completed, a printed Register of these waste plots, illustrated with maps, is available in the Deputy Commissioner's Office for examination and reference by intending purchasers. The Registers have also been published in the local Gazette.

### SECTION II.—SURVEY.

Progress of operations during the year.

208. The four Revenue Survey parties still at work in these Provinces have extended their operations in the year under report over an aggregate area of 6,751 square miles, of which 1,573 were surveyed by triangulation. The first Survey Division had thus completed the

Nagpore and Seonee districts and commenced upon Chindwara, and the second Division operating in Raepore had completed portions of two tehseels. The third Division in Nimar, besides completing the Khundwah tehseel, carried a triangulation across Khandeish in the Bombay Presidency, effecting a junction with the Kanpisura Grand Trigonometrical series; and a survey of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Nimar to the Bhosawul junction was undertaken for geographical purposes. The fourth party working in the Chanda district completed the tehseels of Berhampooree and Mhool.

Comparison of Survey with Settlement results.

209. Except in the Chanda district the Settlement maps have generally answered to the scientific tests applied by the regular Survey and the boundary demarcations were found to be satisfactory. In Chanda some discrepancies in the boundary maps were detected and rectified; and the demarcations, where incomplete, had to be attended to and permanent landmarks erected.

Topographical Survey.

210. The two Topographical Survey parties mentioned in previous reports also continue their labours, one in the extreme south of the Province, where it has moreover been specially employed in laying down the boundary between the feudatory States of Bustar and Jeypore, and the other in the Sautpoora Hill country on the northern boundary of the Chindwara district.

Preservation of boundary marks.

211. Towards the close of the year under review the Government of India, in Resolution No. 94 of the 19th March 1869, finally decided on the measures to be adopted for the establishment and maintenance of permanent boundary marks, with a view to giving a durable character to the results of the operations of the Survey Department, and securing accuracy in the record of landed property. In these Provinces previous arrangements had been made at the Settlement for the construction of masonry platforms and the planting of trees at all village triple junction stations, and disputed boundaries when decided are marked by masonry pillars. Most of the triple junction stations are also Theodolite stations of the Revenue Survey. To give legal effect to these arrangements application had been made for the extension of Act I. of 1847 to the Central Provinces, and the necessity for such extension was acknowledged in the above quoted Resolution. Meanwhile instructions have been issued to all Commissioners enjoining the very great importance of maintaining these boundary marks, and their preservation has been formally entrusted to the landholders, who are required to file with their village papers a yearly statement that the

boundary marks of their villages are perfect. The Canoongo of each tehseel is moreover required to test annually the boundary marks of twenty villages per cent within his circle.

Survey Maps.

212. The establishment of local Agents for the sale of all published maps of the Survey Department was carried out by the Surveyor General during the year, and promises to be useful. From these depôts public offices will be supplied on indent.

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## Section III.—Fairs.

213. Arrangements still continue for taking a rough estimate of the number of people attending the fairs held at different places all over the country, and of the character and amount of traffic carried on at them. These statistics are published half-yearly in the Local Gazette, and may be thus briefly epitomised :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of fairs held ... ... .. . ... .. | 80 |
| Number of persons attending .. .. .. .. | 1,361,671 |
| | Rs. |
| Value of property of all kinds brought for sale ... | 60,10,132 |
| Value of property sold ... .. ... .. ... ... | 35,65,535 |
| which includes— | |
| English piece goods .. ... .. ... ... .. | 6,64,569 |
| Country manufactures and raw produce ... .. | 15,74,440 |
| Horses and Ponies .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7,017 |
| Horned Cattle and Sheep .. ... ... .. ... | 5,69,679 |
| Miscellaneous goods .. .. .. .. ... .. | 7,49,830 |

Compared with the previous year these show a falling off under all heads, due no doubt to the unfavourable season and to the prevalence of cholera in different parts of the country. At none of these fairs was there any disturbance, or any outbreak of epidemic disease except at Hurda, in the Hoshungabad district, in January, where immediately on the appearance of cholera the fair was broken up and arrangements made for the medical treatment of all attacked. The Police were as usual in attendance to enforce order and conservancy at all the fairs.

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## Section IV.—Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

214. There are altogether 79 charitable institutions in existence in the Central Provinces. The majority of these are charitable Dispensaries, which are

66 in number. The remainder consist of two Lunatic Asylums, one at Nagpore, the other at Jubbulpore; a Leper Asylum at Nagpore; and six Poor-houses.

Three of the Dispensaries were opened during the past year.

Their sufficiency.

215. It has been freely admitted on more than one occasion that these institutions, by means of which so much good can be, and is effected, are not anything like sufficiently numerous to minister to the wants of a country with so large and scattered a population as the Central Provinces, but it is impossible for the Government to do more than take the lead in a matter like this at first by establishing and maintaining such institutions when they are altogether strange to the people, and their usefulness is therefore unappreciated by them, and then by contributing to the support of others established by local or private charity. This is what has been done for the past six years, and the Native population has been in some degree familiarized with the uses and advantages of medical science. The further extension of this system of medical relief must depend on the advance of wealth and enlightenment among the people, while the aim of the Administration must now rather be directed towards extending the influence and sphere of action of existing institutions and convincing all classes of the population of the benefits of good medical treatment.

Number of persons treated.

216. The statistics of the past year show that although the number of Dispensaries was increased only by three, the number of patients who were treated rose from 167,881 in 1867, to 206,400 or by 23 per cent in 1868. Of these, 158,084 were male patients, and 48,316 female patients. The increase occured in both classes, but was proportionally greater in the former. The number of in-door patients, both male and female, was also considerably larger than in any previous year. Altogether the results of the year show that the Dispensaries have increased in popularity and have been more generally resorted to.

Surgical operations.

217. More attention was also during the past year paid to surgical operations, and a large number, especially of minor operations, was the result. The importance of giving due attention to this branch of medical science has been fully pointed out.

Dispensary vaccination

218. In connection with the Dispensaries, vaccination operations have been carried on more or less in every district, so far as circumstances allowed, and

more than 49,000 successful cases are reported. No complete system of rural vaccination can indeed be introduced in this manner, as Civil Surgeons are not able to absent themselves for any length of time from their charges in order to supervise widely extended operations. But still much good may be effected by protecting the inhabitants of large centres of population where such Dispensaries have been established, and are visited from time to time by the Civil Surgeons. Careful supervision is undoubtedly necessary, and this has been insisted on.

Finance.

219. The total income of the Dispensaries was Rs. 1,07,251, somewhat larger than that of last year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,01,242. Of the above sum, Rs. 35,286 represented the Government grant, Rs. 26,918 were raised by private subscription, and Rs. 21,260 were granted from Local Funds. The expenditure under all headings amounted to Rs. 88,501,—Rs. 10,000 in excess of that shown in the previous year. But the extra expenditure was principally incurred for building purposes.

Lunatic Asylums;

220. The two Lunatic Asylums at Nagpore and Jubbulpore require only brief mention.

at Nagpore.

221. Twenty-six males and nine females were admitted into the Nagpore Asylum during the year. The total number of inmates was 102 males and 25 females. Fourteen patients (2 females) were discharged cured, three (1 female) improved and 1 unimproved. One patient died, the cause of death being chronic dysentery. In the case of most of the patients the mental diseases were of old standing, and many cures could not therefore be expected. In only a few cases could the origin of insanity be ascertained. In one-sixth of the whole number of cases, however, the Superintendent reported that the disease was attributable to excessive use of stimulant and narcotic drugs, and he expressed an opinion that in many cases in which the cause could not be ascertained the origin of the malady had a similar source.

Employment of Lunatics.

222. Three-fourths of the inmates of the Asylum were regularly employed on some kind of occupation. From their labour a sum of Rs. 800 was realised, more than half of which was derived from the garden of the Asylum.

Cost of Establishment.

223. The cost of the establishment &c. was Rs. 10,387, the average charges for each lunatic being Rs. 104.

Jubbulpore Asylum.

224. To the Jubbulpore Asylum 35 males and 7 females were admitted during the year. The total number of patients was 64 males and 11 females.

Of these, 19 (2 females) were discharged cured, and 5 died. In 3 cases death resulted from diseases and injuries contracted before admission.

The principal causes of the disease, were here fright in 16 cases, stimulants and narcotics in 15 cases, and grief in 13.

Cost of Establishment.

225. The cost of maintaining the establishment was Rs. 4,668, and the average charges for each lunatic Rs. 112.

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## Section V.—Public Health and Sanitation.

Registration.

226. The Registration of births and deaths has been carried on as in former years by the agency of the Police. A greater degree of accuracy is generally apparent in the returns, but there is still room for improvement. It must however be expected that in a work of this kind, where so much depends upon the action and feeling of the people, progress towards perfection should be very gradual.

New Forms.

227. A set of forms for uniform adoption in all Provinces of the Bengal Presidency has now been issued by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. These will be brought into use from the commencement of 1870, and in the meantime the system of registration at present in force will be revised, and measures taken to ensure more accurate returns.

Analysis of results.

228. The following abstract shows the number of births and deaths per thousand of the population, the proportion of female births and deaths to male births and deaths, of infant deaths to adult deaths, and also the proportion of deaths caused by the principal diseases:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Births per 1,000 of population .. .. .. ... .. | 23.3 |
| Deaths do. do. . .. .. ... ... | 19·7 |
| Female births to 100 male births .. .. .. ... .. | 80· |
| Do. deaths to 100 male deaths .. .. .. ... .. | 81·8 |
| Infant deaths to 100 adult deaths .. .. ... ... .. | 87·5 |

Of every 100 deaths the proportion is as follows—

| Males. | | Females. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Infant.* | *Adult.* | *Infant.* | *Adult.* |
| 25 | 30 | 21·5 | 23·5 |

229. In all 78,389 deaths were registered; of these the proportion per cent attributable to different causes is as follows—

Mortality from different causes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fever ... .. ... .. | 60·1 |
| Cholera.. ... ... ... | 9·6 |
| Small-pox ... .. .. | 3·6 |
| Disease of the bowels ... | 6·6 |
| Other diseases ... .. | 17·7 |
| Accident and violence .. | 2· |

Under the last head are included 33 cases of suicide, 628 deaths by accident, 243 by wild beasts, 378 by snake bite, and 111 cases of homicide. Fever again appears as the chief destroyer of life; the mortality from this cause was however less than in former years. The mortality from small-pox was also low during the year. At the close of the year however it broke out with violence in certain districts. The proportion of deaths from cholera amounted to nearly 10 per cent of the whole mortality. The prevalence of the disease was confined to three districts, but within this limited area it committed great ravages. Of the phenomena apparent in the course of this epidemic, perhaps the most remarkable has been the comparative immunity of the larger towns when contrasted with the excessive mortality in the smaller villages.

230. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner has been especially given to the sanitary condition of the towns and villages of the districts in which cholera prevailed, and he expresses an opinion that while the immunity of the towns is in a measure attributable to the attention to cleanliness and conservancy that has been insisted on of late years in all towns which are under frequent supervision, the excessive mortality in the villages is mainly due to their imperfect water-supply and its liability to pollution, and he believes that measures systematically directed towards improving the water-supply of the people are, of all others, most calculated to mitigate the ravages of cholera. Much evidence is adduced in favour of this view, but, on the other hand, there are some facts which appear to tell against it.

Sanitary condition of towns and villages.

231. At the commencement of the present year cholera threatened to become again epidemic in various parts of the Provinces, and it was feared that the general scarcity of water, consequent on the scanty rain-fall of the previous season, would greatly aggravate the prevalence of the disease. To obviate this evil, efforts have been made in all districts, and persistently maintained throughout the dry season, to provide the people with sufficient and pure water, and by deepening existing wells and constructing others in the beds of tanks and streams, much relief has been afforded. At the same time stricter attention to cleanliness within their villages, and to the preservation of their water-supply from pollution, has been everywhere urged upon the people.

The water supply

## Section VI.—Vaccination.

Operations of the year.

232. The Special Vaccination Establishment was employed during the past season in the districts of Baitool, Wurdah, and Chanda, a part of the country to which the department had not previously extended its operations. Very considerable success attended the exertions of the vaccinating staff. In all 43,484 persons were vaccinated, and the operation was successful in about 80 per cent of the cases. The extreme heat of the weather was unfavourable to the work of vaccination; but more has been accomplished than in any previous year. No serious opposition was met with on the part of the people, and what opposition there was was eventually overcome.

233. It has been seen from what is stated in another chapter that in many districts also vaccination operations were carried on under the direction of the Civil Surgeons. In Sumbulpore especially the people showed themselves readily disposed to accept vaccination, and in that district above 23,416 persons were vaccinated, the opertions being successful in 93 per cent of the cases.

Effect on the mortality from small-pox.

234. It is too soon to expect that the result of the operations during the past years should have marked effect on the mortality from small-pox; but it was noticed in the Jubbulpore district, which was visited by small-pox during the past season, that in certain towns where vaccination had been extensively practised, the proportion of persons attacked by small-pox to the total population was much smaller than in towns in which little or nothing had been effected.

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## Section VII.—Arboriculture.

Unfavourable season

235. The year which has just ended was very unfavourable for arboricultural operations. Water was very scarce, and owing to this and the extreme heat of the weather, the avenues and plantations of young trees suffered considerably. It was therefore impossible to do much towards extending the system, and the efforts of the local authorities were mostly directed to preserving the plantations of former years.

Nurseries and seedlings

236. The number of nurseries in the various districts established by the local authorities was 127. They contained 123,765 seedlings, and had furnished more than 29,000 trees for planting out.

237. Five hundred and eighty-six miles of avenue were still being kept up at some expense, and 50 miles no longer required any care. Except in Belaspore, where trees grow readily from seed, and where therefore the planting of avenues is not expensive, very little was done in increasing and lengthening the existing lines.

Avenues

238. The number of groves planted in recent years amounts to 216. Only 25 new groves were planted during the year, and of these 23 were formed on encamping grounds.

Groves.

239. The landholders in many districts continue to interest themselves zealously in the matter of arboriculture, especially in Bhundara, Hoshungabad, Belaspore and Sumbulpore. In some places indeed their fault is that they attempt too much and are thus forced to incur heavy expenditure in repairing what has perished.

Co-operation of landholders.

240. The Public Works Department had under its management 33 nurseries containing 42,000 seedlings. Thirteen miles of avenue planted in former years no longer require any expenditure, but 99 miles still require care. 8½ miles of new avenue were planted during the year. The operations of the Public Works Department are chiefly on Imperial lines of road.

of the Department Public Works.

241. The total sum expended by Local Funds in arboricultural operations was Rs, 50,716, and Rs. 29.598 were expended by the Public Works Department from Imperial funds. These sums are large and show that the local authorities bestow much attention on arboriculture, but they have been advised to devote their efforts more to the preservation and maintenance of existing plantations than to the making of new ones. Otherwise the increasing annual expenditure will be more than can be met, and much that has been gained will have to be relinquished.

Expenditure

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## Section VIII.—Nagpore Medical School.

242. The object with which this school was established, was to educate a number of Native Doctors for employment in the Charitable Dispensaries, and for other medical duties in the Central Provinces. For some years

Object of its establishment.

past Native Doctors have been in great request, and it was often impossible to procure them. The Calcutta College was able to furnish these Provinces with but few practitioners, as the local demand for them in Bengal was often greater than could be met. There was the same difficulty with the Agra College. The Bombay Medical College could not spare a single medical practitioner of the grade of Native Doctor, and very few were obtainable from Madras. All the graduates at the Salar Jung Medical College at Hyderabad were required for the Nizam's territory. Under these circumstances it became absolutely necessary to adopt some means for instructing natives of the Central Provinces in medical and surgical science. Efforts were made to induce youths to go and study at the Agra and Calcutta Colleges. But these met with little success, and it was accordingly determined at last to establish a Medical College at Nagpore. The scheme meeting with the approval of Government, the School was opened in the 1st of October 1867.

Number of Students.

243. On its first opening there were 33 students, 2 Native Christians, 16 Mahomedans and 15 Hindus. Some of these withdrew after a time and others had to be eliminated as incapable. In June 1868, 22 new students were admitted. Of these, 15 remained at the close of last session in addition to 18 of the original pupils. There were therefore 33 students under instruction, who are all doing well. The majority of these are Mahomedans.

Course of instruction,

244 The students are instructed in anatomy and elementary physiology, materia medica and elementary chemistry, the practice of medicine and surgery. The difficulties which have had to be encountered are chiefly the want of a sufficiently good preliminary education on the part of the students, the non-existence of good Vernacular text books and of an anatomical, pathological and materia medica museum, and lastly of a good hospital to supply the means of clinical instruction. These difficulties can only be overcome with time.

245. In spite of all drawbacks, however, the results have been satisfactory, and the Principal states that many of the boys appear to him to be of great promise. He has no doubt that at the close of next session several will be sufficiently advanced to enter service as Hospital Assistants, and that the "general run will be quite equal to those turned out by the Military and Bengali classes of the Calcutta Medical College."

## Section IX.—Mineral Resources.

Coal researches in Chanda district.

246. The great event of the year has been the successful prosecution of the Chanda coal researches. These important discoveries are due to the indefatigable energy of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Lucie Smith, who pursued his investigation of the outcrops and of the possible coal-bearing tracts in the face of many difficulties. The value of the field has since been recognised, and an account of the examination of it by the Geological Survey will be found in the records of that Department. The Government of India has shown the strongest disposition to support the local Administration in ascertaining the capabilities of this coal field and developing its resources. With this object a Mining Engineer in connection with the Geological Survey has been deputed to make a professional examination of the coal-bearing rocks with the assistance of two skilled English miners as "brace-head men;" and all his requisitions for the necessary plant, including a Mather and Platts steam-boring apparatus, have been liberally complied with. The brace-head men, and the large hand-borers did not arrive from England till the open season was nearly over, and in the rains extended operations are not very easy, but experiments are now being made to test the value of the Deputy Commissioner's conclusions with regard to the ground in and near the station of Chanda itself and elsewhere. The first outcrops were noticed on the banks of the river Wurdah, which at its nearest point is some 5 miles from Chanda, and a pit was dug at a place called Gogoos, some 12 miles from Chanda, under the superintendence of a Scotch miner, who had been found in the ranks of the 91st Highland Light Infantry. The depth of the seam was here ascertained to be about 20 feet. Major Lucie Smith's apparatus was so imperfect that he was unable to make exhaustive researches, but with the imperfect hand-borer at his disposal he succeeded in striking what appeared to be coal in the Civil station of Chanda at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface. From the success of this experiment, and from other considerations, he was induced to conclude that the whole sand-stone area of Chanda, about 1,800 square miles in extent, might be coal-bearing, and it is this view which the Geological Survey is now employed in testing. The heads of the Geological Department, however, seem to think it possible that Major Lucie Smith's estimate may be too sanguine, as the sand-stones of the Chanda basin are apparently classed under two groups, very similar in character but possessing some marked points of difference.

247. So far coal has only been discovered in that known as the Damuda series, and it remains to be proved whether the Kamptee group is carboniferous. In any case, however, it seems likely that the supply

will be very considerable, and the quality of the coal is perhaps at present a point of more importance than its quantity. The first specimens experimented upon were taken from a point below flood level, and partly exposed to the action of water, and they can hardly be regarded as fair samples of the rest. A second experiment with specimens of seemingly better quality was made on one of the locomotive engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with rather unfavourable results. These cannot, however, be regarded as at all conclusive, for the engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are adapted for English coal. A second experiment is therefore to be made in the presence of the Chief Commissioner and of some of the higher Railway officials, with a specially prepared engine. More, however, may perhaps be hoped from a similar experiment about to be made on the East Indian Railway, on which Indian coal is habitually used.

248. If it should turn out, as is confidently believed, that the Chanda coal is at least as good as that of Raneegunje, there can hardly be any doubt that it will displace English coal in the Western railways, and will thus enable them to work at considerably diminished charges. The country between Chanda and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is flat and open, and a light branch railway or tramway might be constructed through it at no great expense, with the double advantage of facilitating the supply of coal to Western India, and of opening out a tract of country rich in mineral and agricultural products. The town of Chanda is not very far from the head of the Godavery Navigation works, and already attempts are being made to draw a supply of the fine cotton produced in the Wurdah Valley down to the East Coast by means of the Godavery route. With the Navigation works complete and a branch railway running through the country and connecting the river with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the coal, the iron, the cotton, the rice, the oil-seeds, and even the magnificent building-stones of this part of India, would find easy access to any markets of India where a demand had grown up for them.

Discovery of Galena in the Chuteesgurh country.

249. Galena has been discovered in what it is hoped will turn out considerable quantites in the Chuteesgurh country. The value of the discoveries has not yet been thoroughly ascertained, but application has been made to Government to have the country thoroughly examined and reported on by an Assistant from the Geological Survey.

## Section X.—Agriculture.

250. Statistics showing the area under each kind of crop have been obtained for the past year from every district except Sumbulpore.

The area under cultivation.

251. The results may be briefly exhibited as follows :—

| | *Acres.* |
|---|---|
| Rice .. ... ... | 2,899,230 |
| Wheat ... .. ... | 3,125,493 |
| Other food grains .. .. | 4,694,809 |
| Oil-seeds ... ... ... | 745,237 |
| Sugar-cane ... ... ... | 95,668 |
| Cotton .. .. ... | 671,336 |
| Opium .. ... ... | 8,682 |
| Fibres ... .. .. | 18,019 |
| Tobacco ... .. .. | 19,857 |
| Vegetables ... .. .. | 58,634 |
| Miscellaneous ... .. ... | 14,847 |

The various crops occupy comparatively the same position that they did last year. It will be seen that the acreage cultivated was greater than in the year preceding. Owing to the great pause which occurred after the first fall of rain at the beginning of last monsoon the people were able to prepare a larger area than usual for sowing, and again when their hopes of a khureef crop had been entirely defeated, they made great efforts to indemnify themselves as far as was possible, by making ready a larger extent of land than they had ever done before for the rubbee crop. Had the after rain-fall, on which they had firmly relied, not failed them, their rubbee crop might have almost made good to them their losses in the khureef. As it turned out, however, taking all the land, both under khureef and rubbee crops, the area under cultivation was larger than in the preceding year, but the yield was infinitely less. For instance in Raepore, where in an average year the rice yields from 8 to 10 or 11 maunds per acre, the average out-turn was only 3; and in Bhundara, where it is ordinarily between 7 to 8 or 9 maunds, it was little more than 4.

Deficient out-turn.

252. Nothing further has been attempted in the way of introducing European machinery. The year was singularly unfavourable to any endeavours to interest the natives in the working of agricultural machines and implements. They were too much concerned in watching their crops to be able to give their minds to any such subject, and the local authorities had their hands too full with the more pressing wants of the population. For some time to come it cannot be expected that the agricultural classes of the Central Provinces will view with favour any but the very simplest implements of husbandry.

European machinery.

253. The various agri-horticultural experiments attempted during the year were carried on under very unfavourable circumstances, and met with but slender success. Owing to the failure of the usual supplies of water, and the running dry of tanks and wells, most of the experiments made were failures.

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## Section XI.—Improvement in the Breed of Horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.

Horned Cattle.

254. The importance of improving the indigenous breed of cattle in these Provinces has been continually impressed on the agricultural community, and endeavours have been made to induce them to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by Government for this purpose, but as yet without much substantial success. During the year the plan of herding the Stud bulls with the cattle has been tried in many districts, but the results are, of course, not yet apparent. In Sumbulpore, however, it is reported that the breed of the Nellore Stud bull is beginning to show itself in the cattle round about the station, but as a rule the old complaint is made that the Nellore and Hissar bulls are too large for the cows of these Provinces. The agriculturists of the Dumoh district, in which there are five Stud bulls, appear to take more interest in the measure than those of any other district.

Horse-breeding.

255. The subject of horse-breeding continues to attract more interest in the Hoshungabad and Nursingpore districts than anywhere else, and in Bhundara the number of mares served during the year is double that of the previous year, which may be taken as some sign that the people are beginning to take interest in the matter. On the whole, horse-breeding may be said to have met with a greater measure of success than in former years. In Raepore and Belaspore the subject of improving the breed of ponies, which is said to be good, is receiving the attention of District officers.

Sheep-breeding.

256. Experiments in sheep-breeding have been continued during the year, and the sheep farms at Nagpore and Dumoh are still kept up. Twenty Punjab rams were purchased during the year for the Nagpore farm, where a new system has been introduced of keeping a small stock for the production of good rams only. At the Dumoh farm at the close of the year there were nearly 400 sheep, but there were a good many deaths among the ewes and rams. Some wool from the farm realised on the average about Rs. 19 per maund, and the farm was nearly self-supporting.

## Section XII.—Trade Statistics.

The aggregate trade.

257. The following figures, extracted from the tables appended to the separate Annual Trade Report, will show in an abstract form the extent of the year's exterior traffic :

| | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|
| Imports .. .. .. | 133,357 | 6,801,927 |
| Exports .. .. ... | 92,669 | 6,216,327 |
| Total | 226,026 | 13,018,254 |

but this includes Government stores and Railway material, together with a large through traffic which it will be desirable to exclude. The actual traffic then would be thus represented:—

| | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|
| Imports .. .. .. | 120,990 | 4,031,842 |
| Exports .. .. ... | 88,099 | 2,763,421 |
| Total... | 209,089 | 6,795,263 |

Compared with previous years.

258. Compared with previous years these totals give slightly increased general results:—

| | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 .. ... .. | 102,341 | 3,909,008 |
| 1864-65 .. .. .. | 134,719 | 4,386,251 |
| 1865-66 .. .. .. | 136,265 | 5,519,766 |
| 1866-67 .. .. ... | 175,561 | 6,517,864 |
| 1867-68 .. .. ... | 196,432 | 6,110,897 |
| 1868-69 .. ... .. | 209,089 | 6,795,263 |

This increase has been mostly occasioned by the large export of cotton and the unusually large import of grain.

The direction of the traffic.

259. The exterior markets with which this trade is carried on may be thus exhibited.

| | | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western trade with Berar and Bombay ... .. ... | 1867-68 | 96,392 | 3,086,920 |
| | 1868-69 | 114,107 | 3,867,345 |
| Northern trade with Central India, the North West Provinces, and Calcutta .. .. | 1867-68 | 74,457 | 2,730,344 |
| | 1868-69 | 80,700 | 2,704,626 |
| Eastern trade with Cuttack and Coast districts ... .. | 1867-68 | 20,707 | 233,970 |
| | 1868-69 | 12,584 | 193,918 |
| Southern trade with Hyderabad (Deccan) and the Madras Presidency. | 1867-68 | 4,876 | 59,663 |
| | 1868-69 | 1,608 | 29,374 |

The principal articles of the traffic

260. The principal articles entering into the trade may be thus tabulated :—

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Maunds.* | *Value, Rs.* | *Maunds.* | *Value, Rs* |
| Cotton .. .. | 50,298 | 11,62,524 | 299,099 | 65,35,173 |
| Sugar ... ... | 190,651 | 16,53,729 | 102,981 | 9,63,576 |
| Salt .. ... | 856,470 | 51,55,589 | 59,596 | 3,97,990 |
| Grain .. .. | 938,469 | 25,18,495 | 980,512 | 25,24,195 |
| Oilseeds .. ... | 90,773 | 3,40,322 | 58 236 | 2,23,091 |
| Metals and Hardware. | 206,178 | 72,81,609 | 87,171 | 19,66,173 |
| English Piece Goods .. | 96,501 | 96,83,316 | 46,720 | 72,87,986 |
| Miscellaneous European Goods .. .. | 80,547 | 39,62,087 | 50,029 | 37,46,522 |
| Country cloth .. | 6,030 | 4,35,944 | 40,118 | 34,75,625 |
| Silk and Silk Cocoons .. | 2,036 | 13,68,536 | 516 | 1,34,692 |
| Horses, Cattle and Sheep .. No. | 120,236 | 8,08,980 | 44,355 | 3,84,839 |
| Cocoanuts .. ... | 107,961 | 10,33,376 | 34,696 | 4,84,192 |

Cotton.

261. From these it will be seen that the Cotton traffic has regained the position it had temporarily lost during the previous season. In that season (1867-68) the crop suffered from excessive rain, and the exports fell by one half of their usual average total. In the season under report the yield of cotton was good in the Wurdah valley, but indifferent elsewhere. A larger area however, having been put under the crop in the best cotton-growing tracts, the year's out-turn on the whole was both in quantity and quality equal to that of the best years. The exports have risen in proportion, the quantity in maunds above shown representing some 61,000 bales of 400lbs. or nearly 50 per cent above the quantity exported in the previous year. The average of prices locally obtained was 6¼*d.* per lb, which shows a slight advance on the previous year, when it was 5¼*d.* per lb. The quotations in the English market for the season's exports now being delivered were for the best samples of "Hingunghat" 12*d.* per lb., while for the best samples of American cotton they were only 14½*d.*

Grain.

262. The character of the season has caused considerable activity in the grain trade. The important exterior export trade in food grains, which ordinarily averages above a million maunds, was fortunately maintained during the year, mainly from Hoshungabad, the largest producing district in the Nerbudda valley. But the necessities of the country around Nagpore and Jubbulpore have doubled the annual imports, which rose from 420,000 maunds in 1867-68 to 940,000 maunds in 1868-69. Only 9,700 maunds of this quantity were imported under the terms of the

Government Resolution No. 144, dated 11th January 1869, which reduced the railway charge for transit to one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile for all quantities and all distances. Rs. 1,766 (£177) were thus reimbursed to the Railway Company from the Treasury in full for transit charges foregone for the few days from 28th February to 8th March, during which the orders in question were in operation.

Sugar.

263. There has been a considerable diminution in the Sugar trade, both in the refined article imported from Mirzapore and Bombay, and in the unrefined sugar (goor) exported. A large through traffic in sugar between Bombay and Malwa has been diverted from the Railway line to escape the Customs duty levied at Khundwa in Nimar. The sugar-cane cultivation has also suffered severely from the drought in all parts of the country.

Salt.

264. The salt trade with the Western Coast shows a healthy increase, but the famine in Central India has caused a large falling off in the imports from Rajpootana, which however was made good by imports from an entirely new source, viz. the salt ranges of the Punjab, by the East India Railway. The cost at which this pure rock salt has been imported is so small comparatively that there may be some ground for apprehending its materially interfering with the Sambhur salt trade, which yields a large revenue to the State. The subject will receive due consideration.

English Piece Goods and Country cloths.

265. The import trade in English Piece Goods and the export of country made Native cloth show a falling off which is only in keeping with the abnormal features of the year. As Cotton spinners and weavers form the largest and poorest section of the artizan classes the prevailing high prices for the necessaries of life have scattered them to an unusual extent. Still there is a large foreign demand for the cloths of this country, and the local consumption must be considerable. The competition between the English and Native manufactured cottons continues keen, but the taste for the former is generally believed to be gaining ground.

# CHAPTER XV.

## CONCLUSION.

266. In conclusion a brief notice is appended of those Officers whose services deserve special mention.

267. The office of Judicial Commissioner has been efficiently held by Major Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, who has initiated a series of important measures to cheapen and facilitate the machinery of justice, and to improve the working of the Courts. Major Mackenzie has also rendered every assistance to me in Judicial matters.

268. Mr. C. Grant has proved himself a very able and efficient Secretary. He has given the greatest satisfaction in the performance of his important duties, and my best acknowledgments are due to him. The Assistant Secretaryship has been filled by Mr. J. W. Neill, who has rendered excellent service in his new capacity, for which his abilities well fit him.

269. Among Commissioners, Colonel Spence has conducted the difficult duties connected with the relief of the poor, and the assistance of the agricultural classes throughout the late drought with efficiency and judgment. Mr. M. Low has worked with much vigour, intelligence, and success in every branch of his labours. Mr. C. Bernard, though he only arrived from leave towards the end of the year, took up his duties in a manner which left nothing to be desired, and has continued to show a high degree of capacity for his important office.

270. Among Deputy Commissioners and Officiating Deputy Commissioners the following have been most successful in general district administration :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. W. B. Jones, | Mr. H. Read, |
| Major F. A. Fenton, | Captain J. L. Loch, |
| Captain H. F. Newmarch, | Captain A. Bloomfield. |
| Captain M. P. Ricketts, | |

271. Major Cumberlege, while generally a good District Officer, has shown special aptitude in dealing with the affairs of the wild Chiefships, which form great portion of his charge, and has been most remark-

ably successful in promoting a desire for education and other important reforms. Major Lucie Smith also deserves mention for his indefatigable efforts to develope the mineral resources of his district, and to promote educational and other institutions. Major Ashburner has taken great interest in questions connected with the relief of the starving, and generally with the condition of his district throughout the late drought. Captain H. C. E. Ward has been very successful in gaining the confidence and promoting the interests of the aboriginal tribes of Mundla, and has also proved a good Settlement Officer. Lastly, the name of Captain Twyford must not be omitted. He had always shown himself a zealous and valuable district officer, and his death, incurred by cholera in the pursuance of his duty, was a worthy end to his career.

272. In the Settlement Department Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Mr. J. W. Chisholm and Captain J. Forsyth, may be mentioned as among the best and most intelligent Officers in the Commission.

273. The following Assistant Commissioners are favourably noticed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant J. Ducat, | Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, |
| Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, | Captain T. A. Scott, |
| Lieutenant Saurin Brooke, | Mr. T. Drysdale, |
| Captain H. I. Lugard, | Mr. Lindsay Neill. |

274. Lieut.-Colonel F. L. Magniac has continued to render efficient service in his double capacity as Registrar General of Assurances and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore. Captain T. H. B. Brooke has given satisfaction as Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee.

275. Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, the best have been—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oulad Hosein, | Gopal Rao, |
| Mr. Williams, | Ali Hosein Khan, |
| Sheo Pershad, | Beresur Dutt. |
| Rae Sookhlal Singh, | |

276. Among ministerial Officers, Mr. G. Barclay, Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's Office, has rendered very valuable assistance in the Secretariat. Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of the Chief Engineer's Office, is highly mentioned. The Superintendents of the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisional Offices, Mr. W. A. Russell and Mr. J. S. Hannagan, are also very favourably spoken of.

277. The Inspector Generalship of Police was taken up, on Colonel Taylor's departure on sick leave, by Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Moxon, who has carefully supervised all matters connected with his Department, and has maintained a good standard of efficiency in the Police Force. Among

Police Officers Major F. G. Stevart, and Captain S. S. Sutherland hold the highest place; but Major W. J. Morris, Captain T. E. Vandergucht, Mr. W. Munton, Mr. W. Nedham and Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw have also done excellent service.

278. The charge of the Educational department was held for one half of the year by Major P. Dods, whose merits have been recognised on several previous occasions, and for the other half by Mr. C. Browning, who has conducted his duties with great intelligence and ability. Mr. Platts has shown efficiency as Inspector of the Northern Circle.

279. Dr. R. T. Abbott continued in charge of the Jail and Dispensary departments, and showed his usual activity and intelligence in supervising them. At the end of the year he took furlough to England and was succeeded by Dr. J. Law, who by successful management of the Nagpore Central Jail has shown his capacity for higher duties. Dr. P. Cullen is also favourably mentioned.

270. In the Department of Account, Mr. W. Biss has continued to show energy and skill. The Currency Department has been satisfactorily controlled by Mr. G. W. Cline, L.L.D.

281. The highest office in the Central Provinces' branch of the Public Works Department has been held by Major C. Pollard, R.E., whose ability, judgment and energy both in the control of his own subordinates and in relations with other departments, have been all that could be desired. Major B. J. Prior has done good service as Controller of Accounts; and Captain Bedford, R. E. has proved an efficient Assistant Secretary. Of the staff of the Public Works Department, the following are prominently noticed among Superintending Engineers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel Haig, R. E.,<br>T. W. Armstrong, Esq., C.E.. | C. Campbell Esq., C. E., |

282. Among Executive Engineers—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Heyman, C. E.,<br>Captain Faber, R. E..<br>Mr. O'Callaghan, C.E., | Mr. Wilson, C. E.,<br>Lieutenant Shepherd, B. S. C.<br>Mr. Rhind, C. E., |

283. Among Assistant Engineers—

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Glass.

284. Among Sub-Engineers—

Mr. J. Whiting, Sergeant Wilkinson, and Moolchund.

285. In the Forest department Lieutenant J. C. Doveton, has given promise of becoming an efficient Conservator; Mr. Jacob and Captain H. C. J. Jarrett, V.C. deserve favourable mention among Deputy Conservators, and Sheik Mohey-ood-deen among subordinates.

286. Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac has continued to earn the favourable suffrages not only of his official superiors, but of the Cotton merchants and growers with whom his duties bring him into contact, and, generally, his efforts have met with marked success.

287. The Customs department has gained much by the able and thorough supervision to which it has been subjected by Mr. A. O. Hume, and by the valuable services of Mr, W. Vere.

288. The Post Offices of the Central Provinces are now under the charge of Mr. E. R. Douglas, whose supervision has been efficient and who has given me every assistance in matters connected with his department.

289. In the professional Survey department Major R. E. Oakes and Mr. R. B. Smart deserve special mention.

280. The newly created office of Sanitary Commissioner has been filled with entire efficiency and every promise of success by Dr. S. C. Townsend. Dr. J. Brake's supervision of the Vaccination department also deserves favourable mention.

291. The Medical School at Nagpore has been very successfully carried on by Dr. Beatson, who also stands high among Civil Medical Officers. Among the holders of this office, Dr. W. R. Rice, Dr. J. F. Barter, Dr. O. C. Raye, Mr. J. E. Harrison, Dr. Kidd, and Mr. T. King must also be prominently noticed.

NAGPORE,
*9th August* 1869.

J. H. MORRIS.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

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# I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

## A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Taking the Provinces as a whole, they extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelcund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Scindia's dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, and the north-west Frontier Agency, and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed; the extent to which it has been completed will be found in Appendix marked I. E.1. The area, character of the surface, and climate of the Central Provinces are described in the first three tables of the following series of Statistical returns.

# A. 1--Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

| Principal geographical divisions of territory. | | Total area in square miles. | | | | Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres. | | | Communications, mileage of. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Waste. | | | | | | | Made roads. | | | |
| | | Cultivated. | Culturable. | Unculturable. | Total. | Remaining last year. | Sold or granted during the year. | Remaining at close of year. | Water—distinguishing navigable rivers and canals. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Railroads. |
| BRITISH POSSESSIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Trans-Nerbudda districts* | Saugor .. | 1,006 | 1,770 | 1,229 | 4,005 | 455,681 | 13,290 | 442,391 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dumoh .. | 654 | 681 | 1,122 | 2,457 | 460,958 | 101 | 460,857 | .. | ... | .. | 6 | ... |
| *Nerbudda valley districts* ... | Jubbulpore .. | 1,132 | 1,633 | 1,496 | 4,261 | 305,507 | 19,161 | 286,346 | .. | .. | 333 | .. | 66 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 733 | 473 | 710 | 1,916 | 123,115 | 3,865 | 119,250 | 224(*a*) | .. | ... | 5* | |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 1,390 | 893 | 2,019 | 4,302 | 1,040,865 | 16,075 | 1,024,790 | 150(*b*) | .. | ... | 493* | |
| | Nimar .. | 496 | 1,004 | 1,200 | 2,700 | 867,449 | 2,617 | 864,832 | ... | .. | 140 | .. | 75 |
| *Sautpoora hill districts* ... | Mundla .. | 511 | 1,326 | 2,882 | 4,719 | 1,486,328 | 2,960 | 1,483,368 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Balaghat .. | 317 | 565 | 1,726 | 2,608 | 181,803 | 4,771 | 177,032 | 84(*c*) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Seonee .. | 1,033 | 794 | 1,781 | 3,608 | 674,220 | 8,219 | 666,001 | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. |
| | Chindwara .. | 947 | 664 | 2,241 | 3,852 | 475,321 | 7,176 | 468,145 | 120(*d*) | .. | 46 | 70 | .. |
| | Baitool .. | 1,040 | 1,359 | 1,719 | 4,118 | 615,448 | 2,417 | 613,031 | ... | .. | 95 | 138 | .. |
| *Nagpore plain districts, in valleys of Wurdah & Wyngunga* | Nagpore .. | 1,692 | 867 | 1,175 | 3,734 | 92,124 | 2,381 | 89,743 | .. | .. | 174 | 33 | 21 |
| | Bhundara .. | 1,281 | 1,132 | 1,509 | 3,922 | 335,595 | 5,534 | 330,061 | 232(*e*) | .. | 58 | .. | .. |
| | Chanda .. | 1,089 | 5,267 | 3,644 | 10,000 | 752,072 | 1,937 | 750,135 | 194(*f*) | .. | 47 | .. | .. |
| | Wurdah .. | 1,301 | 520 | 558 | 2,379 | 112,512 | 3,493 | 109,019 | .. | .. | 74 | .. | 47 |
| *Chutteesgurh districts* .. | Raepore .. | 1,600 | 6,598 | 2,845 | 11,043 | 876,782 | 1,544 | 875,238 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. |
| | Belaspore .. | 1,892 | 2,217 | 3,021 | 7,130 | 443,500 | 8,071 | 435,429 | 25(*g*) | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumbulpore district, on the Mahanuddy .. | 2,520 | 1,080 | 600 | 4,200 | .. | .. | .. | 90 (*g*) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Godavery district .. | 74 | 785 | 1,067 | 1,926 | 339,840 | 449 | 339,391 | 395 (*h*) | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Total British .. | 20,708 | 29,628 | 32,544 | 82,860 | 9,639,120 | 104,061 | 9,535 059 | 1,514 | ..<br>.. | 1,083<br>1,833 | 750<br>.. | 209 |
| NATIVE STATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bustar .. | 316 | 3,141 | 9,605 | 13,062 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kharonde .. | 1,800 | 250 | 750 | 2,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Raegurh-Burgurh .. | 600 | 100 | 300 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sarungurh .. | 400 | 25 | 75 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Patna .. | 1,680 | 205 | 615 | 2,500 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sonepore .. | 600 | 125 | 275 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rehracole .. | 500 | 75 | 225 | 800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| Bamra .. | 1,500 | 250 | 750 | 2,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Suktee ... | 41 | 47 | 27 | 115 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Kawurdah .. | 156 | 312 | 443 | 911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Kondka or Choee Kuzan | 127 | 37 | 9 | 173 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kakeir .. | 100 | 400 | 500 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khyragurh .. | 547 | 240 | 75 | 862 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nandgaon ... | 477 | 252 | 94 | 823 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mukrai .. | 104 | 53 | 58 | 215 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Native States .. | 8,948 | 5,512 | 13,801 | 28,261 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total .. | 29,656 | 35,140 | 46,345 | 111,121 | 9,639,120 | 104,061 | 9,535,059 | 1,514 | ...<br>... | 1,083<br>1,833 | 750<br>.. | 209 |

(*a*) During rains by Nerbudda, Shere, Doodhye and Shukur ; (*b*) during rains by Nerbudda, Towa, Denwa and Gunjal ; (*c*) by Bungunga Bagh Deo and Sone ; (*d*) by Fench and Kunhan ; (*e*) by Wyngunga, Baghnuddy and Choolbund during the rains ; (*f*) by Wyngunga and Wurdah rivers at certain seasons ; (*g*) by Mahanuddy ; (*h*) by Godavery and Pranheta.

* Not yet opened.

## A. 2.—Character of the surface.

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native Territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.* | The most prominent mountain ranges in these Provinces are the Sautpooras, south of, but running parallel with, the Nerbudda river from east to west from its source on the table-lands of Ummerkuntuk, on the eastern frontier of Mundla, to its exit on the westernmost borders of Nimar. From Ummerkuntuk, 3,328 feet above the level of the sea, the most eastern point in the range, an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Salee Tekree hills in the Bhundara district; thus forming as it were the head of the range, whose tortuous length narrowing as it proceeds westward, and diversified by broad table-lands, low lying valleys, dorsal ridges and rugged peaks, terminates on the western frontier in these Provinces at the famous hill fortress of Asseergurh in Nimar. The total length of the range may be said to be 300 miles, with an average breadth of about 60 miles, making the entire mountainous area about 18,000 square miles. Some of the highest points in the range are :—<br>Chilpee, 2,600 feet above sea level.<br>Rajadhar, 2,480 „ „<br>Chowradadur, 3,320 „ „<br>Karinjia, 2,696 „ „<br>Khamla, 3,700 „ in Baitool.<br>Dhoopgurh about 4,000 „ in Hoshungabad. | The entire range, except 215 square miles forming the Mukrai State, is in British territory, and comprises the Civil districts of Mundla, Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool, with parts of Nimar. | *Soils.*<br>The prevailing soil is basaltic, called "regur," "kabur," &c., formed by disintegrated trap, which commences at Ummerkuntuk and forms the plateau of Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool. The trap is over large tracts of country overlaid by laterite.<br>*Minerals.*<br>Iron ore is found in many places in the Mundla district especially in the |

The slope of the range is—in the Mundla district, mainly towards the north; a succession of table-lands leading down to the basin of the Nerbudda; in the Seonee district the slope of the country from the confines of Chindwara to a line drawn due north and south through the that range, which is parallel to the valley of the Bunjur river,—is from north to south. Between that range and the valley of the Phen river it is from south to north. On the whole here is a fall from east to west. Proceeding westwards into the Chindwara district the slope is mainly towards the south. In the Baitool district the conditions are somewhat the same, the main chain of the Sautpooras lying to the extreme north, with extensive rolling plateaus descending into the low country on the south. The Mooltye plateau in this district is the watershed of the Taptee, the Wurdah, and the Bail rivers, the former flowing westwards along the southern base of the Sautpooras, during their continuation into Nimar and beyond, the latter flowing south and south-east into the plains of Nagpore.

The geological structure of the range is very complicated. At the base, exposed in the beds of the various tributaries of the Nerbudda, especially the Seeta Riva, the Towa, and the Machna, are found the rock series called by the geological Survey the "Lower Damoodas." They are also exposed on the southern slopes of the range, at Oomrait near Chindwara, on a small affluent of the Pench. They belong to the coal measures of India, and are distinguished by a preponderance of simple fronded ferns. Overlying these in several localities both north and south of the Nerbudda, are other strata yielding coal. More extensively spread are the Mahadeva rocks, which form the great mass of the Puchmurree hills. They contain a few fern stems and are remarkable for bands of coarse iron ore passing irregularly through them. Their age is supposed to be the upper Cretaceous. Above these are found the beds which have been called the Taklee series, which follow the same course along the northern face of the Sautpooras as the carbonaceous strata. They include sandstone, red shales, argillaceous limestone, and green and purplish clays. The trap formation mainly constitutes the table-lands of all the four hill districts. With the metamorphic rocks it is in many tracts overlaid by laterite.

The different plateaus and valleys may be thus briefly described. In the Mundla district there are four principal upland valleys, each sending down a feeder to the Nerbudda; to the west lies the valley of the Bunjur; in the centre the valleys of the Halone, eastern portions. It is worked in numerous villages by a class of people called "Aggureas," and is sent to market is a very crude state. Limestone is abundant, and charcoal can be obtained where the ore is found. In Seonee gold is found and washed in small quantities in the Bunjur river by a class of people called "Soonjbirs." Iron is found in the valleys of the Mahra and Ooskal, and mica or talc in the Bunjur valley. In Chindwara coal exists in several places in the

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physicial description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued.)* | the Phen, and the Bormeyr: to the east the valleys of the Khurmeyr, Chirkar, and Seonee; and to the north-west the valley of the Suljee. The eastern valleys have an elevation superior to those of the west. The portion of the district east of the Chirkar river is an exceedingly rich and highly culturable plain. The western and southern sides of the district between the Khurmeyr and Bormeyr rivers present a rugged mass of bare and lofty mountains hurled together by volcanic action; the general formation being basaltic intermixed with laterite, with which the higher peaks are capped. There is a lofty range of hills between the Chirkar and Khurmeyr. The country between this range of hills and the Nerbudda forms the talooka of Rameepore, which contains an area of about 217 square miles. It is an undulating plain watered by numerous streams, but almost entirely destitute of trees and shrubs. On the east of this volcanically formed country several fine "dadurs" or plateaus, and rich valleys, especially those of Soneteerat and Kurmundul, occur. These valleys are well watered, and sheltered from the winds; and here, even in April, the streams are fringed with verdant grass. The Chowradadur plateau, with an area of about six square miles, is probably one of the most favourable spots for an European settler in the whole Mundla district. This plateau overlooks the Lumnee valley, situated at the extreme eastern corner of the district on the south side and beyond the ghat range. It forms a sub-talooka, and contains about 100 square miles. The valley is filled with dense jungle, and contains only two or three Bygah villages. It is the resort of wild buffaloes, and of all kinds of deer and beasts of prey. It is entirely uncultivated, and it is thought would prove a good site for a coffee plantation. The Bunjur valley, running partly into the Seonee district, has two large open plains at Baihur and Bheemlat well watered. The Halone valley is approached from the Bunjur valley by the Gara ghats, which form the eastern margin of the Bunjur. At Bichia it opens into a | | Pench valley. The mineral is also found in the Baitool district along the beds of the Machna and Towa rivers, but not so as to give promise of profitable working.<br><br>*Products*(1) *Forest.* Lac, tussa silk cocoons, gums edible and medicinal, honey, wax, wild arrowroot, roots and barks used as dyes and for tanning, the kaunsa grass, which yields a medicinal oil, bunslochun—a |

fine open and fertile plain, some 15 miles long by 5 broad. It is even better watered than the valley of the Bunjur. The valley of the Bormeyr resembles that of the Khurmeyr above described. It has a general elevation of above 2,500 feet above sea level, and has a pleasant climate. The Googree talooka is a portion of the lower part of the valley of the Bormeyr. The Mowye is a talooka considerably to the east of Googree, and contains the remains of former very extensive irrigation works. About Mowye there are said to be 120 tanks, some of considerable size, but all out of repair. The Thondah talooka lies to the west of Bichia, consisting of low hills and elevated plains and valleys. North of the Nerbudda the largest talooka in this district is Shahpoor. The country is even more hilly and less watered than that to the south. But there are some fine open plains in the neighbourhood of Shahpoor, at Shahpoorah, and at Niwas. In the Seonee district, the plateaus of Seonee and Lucknadown have a varying height of from 1,800 feet to 2,200 feet, well cultivated and clear of jungle. The valley of the Bangunga may be said to commence after the confluence of the waters of the Bangunga and the Thanwur. It is of ever varying breadth, widening into bays of considerable extent, anon it is contracted by spurs from the hills which run almost to the river's bank. The first basin includes the Bhunsa Bhar forest, unreclaimed. The second bay includes Thema and a part of Mhow, and is about 5 miles across, and well watered. The third basin includes Nursingha, and is here of considerable extent and well watered. South of this basin the hills run parallel to, and at a short distance from; the banks of the river until the embouchure of the Ooskal and Nahra rivers, where the fourth basin occurs. The Paraswara plateau separates the valleys of the Bangunga and the Bunjur. and has a general width of between 6 and 10 miles, well watered. The Phen valley is more open than the Halone, to which it is nearly parallel. The valleys of the Ooskal and Nahra are narrow, but in one or two places there are open plains. In the Chindwara district the principal upland valleys are those of the Pench and Kolbira. In many places they present broad open plains about Chand, Chindwara, and Chowrye, highly cultivated and well watered. The general elevation is about 2,200 feet. Less open are the valleys which follow the course of the Kunhan river through Deogurh before its descent into the plains. The plateau of the Puchmurree, 3,500 feet above sea level, is said to be 12 square miles in extent. The scenery is of surpassing beauty and variety. Through the centre of the plateau there flows a fine

crystallized salt found in the bamboo, and believed to be a febrifuge. These are more or less common to all the four districts on the range.

(2) *Agricultural.*

The agricultural products of these uplands are similar to those of the plains. Wheat and rice are the principal crops raised; sugarcane is largely cultivated in all four districts; but the opium cultivation is peculiar to Chindwara and Baitool. The field

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
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| *Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued.)* | clear stream for the greater portion of the year, which appears at one time to have been bunded for the storage of water. The plateau presents many advantages for the establishment of a sanitarium, and is easily reached on the north from Bhunkheree, a railway station 35 miles distant. On the south it is separated from the great Sautpoora chain by the valley of the Deinwa. Another plateau, the Mohtoor, 3,200 feet, though somewhat inferior in some respects, has many of the characteristics of the higher Puchmurrees as a sanitarium, and is easily accessible from the south. And lastly, in the Baitool district the Machna and Sampni rivers traverse a broad level basin of rich soil whereon is situated the chief town of Baitool. It is shut in by abrupt lines of stony hills on all sides but the west, where it is bounded by the deep valley of the Taptee. It is almost entirely under cultivation. The Mooltye plateau is on the south, of considerable extent, and noted for its cultivation of opium and sugarcane. The only plateau at a high level in this district is the hill of Khamla in the south-west corner of the district, said to be a little below 3,700 feet, the general height of the Gawilgurh hills, with which it is connected. The absence of water on the plateau must prevent its being selected as a sanitarium, however desirable it otherwise may be as a place of residence, being as it is out of the reach of hot winds. | | cultivation of the potato in the Chindwara district is worthy of mention. |
| | The principal ranges in the Jubbulpore district at the head of the Nerbudda valley,* are the Bhaner, the Kymore, and the Bhitreegurh. The Bhaner range enters the district in the neighbourhood of Heerapore, and forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda and its affluent the Hirun. The highest peak is Kaloombur, 2,544 feet above sea level. The Kymore range runs nearly parallel with the Bhaner, and in close propinquity, attaining a height of 2,300 feet. South of the Nerbudda the district is broken up by spurs of the Sautpoora range. | Wholly in British territory. | * *Soils.* In the valley of the Nerbudda black loamy soil prevails, in other places there is a thick deposit |

Beside these there are detached groups of hills, *viz.*, the Suttee Pahar near Sleemanabad, the Bijooa hills in the Sehora Tehseel, the Nagur hills on the borders between Jubbulpore and Mundla, and a low range called the Kynjooa in Bijiragogurh.

The other mountainous and elevated tracts of the Central Provinces may now be briefly described. A portion of the Meikul range skirts the frontiers of Mundla and Jubbulpore districts on the north-east and merges into the Sautpooras at Ummerkuntuk. From this terminal ridge a section of the Vindhya range runs along the northern boundary of Belaspore, till it enters the Chota Nagpore territory on the east. Nowhere in this district does the range attain a higher elevation than 2,000 feet. The Laffa hill belonging to this range is, however, over 3,000 feet high, and possesses an area of table-land three square miles in extent, with the remains of ancient habitation. After reaching Korba, a low range runs south into the district eastward of the Husdoo river till the hills reach the valley of the Mahanuddee eastward of Seoreenarrain; then reappearing on the opposite side of the Mahanuddee they continue close to the eastern branch of that river till they connect themselves with that great southern range from which the Mahanuddee takes its rise, and which divides it from the Bustar State. The "great plateau of Chutteesgurh", † comprising the districts of Belaspore and Raepore with their dependencies, is bounded on the north and east as above described. On the west it is flanked by the ridge commencing at Ummerkuntuk and ending at the point known as the Salee Tekree hills; from which point again low detached spurs skirt the western frontier till they become blended in the Mahanuddee range. None of these ranges or isolated blocks of hills attain any considerable altitude. The highest peaks above sea level, are in Sahawah *viz.*, Bihoa hill 2,084 feet, Maharni 2,091 feet, Tohar 2,017 feet, and Jogi, south of Sahawah, 2,389 feet. The slope of the ranges generally is on the west gradual, but on the east abrupt and steep. The low spurs skirting the western boundary of Chutteesgurh are, to a large extent, of trap formation, while those to the east and south belong to the Metamorphic series, being composed generally of gneiss and quartz crossed occasionally by sand-stone rocks. The total area of this tract, including hill, forest, and plain, may amount to 22,000 square

Of the total area of Chutteesgurh 14,000 square miles are in British territory, and 8,000 in the eight Feudatory states attached to it.

of pale brownish coloured alluvium.

*Minerals.*

Coal of inferior quality is found in several places, and there are some well-known iron mines worked after the native method. The limestone of the hills at Bheraghat is popularly known as the "marble rocks."

*Products.*

The forest products are those common to other districts, and so are the agricultural, the principal crop being wheat.

†*Soils.*

The tract between the Sheonath and Hus-

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts—(Continued.)* | miles and may be separated into the following distinctive tracts:—(1) the valley of the Sheonath and the tract between that river and the Salee Tekree hills; (2) the tract between the Sheonath and Husdoo rivers; (3) the tract between the Sheonath and the Mahanuddee; and (4) the tract south of Raepore extending downwards towards the Mahanuddee.<br>In the Sumbulpore plain—which may be called the valley of the Mahanuddee,—the most noticeable hill range is what is known as the Barapahar, covering an acre of some 100 square miles, and bordering the Mahanuddee to the south of Pudumpore. The formation is trap, and the highest point about 2,200 feet above the level of the plain. The Jhurgathee range extends from the Ebe river to the Zemindaree of Lehra, some 15 miles. The Bodapoli range runs for some 23 miles along the left bank of the Mahanuddee between the Khalsa and the State of Rehracole; connected with it is a range running east and west on the immediate borders of Rehracole. In Pudumpore the Jargaon range runs from east to north-west for 10 miles. Among the most noted hills in the Gurjat States is a large range in Phooljhur connected on the north side with the Barapahar range. Another vast range divides Phooljhur and Borasambar from Patna. On the east of Kharonde is a range which runs nearly the whole distance of that State from north to south, and is said to be 2,500 feet above the level of the plain. These tracts are not yet surveyed. The valley of the Mahanuddee proper is of ever varying dimensions, in places opening out into extensive cultivated plains, and anon contracted to the river's bank by the encroachment of hills. The tracts directly administered by the Government, which are surrounded by a circle of Zemindaree estates, sixteen in number, have an area estimated at 4,200 square miles, and these again are encircled by Gurjat States, whose area is computed at 7,000 square miles, thus making the total area of the Sumbulpore tract 11,200 square miles. | | doo has a darkish clayey soil producing abundant harvests of rice, wheat and pulses. Between the Sheonath and Mahanuddee the soil is reddish; south of Raepore it is similar to that last mentioned.<br>*Minerals.*<br>Belaspore. Iron ore plentiful and readily worked. The Vyndias supposed to have coal in some quantity as it is exposed in the Husdoo and |

Next in order to be described is the Bustar Dependency,* forming the extreme south-eastern portion of the Central Provinces. The eastern portion of the State is an elvated plateau about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the western and southern portions are below 1,000 feet. The plateau extends on the south to the Tangree Dongree and Toolsee Dongree hills, on the west as far as the hills between Nagatoka and Barsoor, on the north to where the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers have their rise, and to the east it extends beyond the boundary of Jeypore as far as the Eastern ghats. The total area of the entire tract is computed at 13,062 square miles.

The whole in Native territory.

Immediately on the west of this State, along the left bank of the Godavery river lies the British district of "Upper Godavery," comprising six talooks with an area about 1,926 square miles. These talooks may be said to form a strip of level country lying between the Godavery and a range of hills which separate them from the Bustar Dependency. This range runs from north-west to south-east parallel to the course of the rivers. The formation is "metamorphic, and consists chiefly of vitrified sandstone, which in some places has been rendered only partially crystalline by the action of volcanic heat, while in other places the same agency has caused them to lose all trace of their original character." At Enchampilly the hills come close to the Godavery river and for a short distance cross it, forming what is known as the 2nd Barrier in the Godavery Navigation Works.

Wholly in British territory.

The detatched hill ranges in the Chanda district are the Panabaras, Ambagurh Chowky, Kotegul and Rangee ranges, and the Perzagurh, Chimoor, Mhool, Soorjagurh and Dewulmurree hills. In the Wurdah district a low range of hills lies on its northern frontier rising in places to a height at Mallagaon of 1,726 feet, Nandgaon 1,874 feet, and Gurramsoor 2,186 feet. In the Nagpore district a low range runs along the north-western frontier averaging about 12 miles broad including the Tekaree hill, 1,668 feet; on the south of this range lies the sacred hill of Ramtek (1,400 feet.) Another range runs along the western and southern frontier, including the hill of Kurkee, rising 2 000 feet, the highest elevation in the district. A third range bisects

Wholly in British territory.

neighbourhood. In Raepore iron ore is principally worked in Lohara and Parsuda on the Jonk.

*Products.*

The forest products are similar to those stated for Mundla,—lac and the silk cocoon being largely gathered for export. The agricultural resources of the tract are immense, so much so that Chuttesgurh is popularly styled the granary of the Nagpore and Berar country.

* *Soil.*

Light clay with an admixture of sand suited for rice and wet

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.*—(*Continued.*) | the Katole Tehseel, forming a connecting link between the two hill divisions just described. In the Bhundara district the Salee Tekree or Lanjee hills, the most southern out-work of the great Sautpoor chain, stand on its northern frontier. There are other ridges and clusters of hills in various parts of the district, such as the Ambaghur, the Bullahi, the Nowagoan. But as the tracts comprised within the four districts here mentioned form the valleys of the Wurdah and Wyngunga, they will be found more properly described as the great plain of Nagpore under its appropriate heading next following. | | crops. The proportion of black cotton soil is small. Iron ore is found and worked in several places, especially near the Baila Deela hills, and in the valley of the Joreewag river. Gold is found in small quantities in the Kotree river by a class of people called Sonjurees. The forest products are similar to those elsewhere described, and the principal agricultural products are rice and sugarcane. |
| *Plains.* | The valley of the Wurdah comprises the districts of Nagpore and Wurdah, south of or below the Sautpoora range of hills. On the west it is bounded by the river Wurdah, which separates it from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. The flat unvarying champaign of unbroken cultivation contrasts strangely with the stony, jungly, rugged, and undulating tracts around it. Demarcated by the low hill ranges already described, the plain tracts in the Nagpore district lie first, in the western half of the Katole sub-division, and contains the most highly cultivated land in the district with an area of about 300 square miles sloping towards the Wurdah river on the west; secondly, the tract lying between the Sautpooras on the north, to the confines of Bhundara and | Situated entirely in British territory. | *Soil.* Mainly black cotton soil. The forest products are similar to those described for the hill districts of the Sautpooras, and may be said to be gathered in |

Chanda on the east and south-east, in extent about 2,000 square miles, with a general slope towards the Wyngunga on the south-east; and thirdly, a strip of rich cultivated country, lying between the hills on the south and the borders of the district, of from 4 to 10 miles in breadth, and in length from south-east to north-west about 24 miles. It is along the left bank of the Wurdah river that there is situated the great "Cotton field" of the Central Provinces. In the north, where the river debouches from the Sautpooras, the cotton cultivation consists of a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strips widens as it proceeds southward into the Wurdah district, till owing to a semi-circular curve of the river it attains a width of 50 miles at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the well known cotton mart. Here the plain is of black loamy soil cultivated partly with cotton, and partly with wheat and maize. Then the plain gradually becomes narrower and narrower, still hugging the banks of the river, but more and more encroached upon by the brushwood and forest, till it becomes lost a little below the old city of Chanda. At this point the desert and the garden are brought into juxtaposition. On one side of the city there is the black loam and the cotton crops, on the other side there is the barren and unpropitious ground covered with low forest and brushwood, and tenanted by wild beasts. This black soil tract connot be less than 100 miles in length with a varying breadth covering an area altogether of about 2,000 square miles.

The valley of the Wyngunga where the river debouches from the Sautpoora hills is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank opposite the capital of Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth, till it is separated by some hilly country from the valley of the Wurdah. This has been called the great "Plain of Nagpore". On the opposite side of the river the country is more broken or undulating, and but partially cultivated, chiefly by means of irrigation from tanks. Further south, the valley in the Chanda district becomes narrower, but continues rich, abounding in rice cultivation and highly irrigated, until at last it joins the Wurdah below Chanda. The feeders of the Wyngunga have valleys of a similar character, in many places opening out into broad bays studded with villages and well cultivated. As the valley of the Wurdah is the cotton field, so the lower valley of the Wyngunga is the rice field of the Central Provinces.

Taking the two valleys together the great plain of the Nagpore country may be stated to be 21,675 square miles in extent, of which above one-fourth, is under cultivation.

larger amount in the Bhundara and Chanda district than in the Nagpore and Wurdah. In the Chanda district coal has been found in several places and promises to become an important addition to the wealth of the country. Agricultural produce principally consists of cotton, rice, wheat, maize, and pulses; opium and tobacco. In the Nagpore district the cultivation of the orange (sangtra) and the betel leaf, and in the Bhundara district the sugar-cane, are worthy of mention.

## A. 2.—*(Continued.)*

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Plains.--(Continued.* | *The next great plain tract to be described is the valley of the Nerbudda. This may be said to commence from the western limit of the Hoshungabad district, (not far from Mhow and Indore), passing through the Nursingpore district on to Jubbulpore. It is bounded on the north by the Vindhyas, and reaches to the Sautpooras, which form its southern boundary. At Jubbulpore it is gradually cut off by the off-shoots of the Sautpoora hills. It is on the whole broad, often having a breadth of 30 miles. Its extreme length may be more than 200 miles, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end. For the most part it is a sheet of excellent cultivation of wheat, sugarcane, and cotton, and is one of the finest parts of the Central Provinces. From Jubbulpore northwards towards Mirzapore there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda valley through it is not permeated by any stream of note. It is about a hundred miles in length and of varying breadth. In fertility it is hardly inferior to the Nerbudda valley. Inclusive of this tract the Nerbudda valley may be said to be 12,453 square miles in extent. | In British territory. | *Black cotton soil prevails throughout the valley proper, but above Jubbulpore red soil is of more frequent occurrence. Forests products, the same as already described. Wheat is the staple crop, but all the other agricultural products are raised. The cotton is inferior. The best Sugarcane in the Central Provinces is raised in the Jubbulpore district, and the best wheat in Hoshun- |
| | Under the category of "plains" may be ranked the districts of Saugor and Dumoh†—an undulating country bordered on the north by the southern face of the Vindhya table-land. Though often either rugged, or arid, or overgrown with jungle, it has much scattered cultivation, and contains many spots of richness and beauty. The total area of this tract is 6,400 square miles, of which 999,976 acres are under cultivation. | Wholly in British territory. | |
| | The last tract to be mentioned is the district of Nimar,‡ on the westernmost frontiers of the Central Provinces. The northern portion of the tract may be roughly described as a continuation of the long valley between the Nerbudda river and the Sautpooras. Towards the the river, though rich in parts and occasionally bearing marks of perished wealth and great- | | |

ness, this tract is still desolate and wild. Nearer the base of the hill range, the country forms itself into a large natural basin of fertile land highly cultivated. South of this again, the Sautpooras run from east to west pierced by the Taptee river, which as it were rends them in twain, opening out at first narrow and then broader valleys, until near the city of Boorhanpore there is a fine open tract between the divided ranges. On the northern section of the range near Khundwa is the fortress of Asseergurh, commanding one of the main lines of communication through the Peninsula. South of Boorhanpore the valley of the Taptee, some 20 miles broad, is bounded by the hills which form the southern section of the range. These hills gradually slope down towards the Poorna river, which separates Nimar from Berar and from Kandeish. No accurate survey has yet been made, but the district may be estimated in round numbers at 2,700 square miles, of which about one fifth is cultivated.

gabad.

Very promising iron and coal mines are being worked by a European firm under license in the Nursingpore district. The former, at Tendhookheera, and the latter at Burkoe.

† The rich black soils predominate in the open valleys.
Forest products, as before.
In mineral products the tract is comparatively poor. Iron is found, but is considered of inferior quality. Very good building stone and slate are found. The staple crop is wheat.

‡ *Soil.* Black soil predominates in the plains. A lighter and poorer soil on the higher levels.
*Minerals.* Iron ore of good quality in abundance.
*Forest products.* The same as elsewhere.
*Agricultural.* Ditto.

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*Forests.* | Beginning with the Mundla district, at the head of the Sautpoora range, there are—(1). The sâl forests of Mokulpore and Purtabgurh extending along the northern limits of the valley of the Bormeyr from a little south of Ramgurh to its sources in the hills bordering on Chutteesgurh; also along | Wholly in British territory.

| Nature of the different tracts | Names, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forests.*—*(Continued.)* | the Meikul range to Ummerkuntuk through the greater part of the valley of the Khurmeyr and on either bank of the rivers Seonee, Toorar, Sonteerath, Khurmundal and Tar. (2). The Raegurh-Bichia sâl forest along the river Phen, an affluent of the Halone, and all along the range of hills forming the border of the district between the Chilpee ghat to the west, and the source of the Bormeyr to the east. (3). The teak forests of the Jugmundul and Ghogree, of Singharpore and Katowlea, lying along the plateau of the Jugmundul range, down its southern face and some extent of the country below, as well as the valley of the Bormeyr up to some 15 miles east of Ghogree, and on the west along the southern face of the ghats below and above which Singharpore and Katowlea are situated. (4). The teak forests of Sagownea and Barea on the Gowur Nuddee about 14 miles or so east of Jubbulpore. And (5) the teak forest of Bhurota in the most north-western corner of Shaepoora. There are other patches of forest, not deserving of special mention. | | |
| | In the Seonee district adjoining Mundla on the same range the forests are found occupying chiefly the two southern pergunnahs, from the southern turn of the Bangunga to the bank of the Pench on the west. From this belt strips extend south into the Pench and Bawanthuree valleys, and north and west along the margin of the Seonee plateau, and the course of the Hirree river. These forests are locally designated the Bansbhar, the Oogiee, the Hirree, the Sonawaree, the Purtabgurh, the Durasee, extending down the valley of the Bawanthuree, and the Dongertal along the Pench. In the northern pergunnahs of Lucknadown the forests cover the hills dividing the Bijna from the Bangunga, all over the Dhooma talooka, to the confines of the district, and in the Gondee, Cole, Ghoogree, Garaghat, Kedarpoor, Jhoorkee and Dhunnahee talookas. | Wholly in British territory. | |
| | The great sâl forest belt of the Central Provinces described above in the Mundla district, commences in the Bijiragogurh Tehseel of the Jubbulpore dis- | Do. | |

trict. The other forest tracts in this district of less note lie in the Kuttungee, Burgee and Sonepore Pergunnahs.

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Chindwara district the whole length of the southern slopes of the Sautpooras is covered with forest containing teak, saj, sheshum and kowah. In the extensive forest which stretches from Deogurh eastward to the Pench river, the large teak has all been cut, but some fine saj remains. These tracts measuring upwards of 250 square miles, have been reserved by the Forest Department. | Wholly in British territory. |
| In the Baitool district also the more valuable forests lie along the main chain of the Sautpooras running through the district from east to west, and all over a cluster of hills, having the fort of Bhorgurh as their higest point. These contain valuable timber, and have been reserved by the Forest Department. The forests on the hills bounding the district on the north belonging to the Bordah talooka have been mostly exhausted in supplying the Railway with sleepers. Four blocks of forest Reserves have been formed in the Saoligurh Pergunnah, and another among an isolated line of hills known as the lesser Mahadeo. | Do. |
| In the Nimar district, where the Sautpoora range terminates in these Provinces, the only tract reserved by the Forest Department is the Poonassa forest which stretches over an area of about 120 square miles, lying in a strip along the left bank of the Nerbudda, and contains a very fine growth of teak saplings. The south-eastern corner of the district in the Taptee valley is also covered with a promising young forest of teak and other valuable timber trees. It is a continuation of the Kaleebeet forest in the Hoshungabad district, and exhibits much the same character. Its area may be 400 square miles. | Do. |
| In Hoshungabad district the Kaleebeet forest is a wide tract of about 80 miles in length by 20 in breadth, about 120 square miles of which have been reserved by the Forest Department. Another Reserve has been formed in Rajahboraree in the glen of the Towa, where some good saj and rohna timber is to be found. But the finest forests in the district are those of Boree, 150 square miles, and Denwa 100 square miles, containing much large teak and sâl. There is also some forest west of Hindia. | Do. |

## A. 2.—*(Continued.)*

| Nature of the different tracts. | Names, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forests.—(Continued.)* | This completes the list of forests connected with the Sautpoora hill and Nerbudda valley tract, but before passing to the forests in the eastern and southern districts, a few words may be said of the forests in Saugor and Dumoh, trans-Nerbudda. | | |
| | In the former district (Saugor) the largest forests are the "Rumna," north east of Gurrakotah; and the Tigora or Shahgurh forest in the northern parts of the district. In the southern parts there are other small forests, *viz.*, Mohlee, east of Rehlee, and Turha-Keselee, south of Deoree. The area reserved in these tracts is 10 square miles in Gurrokotah, and 2 square miles in Shahgurh. In the adjoining district of Dumoh the forests are comparatively insignificant, and occupy the eastern and southern pergunnahs. | Wholly in British territory. | |
| | Coming now to the eastern districts, the first at the foot of the great Sautpoora range is Belaspore. In this district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree country and are difficult of access. The sâl, of which there is great abundance, and the saj, are the principal timbers to be found. There is only one teak tract on the southern bank of the Mahanuddee near Seoreenarrain, 50 miles from the town of Belaspore. In the Raepore district the forest tracts run along the base of the hills on its western, southern and eastern boundaries. Those belonging to Government are Lown, Serpore and Kullaree to the north-east, and Dhumterry, Sahawa, Balode and Sunjaree to the south. The same generally may be said of the Sumbulpore district in the extreme east, though there are tracts of sâl, saj and ebony to be met with in the khalsa Zemindarees. And in the Gurjat States there are some vast tracts of sâl jungle, and in Khoronde and Patna some teak also, though of no great size. | Partly in British and partly in Native territory. | |
| | The forests in the Bustar State, consisting mainly of teak, are very extensive. The principal are:—(1), in the neighbourhood of the Tappier within the Kotapilly talook; (2), the Bijee forests, lying for the most part along the southern boundary of the Bijee talook; (3), the Soonkum forests; (4), a small | Native territory. | |

teak forest in the southern part of Chintulnar; (5), the Bopalputnum forests; and (6), the small teak forests to the east of the Baila Deela range, 15 miles south of Duntewara. These forests have been very freely cut in past years, as many as 30,000 logs being annually exported into the Nizam's dominions, and for the Godavery river works. A better system of conservancy is now enforced. The Soonkum forest is said to contain the most timber of good size.

In the Upper Godavery district adjoining this State on the south, there are a few forests tracts with little timber, not calling for particular mention. | British territory.

In the Bhundara district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree tracts along the north-eastern and eastern boundary, where there is timber of some value. In the smaller ranges, that run south and west in the district, the hills are not altogether bare, though the best kinds of timber are somewhat scarce. There are especially in the Lanjee talook very fine forests of the bamboo often attaining a height of 80 and 90 feet, and from 6 to 10 inches in diameter at the base; they are locally called "kuttung," from 'kata,' a thorn with which they are clothed. | Do.

The Wurdah and Nagpore districts may be said to contain no forest, and but few timber trees of any value. In the hilly portions of the districts the jungle affords a plentiful supply of fuel, and are conserved for that purpose. The area of these is stated at 226,626 acres. | Do.

In the Chanda district the principal teak forests lie along the eastern and southern frontier, embracing the well known Panabaras and Aheree forests lately taken in hand by the Forest Department. These two are about the best of the more accessible forests in the Central Provinces, and promise an inexhaustible supply of the very best seasoned teak. Teak moreover grows everywhere in this district, girdling and intersecting even the cultivated lands. The bejasal, sheshum, and saj are widely distributed, and there are extensive tracts of bamboo jungle some of whose canes are of immense size. | Do.

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*Rivers.*

There are three principal rivers in the Central Provinces, the Nerbudda, the Mahanuddee, and the Godavery.

The Nerbudda rises in the elevated plateau of Ummurkuntuk now belonging to the Rajah of Rewah. It has an elevation of 3,300 feet, in latitude 22° 29′, longitude 81° 49′. Its length from

| Nature of the different tracts. | Names, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British of Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.-(Continued.* | its source to its entry into the gulf of Cambay is, according to Thornton, 801 miles. The falls are those of Kapil-dhara and Doodh-dhara near its source,—the former of 78 feet; one at Oomeriah in the Nursingpore district of about 10 feet; at Mundhar, 90 miles below Hoshungabad; and about 25 below Hindia, there is a fall of 40 feet; at Dadree, 25 miles below Mundhar, there is another fall of 40 feet; at Sahesur Dhurra, below Mundlaisur, there is a fall of 10 feet. Then the fall and rapids of Hirun Pal occur beyond Chilkulda. At Haump in the Rewah Kanta division of Guzerat there is the Balagory rapid; at Mukrai there is another fall, and a little lower down a dangerous whirlpool which is said to embrace the whole bed of the Nerbudda. The Mukrai barrier is one of the worst in the Nerbudda, 60 miles below Hirun Pal. Below this barrier the river is navigable to Broach, a distance of some 70 miles. From its source to its debouchure the Nerbudda is closely bounded on both banks by two ranges of hills,—the Vindhyan mountains on the north bank, and the Sautpooras on the south. Nowhere are these ranges distant from the river above 40 miles, the average being 18 or 20. No great depth of water can even be expected in it, from the great declivity of its bed; near Jubbulpore it is about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea; 250 miles from its source, 100 miles lower down at Chikulda, it is only 583 feet. The average fall is 5 feet per mile. The current during the rains is computed at from 6 to 9 miles an hour;—in the dry weather it is from 3 to 4. The Nerbudda forms the boundary between Hindoostan and the Deccan, and has a nearly direct course from east to west, first entering the Mundla district almost at its source, and then passing through the Mundla, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad and Nimar districts, quits the Central Provinces at its westernmost frontier. Its principal affluents on the right or north bank are the Balai Hingna,—the Gour,—a beautiful stream a little east of Jubbulpore, the Hirun in the same district, the Jamnair in Bhopal, the Karun in Holkar's dominions. On the left or south bank the tributaries are more considerable. The Mukrar, Chûkrar, Kurmeyr, Bormeyr, and Bunjur flow in from the wilds of Ramgurh and Raigurh; the Teemur in Jubbulpore; the Sanai between Jubbulpore and Nursingpore; the Shere in the latter district; the Sakur, Doodhye, Koramy, Machna, Towah, Gunjal and Anjal in Hoshungabad; the Deeb, 30 miles west of Mundlaisur; and the Gohee, 39 miles further west. | | |

The Mahanuddee rises about 65 miles south of Raepore, in a mountainous region which separates that district from the Bustar State. Thence it flows in a northerly direction past the towns of Dhumterry, Rajim and Arung, and so arrives at a point named Seoreenarrain, where it is joined by three affluents,—the Sheonath or Sew, the Jonk, and the Husdoo, (1), The Sheonath rises in the range which separates Chutteesgurh from the Nagpore country, and is used for purposes of navigation for the last 50 or 60 miles of its course, and during the rains for 135 miles from its junction with the Mahanuddee. The streams falling into the Sheonath are the Agur, Haap, Muniaree, Urpa, Kharounde, and Leelagur ; (2), the Jonk rises in the same hills as the Mahanuddee; and (3), the Husdoo rises in the north in the uplands of Sergoojah. From Seoreenarrain the Mahanuddee, considerably increased in volume and quite navigable during the greater part of the year, takes an easterly course for above 60 miles, receiving in that space two feeders—the Maund and Kailoo, running downwards to it from the north. The river, now turning south, enters a series of rocks which crop up all over its bed, and split it into streamlets for several miles, thereby rendering it, if not unnavigable, at least very difficult of navigation. Then it is joined by the Ebe, a stream of similar character flowing from the north-east. Then again struggling through masses of rocks the Mahanuddee flows past Sumbulpore, less obstructed, but occasionally interrupted by mighty rocks. Thence it passes by Binka and Sonepore, at which latter place it receives the Tel, whose sources lie south 200 miles away in the hills near Joonagudda in the Kalahundy State. Below Soonepore, the Mahanuddee taking an easterly course, and passing the capital of Boad reaches Dholepore where its troubles and vicissitudes among the rocks come to an end, and rolling its unrestrained waters along it makes straight for the range of the eastern ghats beyond these Provinces. There it pierces the mountains by a gorge 40 miles in length, and thereafter flows deep and quite navigable at all seasons, till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences by which it emerges into Bay of Bengal.

The Godavery.—The description of this river will, as regards these Provinces, commence with the sources of the Wurdah and the Wyngunga rivers in the Sautpoora range, The Wurdah rises in the plateau of Mooltye in the Baitool district, and after following the western boundary line of the Nagpore district for a short space receives the waters of the Madar and Jam, in that interval it skirts and marks the boundary between the Wurdah district, and the Berars from a point a little above the town of Mowar to where it is joined by the Wunna, one of its principal affluents. The Wunna has its sources some 60 miles away south-west of Nagpore, and after flowing by Boree, where it is spanned by a railway viaduct, receives the Bore and Dham a little above Mondgaon. A few miles lower down it flows by the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and just before its junction with the Wurdah is met by the Pothra, containing the drainage of the eastern, as the Bore and Dham do of the western portion of

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.-(Continued.)* | the Wurdah district. The Wurdah river now flows for 85 miles along the western and southern boundary of the Chanda district, separating it from Berar, and the Nizam's dominions; a little below the town of Chanda itself it is joined by the Pyngunga from the Nizam's dominions, on its right bank; and opposite Chanda by the Erace. Then it is joined by the Wyngunga. This river rises in the Seonee district on the plateau of the Sautpooras, where it is called the Bangunga. Here it has a tortuous course, first flowing north, till at Chuparah, where it is spanned by a noble bridge of 12 arches, it turns east until it meets an impassable barrier and is turned south, when it flows straight for the Bhundara district. Up to this time it has received on its left bank the Teleenuddee, the Thanwur, Halone, Ooskal and Nahar; and on the right bank the Sagur, Hirrie, Chummee and the Bawunthuree. In the Bhundara district it receives the Baug, the Kunhan and the Choolbund. The Baug rises in the hills near Cheezgurh, and after flowing by Ambgaon and Kamta and receiving the Deonuddee empties itself into the Wyngunga at Satona. The Kunhan has its rise in the Sautpoora range south-west of Chindwara, and flows into the Nagpore district, where it is joined a little above the military Cantonment of Kamptee by the Pench, which with its affluent the Kolbira, has its sources among the Puchmurree group of hills in the Chindwara district. The Kunhan now flowing in a single stream past Kamptee falls into the Wyngunga in the Bhundara district after receiving the Nag which rises in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore. The Wyngunga thus reinforced flows southward, receiving on its right bank the Amb, and further down on the left bank the Choolbund, both unimportant streams, and thus enters the Chanda district wherein it receives the Gowree and Andaree streams, and still flowing south forms a junction with the Wurdah 340 miles from its source. The united streams now take the name of the Pranheeta, and here, at the junction, is what is officially designated "the 3rd Barrier of the Godavery," the bed of the river for 30 miles presenting piles of rock and tangled brushwood over which no boat will attempt to pass in the flood season. The Pranheeta from the junction flows in a navigable stream south-east for 90 miles, and is then joined by the Godavery proper, nearly opposite Seroncha. The Godavery proper rises in the western ghat range in the Bombay Presidency, and flows south-west through the Nizam's dominions till it joins | | |

the Pranheeta 650 miles distant from its source. The Pranheeta is of more imposing dimensions than the Godavery proper, above the junction. From this point the river bears the name of Godavery alone, and retains that name down to the sea, a distance of 250 miles. In this interval it receives three considerable affluents,—the Indrawutty, the Tal and Sibbree, all on the left or British bank. It is remarkable that the river has no considerable feeder on its right bank. The Indrawutty rises in the eastern ghat range beyond Bustar and flowing west, and then south for a distance of 300 miles, joins the Godavery about 25 miles below Seroncha, where occurs "the 2nd Barrier of the Godavery". The Tal also rises in the Bustar State, and has a course of about 100 miles. The Sibbree rises in the Jeypore State (belonging to the Madras Presidency), and after skirting the boundary of the Bustar Dependency flows for the last 30 miles of its course through British territory. Near Budrachellum, on the Godavery, between the junction of Tal and Sibbree, there occurs the "1st or lesser of the three barriers." After the junction of the Sibbree, the Godavery quits the Central Provinces, and entering the Madras Presidency flows past the town of Rajamundry, below which the delta commences, by which it merges into the Bay of Bengal.

The only rivers in the Central Provinces which do not belong to the above river systems are the Taptee in Nimar, and the rivers which have their rise on the table-lands of the Vindhyan range in the Saugor and Dumoh districts. The Taptee rising a few miles from Mooltye in Baitool traverses the southern portions of that district. It then plunges into the gorge of the Sautpoora hills formed on the one side by the Chikulda hills in Berar, and on the other by the wild Kaleebeet hills in Hoshungabad; then it enters Nimar at a point about 120 miles form its source, and after traversing a valley of varying breadth passes into the open plains of Kandeish, beyond the Central Provinces, reaching the sea a little south of Surat, after a course of about 460 miles. The Poorna, which is one of its principal affluents, has its sources in Berar, and after skirting the Nimar boundary for a short space joins the Taptee at the westernmost corner of that district. The minor streams in the trans-Nerbudda district may be thus grouped. The Beena and Betwa, flowing north skirt the western frontier of Saugor. The Dussan flows in the same direction through the heart of the district. The Sonar rising in the Vindhyan hills, west of Saugor flows northwards through the Dumoh district on the extreme northern frontiers of which it meets the Biarmi, and the joint stream now called the Cane, beyond these territories, flows into the Jumna.

*Lakes.*

The only two sheets of water deserving the name of lakes in the Central Provinces are the Nowagaon lake and the Sewneebund in the Bhundara district. The former covers an area of 4½

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Lakes.*—(*Continued.*) | square miles and is 17 miles in circumference. The water is generally clear. The average depth has been estimated at 40 feet, and 90 feet as the greatest depth in any one spot. The lake is surrounded by hills showing eight distinct peaks, designated by the inhabitants the seven sisters and their little brother. Numerous streams of more or less magnitude pour their waters into the lake. The embankments or weirs by which the waters are constrained within the circle of hills are respectively 330 and 540 yards in length, supplied with water gates for irrigation, and sluices and overfalls for carrying off the flood waters during the monsoons. The cost of the work is said to have been Rs. 75,000 (£7,500) about a hundred and fifty years ago when the value of money must have been very different to what is now. The constructor was Chimna Patel, the great-great grandfather of the present proprietor of the village of Nowagaon. The waters are conveyed by open channels into the fields, and thus irrigate some 500 acres of rice and sugar-cane land.<br>The Sewneebund has an area of one and a half square miles, a depth of 30 feet, and a circumference of 7½ miles. The artificial weir is 210 yards in length, and was erected more than 300 years ago by Dadoo Patel of the Korih tribe.<br>Though there are no other lakes so extensive as these, there are yet many fine sheets of artificial water in the valley of the Wyngunga, and hence it has been called by Sir Richard Temple in his reports "the lake region of the Central Provinces." His description of the peculiar features of these lakes may be here extracted:—"Here, a tank is not a piece of water with regular banks crowned with rows or avenues of trees, with an artificial dyke and sluices and with fields around it. But it is an irregular expanse of water; its banks are formed by rugged hills, covered with low forests that fringe the water where the wild beasts repair to drink; its dykes, mainly shaped out of spurs from the hills, are thrown athwart the hollows, a part only being formed by masonry; its sluices often consist of chasms or fissures in the rocks; its broad surface is often, as the monsoon approaches, lashed into surging and crested waves." It seems also worthy of mention that the Nowagaon is one of the largest fresh-water lakes in India, being second only in circumference to that of the Deybur in Rajpootana in the dominions of the Rana of Oodeypore. | | |
| *Marshes.* | None. | | |

# A. 3.—Climate.

| Places at which observations taken. | Rain-fall, inches. | | | | Average temperature in the shade. | | | | | | | | | Prevailing winds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | May. | | | July. | | | December. | | | | | |
| | January 1868 to May 1868. | June to September 1868. | October to December 1868. | Total. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | January to May. | June to September. | October to December. |
| TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Saugor.*—Civil Station | ·5 | 31· | .. | 31·5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | W. | N. E. | W & N. |
| Koorye | 1·3 | 22·7 | ·2 | 24·2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Rehlee | ·5 | 23·3 | .. | 23·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Bunda | 1·4 | 19·8 | ·5 | 21·7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Dumoh.*—Civil Station | ·9 | 21·0 | ·2 | 22·1 | 83 | 100 | 91·5 | 74 | 93 | 83·5 | 60 | 79 | 69·5 | N & W. | S & W. | W & E. |
| Hutta | ·5 | 19·2 | ·3 | 20· | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Tejurh | ·1 | 20·1 | .. | 20·2 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jubbulpore.*—Civil Station | 5·43 | 23·21 | ·16 | 28·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | N E. | S W. | N. E. |
| Sehora | 9·42 | 13·39 | ... | 23·31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | Variable. | Variable. |
| Sleemanabad | 4·99 | 21·1 | ·41 | 26·5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | Variable. | Variable. |
| Bijiragogurh | 12·8 | 16·75 | .. | 29·55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Variable. | Variable. | Variable. |
| *Nursingpore.*—Civil Station | ·9 | 11·23 | 6·4 | 18·53 | 79 | 109 | 100 | 77 | 98 | 9 | 65 | 76 | 77 | N & W. | W. | E. |
| *Hoshungabad.*—Civil Station | ·85 | 26·20 | .. | 27·05 | 82 | 92 | 86 | 75 | 94 | 86 | 62 | 78 | 70 | E & W. | W. | E & N E. |
| Hurda | 2·85 | 26·70 | .. | 28·95 | 76 | 104 | 90 | 74 | 91 | 82 | 50 | 85 | 67 | W & E. | W. | E & W. |
| Sohagapore | ·80 | 35·92 | .. | 36·72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..2 | .. | ... | .. | | | |
| Seonee | 1·90 | 25·99 | .. | 27·89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Nimar.*—Civil Station | .. | 37·91 | .. | 37·91 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | W, S W & E, N E. | W, S W & N W. | E, N E & W. |
| Boorhanpore | .. | 23·0 | .. | 23·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | | | |
| Motneea | .. | 23·60 | .. | 23·60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | | | |
| Aseergurh | .. | 23·46 | ... | 23·46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| SAUTPOORA HILL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mundla.*—Civil Station | 3·50 | 27·35 | ·40 | 31·25 | 83 | 98 | .. | 81 | 85 | .. | 59 | 74 | .. | S W, N W & N. E. | N W, S W, & N E. | S W, N W & N E, |
| *Balaghat.*—Civil Station Boorha | 5·70 | 36·80 | ·80 | 43·30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | northerly | S W, N W & N E. | N & N W, |
| Puruswarra | .. | 27·60 | .. | 27·60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Seonee*—Civil Station | 1·60 | 27·40 | ·40 | 29·40 | 83 | 99 | 95 | 76 | 82 | 69 | 59 | 75 | 72 | N to W. | S to W | N to W. |

# A. 3.—Climate.—(*Continued.*)

| Places at which observation taken. | Rain-fall, inches. | | | | Average temperature in the shade. | | | | | | | | | Prevailing winds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | May. | | | July. | | | December. | | | | | |
| | January 1868 to May 1868. | June to September 1868. | October to December 1868. | Total. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | January to May. | June to September. | October to December. |
| *Chindwara*,—Civil Station .. | 3·99 | 21·72 | ·14 | 25·85 | 79 | 105 | 93 | 74 | 84 | 79 | 55 | 78 | 72 | Variable. | W, S W & N W. | N E & N W. |
| *Baitool*,—Civil Station .. .. | 4·55 | 15·08 | .. | 19·63 | 87 | 111 | 103 | 78 | 89 | 82 | 51 | 76 | 71 | N E. | W. | N. |
| Mooltye .. .. | 5·73 | 14·42 | .. | 20·15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Atnair .. .. | 2·36 | 12·80 | ·10 | 15·26 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Shahpoor .. .. | 3·81 | 27·76 | ·03 | 31·60 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | | | |
| Chicholee .. .. | 4·80 | 19·58 | .. | 24·38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Bordhye ... .. | 3·88 | 8·70 | ·20 | 12·78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| NAGPORE PLAIN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Nagpore*.—Civil Station .. .. | 6·21 | 19·20 | ·08 | 25·49 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 83 | 78 | N E, N, S W & N W. | S S W, W W, N. W. | N W, N E, N E, N. |
| *Bhundara*.—Civil Station .. ... | 3·96 | 25·08 | .. | 29·04 | 93 | 107 | 106 | 80 | 88 | 87 | 69 | 79 | 79 | Westerly | Variable | S. W. |
| Sakolee .. .. | 2·91 | 42·18 | .. | 45·09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Thurora .. .. | ·99 | 26·17 | .. | 27·16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Kampta .. .. | ·20 | 28·35 | .. | 28·55 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | | | |
| Pownee .. .. | ·06 | 33·92 | ·05 | 34·03 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | | | |
| *Chanda*.—Civil Station .. .. | 2·15 | 34·54 | ... | 36·69 | 92 | 106 | 105 | 84 | 92 | 87 | 65 | 75 | 74 | E, N & W. | S W & N. | S, N & E. |
| Wurora .. .. | 3·30 | 33·24 | .. | 36·54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Mhool .. .. | 2·42 | 33·94 | .. | 36·36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Berhampooree .. | 4·33 | 42·69 | ... | 47·02 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Wurdah*.—Civil Station .. .. | 2·20 | 23·48 | ... | 25·68 | 89 | 103 | 95 | 81 | 87 | 84 | 61 | 79 | 78 | N E & S W. | W, E & S W | W, N E & |
| Hinguughat .. .. | 1·64 | 27·77 | ... | 29·41 | 63 | 99 | 80 | 72 | 104 | 74 | 63 | 93 | 77 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| Arvee .. .. | ·09 | 37·14 | .. | 37·23 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| CHUTTEESGURH PLATEAU DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Raepore*.—Civil Station .. .. | 1·60 | 34·49 | .. | 36·09 | 88 | 100 | 96 | 80 | 88 | 84 | 58 | 78 | 70 | N N E. | W & S W. | N & N E. |
| *Belaspore*.—Civil Station .. .. | 2·50 | 28·72 | .. | 31·22 | 82 | 97 | 95 | 80 | 86 | 85 | 55 | 64 | 60 | E to W. | E to W. | N to W. |
| Moongeylee .. ... | ·47 | 33·20 | 1·97 | 35·64 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| Seoreenarain .. | ·85 | 24·16 | 1·20 | 26·21 | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| *Sumbulpore* in the Mahanuddee valley—Civil Station .. .. | 4·08 | 45·48 | .. | 49·56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| UPPER GODAVERY DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seroncha .. .. | 6·27 | 24·46 | .. | 30·73 | 87 | 97 | 92 | 80 | 86 | 83 | 62 | 88 | 82 | Variable. | N. W. | N. |
| | 2·0 | 26·06 | ·75 | 29·71 | 82 | 102 | 95 | 78 | 90 | 82 | 59 | 79 | 72 | | | |

## B.—Political Relations.

### 1.—Native States.

| Name of State. | In subsidiary alliance, or Feudatory. | Tribute in men or money. | Population. | Supposed gross revenue. | Military force. | Transit duties or not. | Principal articles of production, including manufactures, and mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | |
| 1. Bustar ... .. | Feudatory | 3,056 | 269,684 | 36,102 | Except a few sepoys, he has no military force. | None. | Rice, oil seeds, &c., dyes, ral, kosa, galls, fibres, and other forest produce; no particular manufactures. Some iron mines. |
| 2. Kharonde .. | do. | 3,550 | 107,872 | 20,000 | None. | do. | Rice, pulses, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines. |
| 3. Raegurh-Burgurh.. | do. | 400 | 51,400 | 7,500 | do. | do. | Rice, pulses, oil seeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant. |
| 4. Sarungurh .. | do. | 1,350 | 45,372 | 8,000 | do. | do. | |
| 5. Patna ... .. | do. | 600 | 90,000 | 11,000 | do. | do. | Rice, pulses, oil seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found |

**B.—(*Continued.*)**

| Name of State. | In subsidiary alliance, or Feudatory. | Tribute in men or money. | Population. | Supposed gross revenue. | Military force. | Transit duties or not. | Principal articles of production, including manufactures, and mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked. |
| 6. Sonepore .. | Feudatory | 5,000 | 60,000 | 18,000 | None | None | Same as in Patna. |
| 7. Rehracole .. | do. | 580 | 11,405 | 6,000 | do. | do. | Do.—also some valuable sal forest; and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. |
| 8. Bamra .. .. | do. | 350 | 32,558 | 6,000 | do. | do. | Do. do. |
| 9. Suktee .. .. | do. | 350 | 11,784 | 8,131 | do. | do. | In both these Feudatories under the Belaspore district the principal articles of agricultural produce are rice, wheat, oil seeds, cotton &c., There is also some forest produce, but not very extensive, such as lac, resin, gum, mowah, fruit, &c. |
| 10. Kuwurdah .. | do. | 16,000 | 69,077 | 53,560 | do. | do. | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Kondka or Chooe Kuzan .. | | do. | 11,000 | 48,753 | 35,467 | 330 foot-men, 2 elephants 20 horses, 4 camels, 80 bullocks. | do. | *Agricultural* ;—wheat, cotton, gram, &c. |
| 12. Kakeir .. | ... | do. | Pays nothing. | 36,144 | 7,234 | 177 foot-men, 3 elephants 15 horses. | do. | *Agricultural* ;—rice, gram, kootkee, &c. *Forest* ;—lac, gum, &c. |
| 13. Khyragurh | .. | do. | 47,000 | 115,650 | 1,65,428 | 50 sowars, 500 foot-men, 10 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels. | do. | *Agricultural* ;—cotton, wheat, gram, &c. *Manufactures* ;—coarse cloth. *Mines* ;—iron. |
| 14. Nandgaon | .. | do. | 46,000 | 132,561 | 1,40,346 | 825 foot-men, 5 elephants, 60 horses, 7 camels. | do. | *Agricultural*;—rice, wheat, gram, toor, &c. *Manufactures*;—coarse cloth. |
| 15. Mukrai .. | .. | do. | Pays nothing | 13,015 | 22,000 | 7 sowars, 125 burkundazes, 2 camels. | do. | *Agricultural* ;—wheat, gram rice, &c. *Forest* ;—mhowa, gum, achar, cheeronjee. No manufactures worthy of note. |

# B 2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

| Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race and religion. | Age | How educated. | How employed. | Has sunnud authorizing adoption or not | Family follows primogeniture or not. | Has male heirs or not |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Rajah Bhyro Deo of Bustar .. | Feudatory | Rajpoot | 30 | Indifferently | In administering his territory | Has sunnud | Follows primogeniture | No male heirs. |
| 2. Rajah Oodit Pertab Deo of Kharonde .. .. .. | do. | do. | 31 | Knows Oordoo and Ooriya well | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| 3. Rajah Ghunsham Sing of Raigurh | do. | Gond | 46 | Knows Hindee | do. | do. | do. | Has sons and 1 brother. |
| 4. Rajah Sungram Sing of Sarungurh .. .. .. | do. | do. | 41 | Knows Hindee well | do. | do. | do. | No male heirs. |
| 5. Maharajah Pertab Deo of Patna.. | do. | Chohan—Rajpoot | 26 | Has a fair knowledge of Ooriya and Oordoo | do. | do. | do. | Has 2 brothers. |
| 6. Rajah Nildaree Sing Deo Bahadoor of Sonepore .. .. | do. | do. | 31 | Fair knowledge of English and well acquainted with Ooriya | do. | do. | do. | Has male heirs. |
| 7. Rajah Bishen Chunder Jenamonie of Rehracole .. .. | do. | Jenamonie—Rajpoot | 51 | Knows Ooriya fairly | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| 8. Rajah Tribhohun Deo Bahadoor of Bamra.. .. .. | do. | Gungabunsee Rajpoot | 51 | do. | do. | do. | do. | Has 2 brothers. |
| 9. Rajah Runjeet Singh of Suktee .. | do. | Gond | 36 | Privately educated | do. | do. | do. | Has 2 sons. |
| 10. Rajpal Singh of Kawurda .. | do. | do. | 19 | Under Tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner | Underguardianship of District Officer | do. | do. | Has none. |
| 11. Luchmun Dass Mahunt of Kondka | do. | Byragee | 58 | ..... | In administering his territory | do. | do. | Has 1 son. |
| 12. Nurhur Deo of Kakeir .. | do. | Rajpoot | 20 | .... | do. | do. | do. | Has 3 brothers. |
| 13. Lall Futteh Sing of Khyragurh .. | do. | do. | 41 | .... | do. | do. | do. | Has 5 sons. |
| 14. Ghaseedass of Nandgaon .. | do. | Byragee | 49 | .... | do. | do. | do. | Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples |
| 15. Rajah Luchoo Sha *alias* Bharut Sha of Mukrai .. .. | do. | Gond | 19 | Knows Hindee and Oordoo; tolerably well educat- | do. | do. | do. | No male heirs |

## C.—Civil Division of British Territory.

The chief authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Settlement Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Education, an Inspector General of Jails and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and a Registrar General of Assurances. The Chief Commissioner exercises the power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council; in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government under the Government of India.

*The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.*

| Names of Commissionerships. | Names of Executive Districts. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions. | Area in square miles | Population. | Chief towns, with population. | | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Average ditto. | Number of Police. | Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds. Rs. | Revenue. Land. Rs. | Revenue. Gross. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAGPORE. | Nagpore .. | 5 | 3,734 | 639,341 | Nagpore | 85,661 | 2,291 | 16 | 28 | 42 | 21 | 1,094 | 2,27,598 | 8,03,183 | 1,294,322 |
| | | | | | Kamptee | 50,930 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Oomrair | 12,050 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Khappa | 7,877 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Ramtek | 7,933 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bhundara .. | 3 | 3,922 | 608,480 | Bhundara | 13,383 | 1,772 | 6 | 9 | 75 | 28 | 388 | 94,915 | 4,02,964 | 5,66,711 |
| | | | | | Moharee | 7,622 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Toomsur | 7,604 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Pownee | 11,265 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chanda .. | 4 | 10,000 | 537,295 | Chanda | 18,706 | 2,598 | 7 | 10 | 80 | 23 | 510 | 1,40,696 | 2,41,959 | 3,80,159 |
| | | | | | Armoree | 5,672 | | | | | | | | | |

## C.—(*Continued.*)

| Names of Commissionerships. | Names of Executive Districts. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions. | Area in square miles | Population. | Chief towns, with population. | | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Average ditto. | Number of Police. | Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds. Rs. | Revenue. Land. Rs. | Revenue. Gross. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JUBBULPORE. NAGPORE (*Cul.*) | Wurdah .. | 3 | 2,379 | 343,485 | Hingunghat | 8,361 | 1,372 | 7 | 9 | 26 | 19 | 459 | 1,50,532 | 5,10,182 | 13,64,982 |
| | | | | | Arvee | 8,256 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Deolee | 6,332 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Sindee | 5,368 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Ashtee | 5,224 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Balaghat .. | 2 | 2,608 | 170,964 | Hutta | 2,608 | 474 | 3 | 4 | 65 | 39 | 116 | 36,616 | 70,494 | 1,17,465 |
| | | | | | Lanjee | 2,116 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jubbulpore .. | 5 | 4,261 | 620,201 | Jubbulpore | 55,704 | 2,707 | 11 | 15 | 40 | 18 | 771 | 1,00,912 | 5,70,434 | 7,89,197 |
| | | | | | Gurha | 5,580 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Sehora | 4,780 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Punnagurh | 4,433 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Moorwarra | 3,918 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Kuttunghee | 3,353 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Bilehree | 2,628 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Saugor .. | 5 | 4,005 | 498,642 | Saugor | 43,312 | 2,107 | 9 | 17 | 28 | 26 | 782 | 85,674 | 4,29,830 | 10,94,943 |
| | | | | | Gurhakotah | 9,316 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rehlee | 4,545 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Khoorye | 4,469 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Deoree | 3,953 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dumoh .. | 2 | 2,457 | 262,641 | Dumoh | 7,911 | 1,220 | 4 | 6 | 60 | 31 | 375 | 1,04,984 | 2,57,013 | 3,03,484 |
| | | | | | Huttah | 6,432 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hindoria | 3,360 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Runnah | 3,071 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seonee .. | 3 | 3,608 | 421,650 | Seonee | 10,621 | 1,695 | 6 | 8 | 60 | 20 | 316 | 90,385 | 2,22,107 | 3,38,186 |
| | Mundlah .. | 2 | 4,719 | 202,549 | Mundlah | 4,166 | 1,601 | 5 | 6 | 61 | .. | 299 | 1,05,939 | 56,516 | 82,939 |
| | | | | | Bahmnee | 2,576 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nerbudda. | Hoshungabad ... | 4 | 4,302 | 440,433 | Hoshungabad | 13,070 | 1,143 | 9 | 20 | 53 | 13 | 415 | 53,431 | 4,37,694 | 7,51,613 |
| | | | | | Hurda | 7,735 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Seonee | 7,497 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Sohagpoor | 5,090 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Babye | 3,205 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nursingpore .. | 3 | 1,916 | 336,796 | Nursingpore cum Kundeylee | 9,604 | 1,084 | 6 | 18 | 32 | 10 | 399 | 1,18,848 | 4,39,024 | 5,30,843 |
| | | | | | Gadurwara | 5,641 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Singpore | 3,382 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baitool .. | 2 | 4,118 | 258,335 | Baitool | 4,466 | 1,261 | 4 | 6 | 52 | 22 | 331 | 83,459 | 1,90,651 | 3,08,711 |
| | | | | | Budnoor | 3,437 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Mooltye | 3,320 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chindwara .. | 2 | 3,852 | 294,818 | Chindwara | 9,183 | 1,810 | 6 | 9 | 50 | 29 | 395 | 1,14,097 | 2,10,729 | 3,13,461 |
| | | | | | Looheekhera | 5,298 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Pandoorna | 5,084 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimar .. | 3 | 2,700 | 190,561 | Boorhanpore | 34,137 | 640 | 8 | 15 | 40 | 6 | 536 | 1,16,420 | 1,68,006 | 3,48,804 |
| | | | | | Khundwah | 9,708 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Asseer | 2,731 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Pundhar | 2,544 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chutteesgurh. | Raepore .. | 4 | 11,043 | 952,754 | Raepore | 16,645 | 4,670 | 11 | 10 | 69 | 13 | 494 | 1,43,335 | 6,34,175 | 9,13,949 |
| | | | | | Dumterry | 4,632 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rajim | 2,571 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belaspore .. | 3 | 7,130 | 699,468 | Ruttunpore | 6,910 | 3,855 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 297 | 1,27,739 | 2,71,956 | 2,98,380 |
| | | | | | Belaspore | 6,190 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Moongeylee | 3,542 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 2 | 4,200 | 452,348 | Sumbulpore | 9,450 | 1,240 | 5 | 5 | 60 | 25 | 352 | 99,086 | 90,540 | 1,26,658 |
| | Upper Godavery .. | 1 | 1,926 | 54,680 | Doomagoodium | 5,845 | 417 | 2 | 4 | 85 | 48 | 131 | 63,180 | 32,151 | 64,163 |
| | | | | | Seroncha | 3,248 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Budraehellum | 1,590 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total .. | 58 | 82,860 | 7,972,426 | .... | | 33,957 | 133 | 206 | .. | .. | 8,460 | 20,57,847 | 60,39,608 | 99,88,970 |

* Enclusive of population of Feudatories.

# D.—Population.

| Districts. | Inhabited houses. | | Population. | | | | | | Classification of population. | | | | | | | | Occupation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of masonry dwellings. | Ditto of all other kinds. | Men. | Women. | Children under 14 years. Male. | Children under 14 years. Female. | Total. | Number per square mile. | Christians. Europeans. | Christians. East Indians. | Christians. Natives. | Hindoos. | Mahomedans. | Parsees. | Bhudists and Jains. | Aborigines. | Agriculturists. | Non-agriculturists. | |
| Nagpore .. | 52,114 | 99,900 | 220,258 | 202,537 | 115,188 | 101,358 | 639,341 | 172 | 2,462 | (1) | (2) | 570,282 | 27,409 | 28 | 6,010 | 33,150 | 276,457 | 362,884 | m |
| Bhundara ... | 469 | 123,031 | 176,081 | 187,954 | 128,850 | 115,595 | 608,480 | 155 | 12 | 16 | 96 | 498,971 | 12,134 | .. | 1,364 | 95,887 | 193,910 | 414,570 | n |
| Chanda .. | 664 | 113,417 | 160,343 | 172,646 | 108,220 | 93,086 | 537,295 | 54 | 23 | 25 | 49 | 364,074 | 9,447 | .. | 186 | 163,491 | 252,771 | 284,524 | m g |
| Wurdah .. | 12,345 | 65,064 | 110,611 | 110,965 | 64,174 | 57,735 | 343,485 | 144 | 64 | 48 | ... | 288,115 | 12,782 | 8 | .. | 42,468 | 186,179 | 157,306 | m |
| Balaghat .. | 40 | 33,978 | 48,399 | 51,223 | 37,364 | 33,978 | 170,964 | 65 | 2 | .. | .. | 143,917 | 2,128 | .. | 12 | 24,905 | 52,991 | 118,173 | m |
| Jubbulpore .. | 2,182 | 160,912 | 199,586 | 189,644 | 123,054 | 107,917 | 620,201 | 145 | 1,018 | 77 | 330 | 422,060 | 27,411 | 4 | .. | 169,301 | 402,728 | 217,473 | k |
| Saugor .. | 76,189 | 36,994 | 159,606 | 147,975 | 100,728 | 90,333 | 498,642 | 127 | 884 | 153 | ... | 389,227 | 21,129 | 5 | 13,135 | 74,109 | 208,614 | 290,028 | h |
| Dumoh .. | 20,998 | 37,767 | 85,451 | 80,878 | 51,713 | 44,599 | 421,650 | 107 | 13 | 6 | ... | 219,707 | 7,973 | .. | (2) | 34,942 | 135,645 | 126,996 | h |
| Seonee .. | .. | 91,836 | 124,338 | 126,726 | 89,112 | 81,474 | 202,549 | 116 | 46 | 55 | 10 | 265,350 | 16,956 | 10 | .. | 139,223 | 273,245 | 148,405 | h k |
| Mundlah .. | 134 | 45,525 | 58,818 | 60,140 | 44,530 | 39,061 | 440,433 | 36 | 8 | 3 | ... | 93,452 | 1,464 | .. | .. | 107,622 | 136,640 | 65,909 | o k |
| Hoshungabad | 3,189 | 86,265 | 139,910 | 129,766 | 90,779 | 79,778 | 258,335 | 107 | 101 | 190 | 47 | 331,647 | 21,586 | 5 | 107 | 86,750 | 211,738 | 228,695 | o h |
| Baitool .. | 22 | 52,671 | 75,996 | 55,487 | 76,500 | 50,352 | 336,796 | 70 | 6 | 14 | .. | 163,230 | 4,357 | 1 | .. | 90,727 | 160,649 | 97,686 | h g |
| Nursingpore | 450 | 66,018 | 108,012 | 102,348 | 67,334 | 59,102 | 296,853 | 176 | 62 | .. | .. | 271,761 | 11,487 | 1 | .. | 53,485 | 156,952 | 199,884 | g o |
| Chindwara | 160 | 59,052 | 87,258 | 62,193 | 89,727 | 57,675 | 190,561 | 69 | 49 | 3 | 123 | 170,694 | 9,931 | .. | ... | 116,053 | 165,037 | 131,816 | h g |
| Nimar .. | 25,215 | 14,305 | 63,829 | 58,681 | 36,580 | 31,471 | 1,322,662 | 56 | 63 | 127 | 6 | 137,247 | 18,279 | 34 | .. | 34,805 | 41,722 | 148,839 | m |
| Raepore .. | 517 | 164,639 | 346,466 | 378,164 | 320,890 | 277,142 | 780,503 | 93 | 52 | 11 | 189 | 1,102,029 | 15,158 | .. | .. | 205,223 | 720,348 | 602,314 | c l |
| Belaspore .. | 30 | 243,834 | 211,128 | 215,191 | 188,378 | 165,806 | | 101 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 628,704 | 9,835 | .. | .. | 141,941 | 554,949 | 225,554 | l |
| Sumbulpore | 57 | 159,469 | 221,018 | 234,099 | 185,652 | 171,579 | 812,348 | 50 | 47 | (1) | 16 | 666,960 | 2,567 | ... | .. | 142,758 | 497,774 | 314,574 | o |
| Upper Godavery | 166 | 40,920 | 86,331 | 85,534 | 77,528 | 74,971 | 324,364 | 22 | 16 | 25 | 156 | 202,736 | 1,900 | .. | .. | 119,531 | 169,600 | 154,764 | o t |
| Total | 194,941 | 1,694,588 | 2,683,439 | 2,652,151 | 1,996,501 | 1,736,012 | 9,068,103 | 79 | 4,931 | 765 | 1030 | 6,930,163 | 233,933 | 96 | 20,814 | 1,876,371 | 4,797,749 | 4,270,354 | |
| | 1,889,529 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(1) Included among Europeans at the last Census. (2) Included among Hindoos.

* m Mahratti, o Ordoo, h Hindee, g Gondi, t Telegoo, c Chutteesgurhee, n Nimaree, o Ooryah, k Koya.

# E.—Fiscal.

## 1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

### SURVEY.

| Area previously surveyed in miles. | | | | Cost per mile. | | | Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | Revenue. | | Trigonometrical. | Topographical. | Revenue. | Trigonometrical. | Topographical. | Revenue. |
| | | By villages. | By fields. | | | | | | |
| .. | 24,186 | 35,265 | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. P. 43 10 5 | .. | .. | 5,178 miles, at a cost of Rs. 48-11-0 per square mile. |

### SETTLEMENT.

| Nature of Settlement. | Area in miles. | Annual revenue assessed. Rs. | Date of expiry of Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Settled in perpetuity .. | .. | .. | .... | |
| ,, for 30 years or upwards .. .. | 27,582 | 45,66,277 | 30th June 1897 | |
| ,, for 10 years and under 30 .. .. | 26,710 | 12,35,744 | 31st May 1887 | |
| ,, under 10 years .. | 1,452 | 9,699 | 31st May 1870 | Zemindaree wastes settled for 3 years. |
| ,, in progress .. .. | .. | ... | .... | |
| Total .. | 55,744 | 58,11,710 | .... | |
| Settlements previously made including full record of rights .. .. .. | .. | .. | .... | |
| Do. without such record .. | .. | .. | .... | |
| Settlement during the year ... Detailed.. | 5,801 | 2,09,341 | .... | Portions of Mundla and Raepore districts settled during the year. |
| Settlement during the year ... Summary | 4,200 | 90,540 | .... | Extension of present Summarysettlement of the Sumbulpore dist. |

## 2.—Fiscal.

*Surveyed and assessed area in acres.*

| Districts. | Cultivated. | | | | Uncultivated. | | | Total area assessed. | Assessment. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated. | | Unirrigated. | Total. | Grazing lands. | Culturable. | Unculturable waste. | | Gross amount. | Rate per acre on cultivation. | | | Rate per acre on culturable land. | | | Rate per acre on total area of Settlement. | |
| | By Government works. | By private individuals. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. P. |
| Nagpore ... | .. | 9,652 | 936,598 | 946,250 | 112,204 | 301,024 | 587,429 | 1,946,907 | 7,99,643 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 6 7 |
| Bhundara .. | ... | 12,620 | 807,302 | 819,922 | 30,845 | 550,922 | 613,425 | 2,015,114 | 4,08,755 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 3 |
| Chandah .. | .. | 9,962 | 596,362 | 606,324 | 312,983 | 2,190,833 | 1,103,669 | 4,213,809 | 2,30,945 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 10 |
| Wurdah .. | .. | 6,576 | 746,581 | 753,157 | 18,000 | 282,093 | 230,326 | 1,283,576 | 4,84,827 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 1 |
| Balaghat .. | .. | 1,634 | 212,953 | 214,587 | 488,510 | 116,938 | 115,696 | 935,731 | 69,526 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 2 |
| Jubbulpore ... | .. | 4,996 | 879,744 | 884,740 | .. | 532,040 | 513,766 | 1,930,546 | 5,59,656 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 4 7 |
| Saugor .. | .. | 6,891 | 578,116 | 585,007 | 231,363 | 512,603 | 329,627 | 1,658,600 | 4,29,119 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 1 |
| Dumoh .. | .. | 1,714 | 377,522 | 379,236 | 156,696 | 218,775 | 322,941 | 1,077,648 | 2,55,547 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 9 |
| Mundla .. | .. | 835 | 352,594 | 353,429 | .. | 720,546 | 379,370 | 1,453,345 | 63,279 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 8 |
| Seonee .. | .. | 66,677 | 521,117 | 587,794 | .. | 393,377 | 430,499 | 1,411,670 | 2,20,306 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 2 6 |
| Hoshungabad ... | .. | 2,166 | 889,421 | 891,587 | 279,619 | 235,758 | 251,410 | 1,658,374 | 4,37,469 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 2 |
| Baitool .. | ... | 14,750 | 648,178 | 662,928 | 177,827 | 548,871 | 307,353 | 1,696,979 | 1,90,651 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 9 |
| Nursingpore .. | ... | 5,832 | 444,022 | 449,854 | ... | 278,213 | 289,438 | 1,017,505 | 4,12,784 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 5 |
| Nimar .. | 350 | 7,750 | 260,146 | 268,246 | 90,921 | 181,843 | 161,718 | 702,728 | 1,73,573 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 9 |
| Chindwara .. | .. | 7,366 | 443,850 | 451,216 | 286,053 | 277,694 | 257,896 | 1,272,859 | 1,97,858 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 5 |
| Raepore .. | .. | 7,137 | 1,983,961 | 1,991,098 | .. | 2,602,836 | 1,497,400 | 6,091,334 | 5,52,922 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 5 |
| Belaspore .. | ... | 6,716 | 1,300,767 | 1,307,483 | 751,720 | 788,649 | 2,273,785 | 5,121,637 | 2,93,361 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 11 |
| Sumbulpore .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | | | .. | | | .. |
| Upper Godavery .. | .. | 11,879 | 32,659 | 44,538 | .. | 86,816 | 56,478 | 187,832 | 31,493 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 2 8 |
| Total .. | 350 | 185,153 | 12,011,893 | 12,197,396 | 2,936,741 | 10,819,831 | 9,722,226 | 35,676,194 | 58,11,710 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 2 7 |

# 3.—Fiscal.

*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.*

| Nature of tenure. | | Number of estates. | Number of villages. | Number of holders or share-holders. | Gross area, in acres. | Average area of each estate. | Average assessment of each estate. | Revenue rate per acre. | Supposed net profit per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue | Held by individuals under law of primogeniture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Held by individuals and families under ordinary law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Large Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. | Under law of primogeniture | 19 | 1,976 | 31 | 2,102,665 | 110,632 | 13,466 | 0-2-0 | 0-2-6 |
| | Under ordinary law | 24 | 740 | 65 | 746,404 | 31,100 | 10,875 | 0-6-6 | 0-6-0 |
| Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities | | 14,074 | 19,554 | 41,821 | 28,045,853 | 1,992 | 331 | 0-2-8 | 0-2-6 |
| Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common | | 2,078 | 323 | 2,389 | 44,064 | 21 | 5-4-4 | 0-4-0 | 0-2-6 |
| Proprietary cultivators paying separately including all estates paying less than Rs. 100 | | 38,257 | 7,917 | 38,551 | 4,737,808 | 130 | 18-7-0 | 0-2-3 | 0-2-0 |
| Holders of revenue free tenures | In perpetuity | 8,935 | 948 | 8,881 | 780,549 | 87 | ... | ... | 0-4-9 |
| | For life | 3,919 | 321 | 4,782 | 469,619 | 120 | .. | ... | 0-4-9 |
| Holders of quit-rent tenures | In perpetuity | 660 | 764 | 1,284 | 1,119,563 | 1,696 | 177 | 0-1-8 | 0-3-6 |
| | For life | 560 | 671 | 1,385 | 585,220 | 1,045 | 36 | 0-0-10 | 0-4-0 |
| Landholders who have redeemed the revenue | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Purchasers of waste lands | | .. | .. | .. | 219,784 | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total | 66,576 | 33,214 | 99,289 | 38,850,929 | 596 | .. | .. | .. |

# 4.—Fiscal

*Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.*

| Nature of tenure. | Number of holdings. | Average area of each holding. | Average rent of each holding. | Average rent-rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots. — On permanent tenure | 1,597 | 610 | 265 14 0 | 0 7 0 |
| Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots. — On farming leases | 2,396 | 608 | 266 1 0 | 0 7 0 |
| Ryots holding at fixed rates | 155,448 | 17¼ | 15 3 0 | 0 14 6 |
| Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates | 122,229 | 18¾ | 12 15 9 | 0 11 0 |
| Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights | 487,190 | 11¼ | 14 7 | 0 12 8 |
| Holders of service grants | 44,941 | 2½ | 1 11 8 | 0 11 0 |
| Total | 813,801 | 16 | 11 1 6 | 0 11 1 |

## 5.—Fiscal.

*Register of Transfers.*

| Nature of tenure transferred. | Number of transfers recorded. | | | Average area in acres of each holding transferred. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By voluntary sale or gift. | By compulsory sale. | By inheritance. | By voluntary sale. | By compulsory sale. | By inheritance. | |
| Great Zemindarees complete ... ... ... .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Shares in ditto .. .. .. .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| Large Zemindarees .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Shares in ditto .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 117,425 | |
| Small Zemindarees .. .. .. .. | 351 | 53 | 676 | 1,321 | 1,287 | 1,213 | |
| Shares in ditto .. .. .. .. | 162 | 19 | 483 | 496 | 2,702 | 227 | |
| Villages owned by cultivating communities .. .. .. | 2 | ... | 23 | 139 | .. | 139 | |
| Shares in ditto ... .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 116 | .. | .. | |
| Holdings of proprietary cultivators .. .. .. | 111 | 1 | 290 | 146 | 794 | 95 | |
| Intermediate holdings of a transferable character .. .. | 6 | 1 | 101 | 1,167 | 6,697 | 157 | |
| Holdings of ryots at fixed rates .. .. .. .. | 129 | 2 | 757 | 30 | 11 | 26 | |
| Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy .. .. .. | 16 | 1 | 970 | 16 | 75 | 18 | |
| Revenue free tenures .. .. .. .. | 2 | .. | 154 | 365 | .. | 196 | |
| Quit-rent tenures .. .. .. .. | 2 | .. | 7 | 1,457 | .. | 128 | |

# 6.—Fiscal.

## *Land Revenue.*

| Description of Revenue. | Revenue last year. | | Revenue this year. | | Cost of collection. | Net collections during the year. | Outstanding balances. | Number of sales for arrears of revenue. | Revenue of estates sold. | Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessed. | Realized. | Assessed. | Realized. | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| From settled estates bearing revenue in past years .. .. .. | 59,00,446 | 43,20,158 | 59,16,689 | 58,84,504 | | | | | | The increase is mostly nominal, and is mainly due to one kist only having been realized during the previous year. |
| Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year .. .. | 42,051 | 42,051 | 8,596 | 8,596 | | | | | | |
| Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year. .. .. | 25,808 | .. | 3,906 | .. | | | | | | |
| Collections from Government estates. | 24,769 | 21,338 | 25,089 | 25,076 | 7,24,693 | 52,73,934 | 28,291 | .. | .. | |
| Income from sale of Government estates ... .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 72,194 | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above .. ... | 7,984 | 7,984 | 8,257 | 8,257 | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 59,49,442 | 43,91,531 | 59,54,725 | 59,98,627 | | | | | | |

# II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

## A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*STATEMENT of Acts passsed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.*

| Title of Act. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Date on which sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

2.—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year.*

| Title of Bill. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Bill. | When introduced. | When rejected or withdrawn. | If pending why, and in what state. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

3.—*STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.*

| Title of Bill. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

# JUDICIAL STATEMENT B1.—Criminal.

*Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

| Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges | | Number of Judicial Divisions. | Average area of each Division in square miles. | Average population of each Division. | Number of Tribunals. | Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any. | Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate. | Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment. | Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted. | Commissioned Military Officers | Uncovenanted. | Native. | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. | Native. | Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal | Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer. | Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work. | Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal. | Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal. | Civil. | Revenue. | Appeal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local and Sub-Magistrates (*a*) exercising Criminal powers (*b*) | Paid .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *6 | *4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *Six of these Officers are in the Forest Department, two in the Survey Department, and two in the Customs Department. | each of these days. | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Unpaid .. | 32 | 502 | 6,500 | 73 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal without Jury or Assessors. | Each Judge has, in the Criminal Department, the powers of a Sub-Magistrate either of the 1st or 2nd Class, as defined in Section 22 of Criminal Procedure Code, and can dispose of all cases which a Sub-Magistrate is competent to try. (Six Forest Officers included in Column 5 are restricted in the use of their powers to cases of breaches of Forest Act, or cases in which their subordinates are concerned.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 | .. | .. | .. | | .. | 5,001 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. do. exercising Criminal Civil and Revenue powers (*c*) | Paid .. | 61 | 1,221 | 126,813 | 67 | Ditto | Do. and in the Civil Department can hear Civil suits up to Rs. 100, 300, 500, or 1,000 in value, according to his powers under Act XIV of 1865 (Central Provinces Courts' Act), and has the under the Rent Law (Act X of 1859 and Act XIV of 1863). | .. | ? | 3 | 5[37] | | 5,520 | 3,000 | .. | These Officers are Tehseeldars, (Sub-Collectors) and Extra Assistant and Assistant Commissioners. They are employed generally in administrative work of the Districts to which they are attached. | Provinces. | | 3,579 | 42,476 | .. | .. |
| | Unpaid .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |

# JUDICIAL STATEMENT B1.—*(Continued.)*

| Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges. | Number of Judicial Divisions. | Average area of each Division in square miles. | Average population of each Division. | Number of Tribunals. | Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any. | Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate. | Prescribed qualification of Judges, previous to appointment. | Total number of Judges. | | | | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. | | Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. | Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer. | Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work. | Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal. | Number of Cases decided during the year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | European. | | | | | | | | | | Criminal. | Civil. | Revenue. | Appeal. |
| | | | | | | | | Covenanted. | Commissioned Military Officers. | Uncovenanted. | Native. | European. | Native. | | | | | | | | |
| Commissioners' Court, Civil and Revenue .. .. | 4 | 20,749 | 20,02,717 | 4 | A single Judge presides over each Tribunal unassisted by either Jury or Assessor. | These Judges have no original jurisdiction, but on the Civil side of their Court hear, under Act XV of 1865 appeals in all suits in which the value is Rs. 5,000 or more, and they also hear appeals from the decision of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1863 (Rent Act). In the Revenue Department they are Commissioners of Division, and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under Rent Law. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 32,500 | .. | .. | These Officers are also the Commissioners of Division | .. | .. | .. | 365 | 68 | .. |
| Chief Court of Province .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Ditto | Is the Judge of the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil, hearing appeals from orders of Sessions Courts in the former case and special appeals from orders passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner in Civil cases. In Criminal cases it has also the power of revision. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 37,000 | .. | .. | No executive functions. | .. | .. | 612 | 110 | .. | 2 |
| Justices of the Peace .. | 19 | 3,601 | 364,924 | 45 | Ditto | Ditto | .. | 4 | 30 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | These Officers are nearly all included in the foregoing entries. | 290 days, excluding Sundays and gazetted holidays, Court was held on each of these days. | 55 passed Pleaders in Central Provinces. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) The entry in Column 1 shows Honorary Magistrates and Officers in the Forest, Survey, and Customs' Department having Criminal powers of Sub-Magistrates.

The entry in Column 2 shows the number of Judicial Divisions. With regard to Honorary Magistrates, &c., each town or estate in which there are one or more Honorary Magistrates, being considered as one Division, and the Forest Divisions of each Forest Officer being considered as one Division and added to the number of Divisions for Honorary Magistrates. Thus it cannot be said that the Central Provinces contain so many Divisions in which there are so many Local and Sub-Magistrates, and each place where there are one or more Local and Sub-Magistrates is considered as a Division.

(b) The average area entered in Column 3 has been roughly calculated on the area of the Towns, Estates, Forest Divisions, &c. of the Officers who hold Local and Sub-Magisterial Criminal powers.

The average population entered in Column 4 has been similarly calculated. The Census Report of the Central Provinces gave the figures on which the calculation was based.

The number of Tribunals entered in Column 5 corresponds with the number of Magistrates or Officers, and this remark applies to the entries in this Column as each Magistrate or Judge is held to have a separate tribunal.

(c) The entry in Column 1 is applied to Tehseeldars, Extra-Assistants, and Assistant Commissioners who exercise in Criminal Department powers less than those of a Magistrate.

The entry in Column 2 corresponds with the number of Tehseels into which the Central Provinces are divided.

The entries in Columns 3 and 4 require no explanation.

Column 5 shows the number of tribunals—each Officer being considered to preside over a separate tribunal; but, although each Officer presides over a Court having a Criminal side, a Civil side, and a Revenue side, the Court is considered as one and not as three.

(d) These Officers are merely Naib-Tehseeldars, exercising Civil powers only.

(e) The preceding Columns have reference to the Small Cause Courts at Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and the Cantonment Small Cause Courts at Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Asseergurh. At Saugor, Jubbulpore, Kamptee, and Asseergurh, therefore the Judges also exercise Magisterial powers, but it was considered advisable to show them under Small Cause Courts, and not under Magistrates exercising also Criminal powers.

(f) The entries in these Columns refer to 7 Honorary Magistrates who have full powers, and 16 Jail Magistrates who exercise the full powers of a Magistrate within the limits of their Jails.

(g) The entries in these Columns refer to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to Extra-Assistants and Assistants having the full powers of a Magistrate. See remark regarding entry in Column 5 with reference to Tehseeldars, &c., above.

(h) These entries refer to Deputy Commissioners as Officers having the chief executive control over their Districts.

# JUDICIAL STATEMENT B2.—Criminal.

*STATEMENT of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in t*
*Central Provinces in the year* 1868.

| Description of Offences. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court. | Remaining under trial. | Rema |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Class I.** | | | | | | | |
| OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE. | | | | | | | |
| *Against the State.* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Waging war against the Queen .. .. .. .. | 121 | | | | | | |
| 2. Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war .. | 122, 123 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 3. War or depredation on allied powers .. .. .. | 125 to 127 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | ... | |
| 4. Abetment of Mutiny .. .. .. .. .. | 131, 132 | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | ... | |
| *Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.* | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5. Counterfeiting coin .. .. .. .. .. | 231 to 238 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| 6. Diminishing or altering coin .. .. .. .. | 246 to 249 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| 7. Passing or possessing bad or altered coin .. .. .. | 239 to 243 and 250 to 254 | 75 | 69 | 27 | 41 | 1 | |
| 8. Counterfeiting stamps or selling same .. .. .. | 255 to 259 | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | |
| 9. Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same .. .. .. .. .. .. | 260 to 263 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| 10. Making, using, or possessing false weights and measures .. | 264 to 267 | 104 | 120 | 26 | 89 | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Against Public Justice.* | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Personating Public Servant or Soldier .. .. .. | 140, 170, 171 | 60 | 69 | 1 | 57 | 1 | |
| 12. | Concealing design to commit offence .. .. .. | 118 to 120 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| 13. | Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information .. .. .. .. .. | 176, 177, 181, 182, 202 and 203 | 164 | 212 | 53 | 156 | 3 | |
| 14. | Causing disappearance of evidence .. .. .. | 201 to 204 | 19 | 30 | 13 | 16 | 1 | |
| 15. | Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant .. | 183 to 187, 189, 190 | 84 | 144 | 70 | 72 | .. | 2 Escaped. |
| 16. | Disobedience of lawful order causing injury .. | 188 | 55 | 106 | 29 | 77 | ... | |
| 17. | Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding. .. | 228 | 36 | 42 | 2 | 40 | .. | |
| 18. | Harbouring an Offender .. .. .. .. .. | 212 and 216 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. | |
| 19. | Taking gift to screen offender .. .. .. | 213 to 215 | 35 | 53 | 16 | 35 | 2 | |
| 20. | Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue .. .. | 224 and 225 | 38 | 79 | 17 | 59 | 2 | 1 Escaped. |
| 21. | Escape from lawful custody or transportation .. .. | 224, 226 | 65 | 65 | 3 | 53 | .. | 9 Transferred |
| 22. | Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign .. .. .. .. .. .. | 172 to 175 and 178 to 180 | 127 | 225 | 51 | 168 | 6 | |
| 23. | Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor .. .. .. | C. P. 354 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | *By Public Servants.* | | | | | | | |
| 24. | Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant .. | 161, 165 | 77 | 99 | 28 | 69 | 2 | |
| 25. | Public servant acting illegally to injure any person .. | 166, 167 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | ... | |
| 26. | ,, unlawfully trading .. .. .. | 168, 169 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| 27. | ,, fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture .. .. .. .. .. | 217, 218 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 | ... | |
| 28. | ,, wilfully making order or decision contrary to law .. .. .. .. .. | 219, 220 | .... | ... | .. | .. | .... | |
| 29. | ,, intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape .. .. .. | 221, 222 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1 | .. | |
| 30. | ,, negligently suffering escape .. .. | 129, 223 | 25 | 38 | 5 | 31 | 1 | 1 Transferred. |
| 31. | Breach of Police Acts by Police officers .. .. .. | Act V. of 1861 | 80 | 94 | 11 | 82 | .. | 1 Transferred. |
| 31A. | Taking gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant .. .. .. .. .. | 162 and 163 | 4 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 Died. |
| | *False evidence, false complaints, or claims, and Forgery.* | | | | | | | |
| 32. | Giving false evidence .. .. .. .. .. | 193 to 196 | 34 | 46 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 1 Pardoned. |
| 33. | Fabricating false evidence .. .. .. .. | 193 to 196 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 5 | .. | |
| 34. | Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate .. | 197 to 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

*Statement* B2.—(Continued.)

| | Description of Offences. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court. | Remaining under trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35. | False personation in Judicial proceeding .. .. .. | 205 to 229 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| 36. | Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree .. .. .. .. .. .. | 206 to 208, 421 to 424 and 165 | 15 | 30 | 19 | 11 | .. | |
| 37. | False claim in Court of Justice .. .. .. .. .. | 209 and 210 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 | .. | |
| 38. | False charge of offence .. .. .. .. .. | 211 | 35 | 43 | 16 | 27 | .. | |
| 39. | Frivolous or vexatious complaint .. .. .. .. | C. P. 270 | 171 | 239 | .. | 239 | .. | |
| 40. | Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document | 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 75, to 477 | 20 | 33 | 24 | 9 | .. | |
| 41. | Making or using false trade marks .. .. .. | 482 to 489 | 5 | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | |
| | *Public Nuisances.* | | | | | | | |
| 42. | Public nuisances under Penal Code .. .. .. | 269 to 294 | 268 | 523 | 105 | 409 | 4 | 1 Escaped and 4 pardoned. |
| 43. | Nuisances under Police, or Municipal, or Local Acts .. | Act V of 1861 | 1,051 | 1,839 | 174 | 1,661 | 2 | 2 Escaped. |
| | *Relating to the Public Peace.* | | | | | | | |
| 44. | Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .. .. | 143 to 153, 157, 158 | 33 | 202 | 40 | 162 | .. | |
| 45. | Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot .. .. .. | 154 to 156 | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | |
| 46. | Affray .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 160 | 195 | 777 | 154 | 620 | ... | 3 Escaped. |
| 47. | Offences relating to religion .. .. .. .. | 295 to 298 | 3 | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | |
| 47A. | Recognizance and security to keep the peace .. .. | C. P. C. 281 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 8 | .. | |
| 47B. | Summons to any person to show cause why he should not enter into recognizance to keep the peace .. .. | 282, Act XXV of 1861 | 3 | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | |
| | Total Offences under Class I .. | | 2,939 | 5,288 | 963 | 4,260 | 39 | |

## Class II.

*Offences against the person.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48. | Murder by Thugs | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 49. | ,, Dacoits | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 50. | ,, Robbers | | | | | 10 | 26 | 10 | 13 | 3 |
| 51. | ,, poison for sake of robbery | | | | 302 and 303 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | .. |
| 52. | ,, ,, from other motives | | | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| 53. | Other murders from motives connected with women | | | | | 12 | 26 | 15 | 9 | 2 | |
| 54. | ,, from other motives | | | | | 54 | 100 | 53 | 30 | 16 | 1 Transferred. |
| 55. | Attempt to murder | | | | 307 | 19 | 28 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 1 Transferred. |
| 56. | Culpable Homicide | | | | 304, 308 | 2 | 39 | 14 | 24 | .. | 1 Transferred. |
| 57. | Abetment of suicide | | | | 305 and 306 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 58. | Attempt to commit suicide | | | | 309 | 160 | 122 | 25 | 92 | 1 | 4 Died. |
| 59. | Causing miscarriage | | | | 312, 316 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | .. | |
| 60. | Exposure of infant, or concealment of birth | | | | 317 and 318 | 26 | 23 | 7 | 14 | 2 | |
| 61. | Grievous hurt | | | | 325, 326 | 75 | 92 | 18 | 72 | 2 | |
| 62. | ,, or grave and sudden provocation | | | | 335 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 12 | .. | |
| 63. | Hurt | | | | 323, 334 | 803 | 1,577 | 740 | 826 | 8 | 1 Died and 2 escaped. |
| 64. | ,, by dangerous weapons | | | | 324 | 52 | 64 | 18 | 46 | .. | |
| 65. | Administering stupifying drugs | | | | 328 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 7 | .. | 3 Transferred. |
| 66. | Causing hurt to extort property or confession | | | | 327, 329 to 333 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 Escaped. |
| 67. | Act dangerous to life or safety | | | | 336, 337 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 14 | .. | |
| 68. | Wrongful restraint | | | | 341 | 374 | 548 | 193 | 352 | 1 | 2 Transferred. |
| 69. | ,, confinement | | | | 342 to 346 | 115 | 213 | 110 | 100 | ... | 3 Escaped. |
| 70. | ,, ,, to extort property or confession | | | | 347, 348 | 39 | 53 | 27 | 26 | .. | |
| 71. | Assault or use of criminal force | | | | 352, 355, 358 | 5,681 | 11,591 | 6,804 | 4,752 | 25 | 1 Died and 9 escaped. |
| 72. | Criminal intimidation or insult | | | | 504 to 509 | 933 | 1,680 | 781 | 891 | 8 | |
| 73. | Causing annoyance in state of intoxication | | | | 510 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 6 | .. | |
| 74. | Unlawful compulsion of labour | | | | 374 | 33 | 39 | 12 | 27 | ... | |
| 75. | Buying or disposing of any person as a slave | | | | 370, 371 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| 76. | Kidnapping or abduction | | | | 363 to 365, 367 to 369 | 19 | 25 | 13 | 11 | .. | 1 Transferred. |
| 77. | ,, or abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement | | | | 366 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 4 | .. | |
| 78. | Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution | | | | 372 and 373 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | |
| 79. | Enticing a married woman with criminal intent | | | | 498 | 174 | 241 | 173 | 67 | ... | 1 Escaped. |
| 80. | Fraudulent and unlawful marriages | | | | 493 to 496 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | |

*Statement* 2—(Continued.)

| Description of Offences. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court. | Remaining under trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. Adultery .. ... ... ... .. .. | 497 | 146 | 157 | 90 | 65 | ... | 2 Escaped. |
| 82. Rape .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 376 | 41 | 46 | 26 | 19 | .. | 1 Died. |
| 83. Unnatural offences .. .. .. .. .. | 377 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 9 | .. | |
| 84. Defamation .. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 to 502 | 336 | 575 | 352 | 218 | 5 | |
| 84A. Assault or criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty ... .. | 353 | 24 | 45 | 24 | 21 | .. | |
| 84B. ,, ,, to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty .. .. .. | 354 | 34 | 40 | 15 | 25 | .. | |
| 84C. ,, ,, in attempting wrongfully to confine a person .. .. .. | 357 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | |
| 84D. ,, ,, in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person .. | 356 | 11 | 23 | 8 | 15 | .. | |
| Total Offences under Class II .. | | 9,277 | 17,513 | 9,588 | 7,810 | 81 | |
| **Class III.** | | | | | | | |
| OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. *With violence.* | | | | | | | |
| 85. Dacoity .. .. .. ... .. ... | 395, 397, 398 | 30 | 242 | 83 | 131 | 27 | 1 Transferred. |
| 86. Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .. | 399 and 402 | | .. | .. | .. | ... | |
| 87. Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupifying drugs .. .. | 394 and 397 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 6 | ... | 1 Transferred. |
| 88. ,, ,, ,, by other means ... | 398 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 10 | .. | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89. | Robbery in a dwelling-house .. .. .. .. | 392 and 393 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 7 | ... | 1 Transferred. |
| 90. | ,, on the highway ... .. .. .. | | 32 | 52 | 13 | 39 | .. | |
| 91. | ,, elsewhere .. .. .. .. .. | | 19 | 23 | 8 | 13 | .. | 1 Escaped and 1 transferred. |
| 92. | Extortion .. .. .. .. .. .. | 384 to 389 | 82 | 136 | 88 | 46 | .. | 1 Died and 1 escaped. |
| 93. | House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft .. | 451, 454, 457 | 6,846 | 2,532 | 389 | 2,159 | 2 | 2 Died, 2 escaped, and 28 transferred. |
| 94. | ,, in order to commit an offence other than theft .. | 449, 450, 451, 454, and 457 | 139 | 129 | 21 | 106 | .. | 1 Transferred. |
| 95. | ,, ,, with preparation for, or attempt at hurt .. | 452, 455, 458 and 460 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 9 | .. | |
| 96. | ,, or lurking house-trespass .. .. .. | 452, 455, 458 | 76 | 57 | 9 | 48 | ... | |
| 96A. | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking .. .. .. | 453 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 96B. | ,, ,, ,, by night .. .. | 456 | 26 | 21 | 7 | 14 | .. | |
| 96C. | Theft, with preparation to cause death, hurt, or restraint .. | 382 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | |
| 96D. | Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life or personal safety of others .. .. .. ... | 338 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | |
| | *Without violence.* | | | | | | | |
| 97. | Theft of cattle .. .. .. .. .. .. | 379, 380 and 381 | 1,070 | 1,266 | 167 | 987 | 7 | 2 Died, 3 escaped, and 100 transferred. |
| 98. | ,, ordinary .. .. ... .. .. .. | 379, 380, 381 | 8,777 | 5,377 | 841 | 4,455 | 31 | 2 Died, 11 escaped, and 37 transferred. |
| 99. | Dishonestly receiving stolen property .. ... .. | 411 to 414 | 391 | 606 | 152 | 448 | 1 | 5 Transferred. |
| 100. | Dishonest misappropriation of property .. .. .. | 403 and 404 | 233 | 374 | 140 | 227 | .. | 2 Escaped and 5 transferred. |
| 101. | Criminal breach of trust .. .. .. .. .. | 406 to 409 | 235 | 271 | 139 | 124 | 4 | 1 Pardoned and 3 escaped. |
| 102. | Cheating .. .. .. .. .. | 417 to 420 | 293 | 471 | 238 | 219 | 10 | 4 Escaped |
| | *Malicious Offences.* | | | | | | | |
| 103. | Mischief, ordinary .. .. .. ... .. | 426, 427, 430 to 433 | 361 | 710 | 383 | 325 | 2 | |
| 104. | ,, by poisoning or killing cattle .. ... | 429 to 429 | 33 | 66 | 55 | 11 | .. | |
| 105. | ,, by destroying land-marks .. .. ... | 434 | 31 | 45 | 17 | 28 | .. | |
| 106. | Serious mischief by fire ... .. .. .. .. | 435, 436, 438 | 39 | 34 | 17 | 16 | 1 | |
| 107. | Criminal trespass or house-trespass .. .. .. | 447 and 448 | 637 | 1,001 | 464 | 534 | 2 | 1 Died. |
| 108. | Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .. .. | 461, 462 | 38 | 23 | 4 | 19 | .. | |
| | TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS III .. | | 19,402 | 13,505 | 3,216 | 9,984 | 89 | |

*Statement 2.*—(Continued.)

| Description of Offences. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court. | Remaining under trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Class IV.** *Not included in the above Classes.* | | | | | | | |
| 109. Belonging to a gang of thugs .. .. .. .. | 311 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 110. ,, ,, dacoits .. .. .. .. | 400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 111. ,, ,, thieves .. .. .. .. | 401 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 5 | .. | 10 Transferred. |
| 112. Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood .. | C. P. 295 | 227 | 34 | 132 | 203 | .. | 2 Escaped and transferred. |
| 113. Bad habit and repute .. .. .. .. | C. P. 296, 297 | 84 | 103 | 25 | 76 | .. | 2 Transferred. |
| 114. Criminal breaches of contracts of service .. .. .. | 490, 492 | 17 | 31 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 5 Escaped. |
| 114A. Neglect to maintain wives or children .. .. .. | C. P. C. 316 | 284 | 299 | 163 | 134 | 2 | |
| 114B. Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused .. | C. P. 219 | 6 | 15 | .. | 15 | .. | |
| 114C. ,, ,, ,, ,, by sureties .. | C. P. 305 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 114D. ,, ,, ,, ,, of sureties .. | C. P. 220 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 7 | .. | |
| 114E. Being bound to attend to, or supply the wants of, a person who is helpless from youth, and voluntarily omitting to do so. | 491 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 114F. Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship, &c. .. | 295 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 10 | .. | |
| 114G. Obstruction to taking up land for public purposes .. .. | Act VI of 1857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 114H. Dispute regarding possession of land and water .. .. | 318 C. P. C. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | |
| 114 I. Mischief by injury to public road, bridges, on river and navigable channel, rendering them unsafe .. .. | 431 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 114J. Assault with wounding .. .. .. .. .. | Regulation IX of 1807 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| 114K. Obstructing a Police Officer in the execution of his duty .. | Section 100 C. P. C. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 114L. Giving liquor to Europeans .. .. .. .. | Act XVIII of 1853 | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | |
| 114M. Conveying a person by water for hire in a vessel overloaded or unsafe .. .. .. .. .. .. | Section 282 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | |
| 114N. Escaping from lawful custody .. .. .. .. | Section 5, Regulation XII of 1816 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| 114O Proceedings in certain cases of contempt .. .. .. | Section 163 C. P. C. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| Total Offences under Class IV .. .. | | 646 | 854 | 342 | 480 | 6 | |

| BREACHES OF SPECIAL LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REVENUE, OR ON OTHER SUBJECTS,—THE ACTS BEING SPECIFIED. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Breaches of Laws relating* | | | | | | |
| 115. To Excise on Spirits and Drugs | Act XXI of 1856 | 677 | 904 | 172 | 727 | 5 | |
| 116. Opium | ditto | 76 | 122 | 32 | 90 | .. | |
| 117. Salt and Saltpetre | Acts XIV of 1843, XXVII of 1855, XXXI of 1861, XIX of 1862 | 552 | 1,015 | 43 | 972 | .. | |
| 118. Sea and Land Customs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 119. Stamps | Acts X of 1862, XXVI of 1867 | 316 | 647 | 122 | 517 | 7 | 1 Died. |
| 120. Paper Currency | Act XIX of 1861 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 121. Mint | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 122. Post Office | Act XIV of 1866 | 20 | 20 | 3 | 17 | .. | |
| 123. Electric Telegraph | Act VIII of 1860 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 123A. Registration | Act XX of 1866 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 124. Payment of Watchmen | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 125. Municipalities | Acts XVIII of 1864, and XV of 1867 | 777 | 1,564 | 77 | 1,475 | ... | 12 Escaped. |
| 126. Jails | Regulation XIV of 1816 | 567 | 655 | 2 | 653 | .. | |
| 127. Forests | Act VII of 1865 | 225 | 731 | 193 | 535 | .. | 3 Died. |
| 128. Ferries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 129. Canals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 130. Railways | Act XXVIII of 1854 | 71 | 86 | 20 | 66 | .. | |
| 131. Tolls | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 132. Stage Coaches | Act XVI of 1861 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 132A. License Tax | Act XIX of 1868, Section 17 | 112 | 113 | 10 | 113 | .. | |
| 133. The Press | Act XXV of 1867 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 134. Gaming and Lotteries | Act III of 1867 | 97 | 777 | 132 | 644 | ... | 1 Escaped. |
| 135. Wandering and dangerous Lunatics | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 136. Cattle trespass | Act III of 1857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 137. Possession of Arms | Act XXXI of 1860 | 13 | 18 | 3 | 14 | .. | 1 Escaped. |
| 138. Foreigners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 139. Emigration | Act XIII of 1864 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 140. Police Chowkedaree Laws | Act XX of 1856 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS | | 3,504 | 6,653 | 809 | 5,814 | 12 | |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS | I | 2,939 | 5,288 | 963 | 4,260 | 39 | |
| | II | 9,277 | 17,513 | 9,588 | 7,810 | 81 | |
| | III | 19,402 | 13,505 | 3,216 | 9,984 | 89 | |
| | IV | 646 | 854 | 342 | 480 | 6 | |
| | Breaches of Special Laws. | 3,504 | 6,653 | 809 | 5,814 | 12 | |
| GRAND TOTAL OF OFFENCES | | 35,768 | 43,813 | 14,918 | 28,348 | 227 | |

# B. 3.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal).

*STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year* 1868.

| Class of Tribunal. | *Number of persons dealt with.* | | | | | *Persons disposed of.* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year. | Brought to trial during present year. | | Received by transfer. | Total. | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped, and transferred. | Remaining at end of year. | Average number of days during which each case lasted. | Number of witnesses who attended. |
| | | By arrest. | By summons or recognizance. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village Officers .. ... .. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Unpaid Magistrates .. .. | 13 | 2,913 | 8,088 | ,, | 11,014 | 2,801 | 2,254 | 5,929 | ,, | 18 | 12 | 6 | 16,649 |
| Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates | 67 | 7,815 | 7,952 | 36 | 15,906 | 3,091 | 2,361 | 10,378 | ,, | 12 | 64 | 6 | 21,781 |
| Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District .. | 51 | 8,970 | 5,300 | 32 | 14,353 | 3,038 | 1,962 | 9,439 | 290 | 168 | 56 | 7 | 23,038 |
| Magistrates exercising powers within the precincts of Jails .. .. | ,, | 289 | 366 | ,, | 655 | ,, | 1 | 654 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 | 304 |
| Chief Magistrates of District .. | 17 | 2,938 | 556 | 23 | 3,534 | 2,100 | 187 | 1,035 | 55 | 117 | 40 | 9 | 4,739 |
| Total Magistracy | 148 | 22,961 | 22,262 | 91 | 45,462 | 11,030 | 6,165 | 27,435 | 345 | 315 | 172 | 12 | 66,511 |
| Sessions Courts .. .. .. | 12 | 339 | ,, | ,, | 351 | ,, | 80 | 209 | ,, | 2 | 60 | 39 | 992 |
| High Court .. .. .. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Grand Total | 160 | 23,300 | 22,262 | 91 | 45,813 | 11,030 | 6,245 | 27,644 | 345 | 317 | 232 | 23 | 67,503 |

# B. 4—JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal).

*STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year* 1868.

| Nature of Punishment. | Number of persons punished. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By village Officers. | By unpaid Magistrates. | By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates. | By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. | By Chief Magistrates of Districts. | By Sessions Courts. | By High Courts. | Total. |
| Fined | .. | 4,920 | 6,379 | 6,023 | 540 | 4 | .. | 17,866 |
| Imprisonment (only) | .. | 574 | 1,074 | 1,404 | 468 | 107 | .. | 3,627 |
| Flogged | .. | 238 | 1,648 | 1,696 | 374 | 5 | .. | 3,961 |
| Ordered to find security | .. | 68 | .. | 181 | 38 | ... | .. | 287 |
| Imprisoned and fined | .. | 167 | 759 | 661 | 174 | 12 | .. | 1,773 |
| Imprisoned and flogged | .. | 33 | 121 | 134 | 30 | ... | .. | 318 |
| Fined and flogged | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | 16 |
| Death | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | 24 |
| Total Persons punished | .. | 6,000 | 9,988 | 10,104 | 1,628 | 152 | .. | 27,872 |
| *Detail of sentences of Fine and Imprisonment.* | | | | | | | | |
| Fines. | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding Rs. 5 | .. | 4,354 | 5,349 | 4,417 | 309 | .. | .. | 14,429 |
| Do. ,, 50 | .. | 820 | 1,661 | 2,148 | 324 | 7 | .. | 4,960 |
| Do. ,, 200 | .. | 19 | 36 | 99 | 62 | 7 | .. | 223 |
| Do. ,, 1,000 | .. | 1 | .. | 20 | 15 | 2 | .. | 38 |
| Exceeding ,, 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Total number of Fines | .. | 5,194 | 7,046 | 6,684 | 715 | 16 | .. | 19,655 |
| Total amount of fines | .. | 23,229 | 42,608 | 66,960 | 36,560 | 1,506 | .. | 170,863 |
| Amount realized ... | .. | 20,319 | 37,728 | 50,235 | 20,724 | 389 | .. | 129,395 |
| Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend | .. | 1,730 | 2,542 | 2,427 | 2,166 | 91 | .. | 8,956 |
| Sentences of Imprisonment. | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding 15 days — Rigorous | .. | 206 | 351 | 177 | 33 | .. | .. | 767 |
| Not exceeding 15 days — Simple | .. | 39 | 68 | 71 | 12 | .. | .. | 190 |
| Do. 6 months — Rigorous | .. | 508 | 1,517 | 1,265 | 279 | 26 | .. | 3,595 |
| Do. 6 months — Simple | .. | 11 | 25 | 111 | 21 | .. | .. | 168 |
| Do. 2 years — Rigorous | .. | 12 | .. | 563 | 254 | 30 | .. | 859 |
| Do. 2 years — Simple | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Do. 7 years — Rigorous | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 71 | 58 | .. | 130 |
| Do. 7 years — Simple | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Exceeding 7 years — Rigorous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Exceeding 7 years — Simple | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — Rigorous | .. | 726 | 1,868 | 2,006 | 637 | 118 | .. | 5,355 |
| Total — Simple | .. | 51 | 93 | 183 | 35 | 1 | .. | 363 |
| Penal Servitude. | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation — For terms | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 36 | .. | 38 |
| Transportation — For life | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 22 |
| Sentence in addition to imprisonment — Solitary Confinement | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 5 | .. | .. | 53 |
| Ditto forfeiture of property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# B. 5.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal).

*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces during the year* 1868.

| Tribunal. | Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court. | Number of Persons. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Appeals rejected. | Sentence confirmed. | Sentence modified. | Sentence reversed. | Returned for new trial or further investigation. | Pending. | |
| Magistrates of Districts — Appeals from unpaid Magistrates .. | This information has not been supplied throughout. | 18 | 106 | 51 | 90 | .. | 6 | |
| Magistrates of Districts — Appeals from paid Magistrates .. | | 47 | 143 | 48 | 86 | 1 | .. | |
| Sessions Court .. — From unpaid Magistrates ... | | 4 | 9 | 2 | 17 | .. | 2 | |
| Sessions Court .. — From paid Magistrates .. | | 171 | 254 | 16 | 70 | 5 | 10 | |
| From Sessions Court .. .. | 72 * | .. | 23 | 5 | 44 | .. | .. | * Cases of 3 of these persons were called for in 1867. |
| On revision by High Court .. .. | 772 | .. | 499 | 43 | 230 | .. | .. | |

# B. 6.—Judicial Statement. (*Civil*).

*STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

| DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM. | Number of Cases in different Courts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small Cause Courts. | Tehseeldars' and Naib-Tehseeldars'. | Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners'. | Deputy Commissioners'. | TOTAL. |
| **CIVIL COURT CASES.** | | | | | |
| Suits for money due on contract. — On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt) | 4,089 | 15,036 | 11,797 | 60 | 30,982 |
| Suits for money due on contract. — On unwritten do (simple debt) | 790 | 4,130 | 2,740 | 27 | 7,867 |
| Suits for money due on contract. — On account stated | 2,116 | 2,145 | 2,355 | 24 | 6,640 |
| Suits for money due on contract. — Money paid or received | 99 | 315 | 137 | 3 | 554 |
| Suits for money due on contract. — Goods sold | 1,106 | 1,549 | 1,238 | 19 | 3,912 |
| Suits for money due on contract. — For breaches of contract not included in above | 558 | 434 | 377 | 7 | 1,376 |
| Suits for rent | 200 | 157 | 205 | .. | 562 |
| Suits for personal property or value thereof | 296 | 1,294 | 820 | 4 | 2,414 |
| Suits for damages... — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage | .. | 60 | 43 | .. | 103 |
| Suits for damages... — For injuries to property | 67 | 287 | 140 | 8 | 502 |
| Suits for damages... — For defamation | 9 | 14 | 11 | .. | 34 |
| Suits for damages... — For other injuries not included in above | 12 | 117 | 86 | .. | 215 |
| Suits to compel specific performance of contracts | 2 | 25 | 28 | 2 | 57 |
| Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident | 11 | 10 | 6 | ... | 27 |
| Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Suits to settle partnership and other accounts | .. | 100 | 56 | 3 | 159 |
| Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Suits connected with religion or caste | 3 | 6 | 1 | .. | 10 |
| Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments | ... | 4 | 5 | .. | 9 |
| Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce | 10 | 156 | 128 | 4 | 298 |
| Suits to establish or dispute adoption | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Other suits to declare or establish personal rights | .. | 126 | 61 | 1 | 188 |
| Suits to establish or contest wills | .. | 13 | 2 | .. | 15 |

## B. 6.—(*Continued*).

| DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM. | *Number of Cases in different Courts.* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small Cause Courts. | Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars'. | Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners'. | Deputy Commissioners'. | Total. |
| CIVIL COURT CASES—(*Continued.*) | | | | | |
| Claims to inheritance. Under Hindoo Law | .. | 12 | 15 | 3 | 30 |
| Claims to inheritance. Under Mahomedan Law | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 9 |
| Claims to inheritance. Under any other Law | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Suits relating to the Revenue | .. | 35 | 76 | 1 | 112 |
| Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property | .. | 51 | 54 | 1 | 106 |
| Claims in right of pre-emption | .. | 2 | 10 | .. | 12 |
| Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits) | .. | 49 | 13 | .. | 62 |
| Suits for partition of immoveable property | .. | 31 | 62 | .. | 93 |
| Suits regarding boundaries | .. | 6 | 38 | .. | 44 |
| Suits for or relating to real property not included in above | .. | 201 | 344 | 7 | 552 |
| REVENUE COURT CASES. | | | | | |
| Suits to recover arrears of rent | .. | 3,868 | 483 | ... | 4,351 |
| Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent | .. | 85 | 143 | 7 | 235 |
| Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand | .. | 76 | 4 | .. | 80 |
| Suits relating to ejectment | .. | 495 | 68 | 48 | 611 |
| Suits relating to occupancy | .. | 66 | 16 | .. | 82 |
| Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863 | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | 18 |
| Partitions | .. | 11 | 108 | 51 | 170 |
| Suits regarding accounts by or against agent &c. | .. | 17 | 2 | .. | 19 |
| Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Suits for kubooliyuts | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 6 |
| Miscellaneous suits not included in above | .. | 407 | 165 | 9 | 581 |
| Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts | ... | *274* | *657* | *392* | *1,323* |
| Total | 9,368 | 31,687 | 22,519 | 681 | 64,255 |

# B. 7.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

*STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the districts in the Central Provinces, during the year* 1868.

| VALUE OF SUITS. | | | | Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts. | | | | Total value of suits. | | | Total cost of suits. | | | Proportion of costs to value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Small Cause Courts. | Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars'. | District Courts. Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners'. | District Courts. Deputy Commissioners'. | | | | | | | |
| In Civil Courts. | | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Not exceeding Rupees | | .. | 5 | 1,357 | 2,016 | 1,473 | 7 | 20,288 | 7 | 10 | 11,205 | 14 | 3 | 55·2 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 50 | 6,449 | 19,349 | 13,134 | 43 | 9,40,512 | 8 | 10 | 1,77,301 | 4 | 8 | 18·8 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 100 | 894 | 3,550 | 2,784 | 10 | 5,63,811 | 5 | 2 | 82,606 | 6 | 2 | 14·4 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 500 | 630 | 1,463 | 2,862 | 53 | 10,56,220 | 12 | 1 | 1,40,965 | 5 | 6 | 13·3 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 1,000 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 24,115 | 7 | 3 | 3,306 | 5 | 1 | 13·7 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 5,000 | .. | .. | 606 | 34 | 8,13,593 | 9 | 10 | 89,891 | 14 | 7 | 11·0 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 1,74,451 | 1 | 3 | 13,675 | 5 | 0 | 7·8 |
| Exceeding | ,, | .. | 100,000 | .. | .. | ... | 5 | 78,171 | 4 | 0 | 4,006 | 14 | 0 | 5·0 |
| | Total | .. | 1868 ... | 9,368 | 26,378 | 20,859 | 174 | 36,71,164 | 8 | 3 | 5,22,960 | 5 | 3 | 14·2 |
| | | | 1867 ... | 6,941 | 27,221 | 13,775 | 224 | 30,01,679 | 0 | 6 | 3,68,367 | 10 | 10 | 12·3 |
| | | | Difference .. | +2,427 | —843 | +7,084 | —50 | +6,69,485 | 7 | 9 | +1,54,652 | 10 | 5 | 1·9 |
| In Revenue Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding Rupees | | .. | 5 | .. | 626 | 129 | 13 | 2,586 | 3 | 2 | 1,535 | 9 | 8 | 59· |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 50 | ... | 3,504 | 575 | 10 | 71,752 | 13 | 2 | 13,107 | 0 | 11 | 18·1 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 100 | .. | 454 | 81 | 1 | 34,013 | 12 | 0 | 4,312 | 2 | 9 | 12·7 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 500 | .. | 170 | 113 | 5 | 50,012 | 0 | 9 | 5,871 | 4 | 3 | 11·1 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 5,000 | .. | 3 | 13 | 1 | 13,856 | 7 | 3 | 905 | 13 | 6 | 6·5 |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto | ,, | .. | 100,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Total .. | .. | 4,757 | 911 | 30 | 1,72,221 | 4 | 4 | 25,731 | 15 | 1 | 14·9 |

# B. 8.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

*STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year* 1868.

| Class of Court. | Number of Cases on the file. | | | Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree. | Cases in which Decree passed. | | | | | | | | | Cases pending at close of the year. | Average number of days during which each case lasted. | | Number of summonses to parties to appear in person. | Number of parties who appeared. | Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties. | Number of witnesses who appeared. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | without contest in Court. | | | | | Contested cases tried and decided in Court. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | In favor of Plaintiff. | | In favor of defendant, objectors or insolvents. | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining from last year. | Instituted. | Total. | | Ex parte. | By confession. | By compromise & consent. | By arbitration. | Total. | In whole. | In part. | | Total. | | Contested. | Uncontested. | | | | |
| **Civil Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Cause Court .. | 128 | 9,539 | 9,667 | 2,268 | 1,065 | 2,849 | 1,028 | 39 | 4,981 | 1,047 | 592 | 524 | 2,163 | 255 | 10·5 | 9·0 | 42 | 32 | 14,814 | 10,961 |
| Paid Sub-divisional tribunals .. | 461 | 27,314 | 27,775 | 5,806 | 2,380 | 10,899 | 2,517 | 129 | 15,925 | 2,377 | 1,666 | 1,264 | 5,307 | 737 | 27·0 | 17·0 | 23 | 18 | 27,352 | 18,772 |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. | 369 | 21,524 | 21,893 | 4,716 | 2,881 | 7,042 | 1,661 | 171 | 11,755 | 2,167 | 1,108 | 1,212 | 4,487 | 935 | 26·5 | 17·6 | 19 | 18 | 25,561 | 19,385 |
| Chief Courts of District. | 2 | 181 | 183 | 38 | 21 | 27 | 16 | 2 | 66 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 68 | 11 | 30·3 | 21·3 | .. | .. | 345 | 325 |
| Total .. | 960 | 58,558 | 59,518 | 12,828 | 6,347 | 20,817 | 5,222 | 341 | 32,727 | 5,610 | 3,388 | 3,027 | 12,025 | 1,938 | 18·8 | 13·6 | 84 | 68 | 68,072 | 49,443 |
| **Revenue Court.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Courts of Tehseeldars, Sub-divisional tribunals .. | 55 | 5,057 | 5,112 | 1,150 | 264 | 1,323 | 471 | 19 | 2,077 | 873 | 454 | 378 | 1,705 | 180 | 19· | 14· | 296 | 208 | 2,587 | 2,428 |
| Courts of Collectors .. | 118 | 1,514 | 1,632 | 292 | 81 | 105 | 64 | 10 | 260 | 847 | 79 | 102 | 1,028 | 52 | 57· | 25 | 59 | 60 | 745 | 663 |
| Total .. | 173 | 6,571 | 6,744 | 1,442 | 245 | 1,428 | 535 | 29 | 2,337 | 1,720 | 533 | 480 | 2,733 | 232 | 33· | 15· | 355 | 268 | 3,332 | 3,091 |

# B. 9.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

*STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year* 1868.

| Class of Courts. | Cases on the file | | | Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off on trial. | Decided on trial | | | Remanded for further investigation. | | Total. | Cases pending at end of the year. | Average duration of each appeal tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining from last year. | Instituted. | Total. | | In favour of Appellant | | In favour of Respondent. | | Remanded for new trial. | | | |
| | | | | | In whole. | In part. | | | | | | |
| Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District,— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. .. ... | 28 | 773 | 801 | 48 | 171 | 59 | 409 | 29 | 46 | 755 | 48 | 29 |
| Revenue .. ... | 17 | 231 | 248 | 21 | 67 | 19 | 121 | 7 | 1 | 236 | 12 | 20 |
| Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Appeals .. .. ... | 48 | 411 | 459 | 23 | 60 | 39 | 213 | 30 | .. | 365 | 94 | 36 |
| Revenue do. .. .. .. | 12 | 161 | 173 | 14 | 23 | 3 | 96 | 5 | 9 | 150 | 23 | 26 |
| Chief Court of Province, Special Appeals .. .. .. | 7 | 70 | 77 | .. | 6 | 1 | 55 | .. | 8 | 70 | 7 | 47 |
| Total .. | 112 | 1,646 | 1,758 | 106 | 327 | 121 | 894 | 71 | 64 | 1,576 | 184 | 33 |

# B. 10.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

*STATEMENT showing the execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year* 1868.

| Class of Courts. | Number of decrees passed during the year. | Number of applications for execution. | | | Number of decrees completely executed. | Number of decrees partially executed. | Number of cases in which there was no execution. | Pending at end of the year. | Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced. | Number of coercive processes in execution. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pending from last year. | Filed. | Total. | | | | | | Sales of real property. | Sequestration of property. | Sales of personal property. | Imprisonment. |
| Small Cause Courts .. | 6,543 | 97 | 3,480 | 3,577 | 1,169 | 784 | 672 | 217 | 1 | ... | .. | 383 | 250 |
| Local and Sub-Divisional Courts { Civil .. | 19,290 | 875 | 13,661 | 14,536 | 4,986 | 3,687 | 2,473 | 899 | 139 | 1,116 | 1,061 | 1,394 | 325 |
| Local and Sub-Divisional Courts { Revenue .. | 3,966 | 47 | 1,487 | 1,534 | 729 | 260 | 182 | 82 | 4 | 54 | 70 | 145 | 10 |
| District Courts .. ... .. { Civil .. | 15,112 | 682 | 14,571 | 15,253 | 5,215 | 3,767 | 2,688 | 1,291 | 37 | 922 | 470 | 1,307 | 415 |
| District Courts .. ... .. { Revenue .. | 555 | 6 | 282 | 288 | 137 | 64 | 39 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 2 |
| Superior Courts .. | 112 | 31 | 115 | 146 | 64 | 33 | 24 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 22 | 7 |
| Total .. | 45,578 | 1,738 | 33,596 | 35,334 | 12,300 | 8,595 | 6,078 | 2,516 | 193 | 2,117 | 1,623 | 3,266 | 1,009 |

# B. 11.—Judicial Statement.

*STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year* 1868.

| Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil suits. | Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications. | Number of cases tried by Jury. | Number of cases with Assessors. | *Jury trials.* Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff. | *Jury trials.* Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant. | *Jury trials.* Jury discharged without verdict. | *Assessors' trials.* Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors. | *Assessors' trials.* Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors. | Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CRIMINAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Court of Deputy Commissioner under Section 1, Act XV. of 1862 .. .. .. | 2 Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications are education, character, and age. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 3 | In all cases tried under Act XV. of 1862. |
| Court of Sessions .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 115 | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 14 | In all the Criminal trials that take place in the Sessions Courts. |
| TOTAL .. | .. | .. | 194 | .. | .. | .. | 177 | 17 | .. |
| Civil .. .. .. .. | 4 ditto. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | In cases of immoveable property and inheritance. |
| TOTAL .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. |

*TABULAR STATEMENT of the Work of REGISTRATION in each DISTRI*
*EXPENDITURE, for the year commencing 1*

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District and Sub-District Offices. | Deeds of Gift of Immoveable Property. | | Leases of immoveable property for periods exceeding one year. | | Deeds of sale, mortgage, transfers (other than deeds of gift) of immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards. | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of consideration on account of any transfer of immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards. | | Total of Columns 2 to 5. | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE ... | ... | .... | .. | ..... | 11 | 52 1 | .. | .... | 11 | 52 1 |
| DISTRICT NAGPORE ... | 6 | 19 11 | 7 | 16 7 | 110 | 408 0 | .. | .... | 123 | 444 1 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Nagpore ... | 20 | 44 6 | 5 | 9 2 | 393 | 1,207 14 | .. | .... | 418 | 1,261 6 |
| Do. Ramtek ... | 10 | 19 13 | 14 | 12 4 | 126 | 367 0 | .. | .... | 150 | 399 1 |
| Do. Oomrair ... | 3 | 6 12 | 1 | 1 0 | 87 | 239 11 | .. | .... | 91 | 247 3 |
| Do. Katole ... | 6 | 23 6 | 67 | 65 10 | 243 | 734 0 | .. | .... | 316 | 823 1 |
| DISTRICT BHUNDARA.. | 5 | 7 14 | 31 | 44 14 | 60 | 211 11 | .. | .... | 96 | 264 9 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Bhundara ... | 6 | 20 6 | 6 | 12 5 | 58 | 159 8 | .. | .... | 70 | 192 3 |
| Do. Thurora ... | 1 | 0 12 | 4 | 2 0 | 39 | 115 8 | .. | .... | 44 | 118 4 |
| Do. Sakolee ... | 7 | 18 13 | 15 | 19 10 | 36 | 110 10 | .. | .... | 58 | 149 9 |
| DISTRICT CHANDA ... | .. | .... | 4 | 14 0 | 22 | 85 9 | .. | .... | 26 | 99 9 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Chanda ... | .. | .... | ... | .... | 3 | 11 10 | .. | .... | 3 | 11 1 |
| Do. Wurrora ... | .. | .... | 5 | 9 7 | 4 | 11 5 | .. | .... | 9 | 20 1 |
| Do. Berhampoores. | .. | .... | .. | .... | 16 | 52 11 | .. | .... | 16 | 52 1 |
| Do. Mhool ... | .. | .... | 2 | 6 0 | 6 | 20 11 | .. | .... | 8 | 26 1 |
| DISTRICT WURDAH ... | 2 | 10 0 | ... | .... | 7 | 25 14 | .. | .... | 9 | 35 1 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Wurdah ... | 5 | 7 10 | 3 | 4 14 | 98 | 293 1 | .. | .... | 106 | 305 |
| Do. Hingunghat .. | 3 | 7 12 | 5 | 5 7 | 51 | 159 6 | .. | .... | 59 | 172 |
| Do. Arvee ... | 1 | 5 0 | 4 | 4 0 | 76 | 234 0 9 | | 30 7 | 90 | 273 |
| DISTRICT BALAGHAT .. | ... | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... |
| SUB-DISTRICT Balaghat ... | 5 | 16 4 | 33 | 24 1 | 31 | 109 8 | .. | .... | 69 | 149 1 |
| Do. Paruswara ... | .. | .... | 12 | 9 8 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 12 | 9 |
| DISTRICT JUBBULPORE. | .. | .... | 3 | 8 14 | 18 | 54 14 | .. | .... | 21 | 63 1 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Jubbulpore ... | 10 | 28 7 | 4 | 5 4 | 358 | 1,125 11 | .. | .... | 372 | 1,159 |
| Do. Sehora ... | 11 | 33 5 | 40 | 39 8 | 155 | 466 2 | .. | .... | 206 | 538 1 |
| Do. Sleemanabad ... | 10 | 10 8 | 27 | 52 12 | 61 | 188 6 | .. | .... | 98 | 251 1 |
| Do. Bijiragogurh ... | 1 | 2 4 | 3 | 8 8 | 67 | 175 0 | .. | .... | 71 | 185 1 |
| DISTRICT SAUGOR ... | 1 | 0 13 | 39 | 90 2 | 75 | 255 10 | .. | .... | 115 | 346 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Saugor ... | 4 | 13 13 | 14 | 14 13 | 222 | 680 14 | .. | .... | 240 | 709 |
| Do. Khorai ... | 15 | 18 7 | 13 | 23 0 | 98 | 280 8 | .. | .... | 126 | 321 1 |
| Do. Rehlee ... | 10 | 26 8 | 15 | 11 7 | 120 | 353 13 | .. | .... | 145 | 391 1 |
| Do. Bunda ... | .. | .... | 1 | 4 6 | 34 | 105 2 | .. | .... | 35 | 109 |
| DIST. HOSHUNGABAD ... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 7 | 33 5 | .. | .... | 7 | 33 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Hoshungabad. | 6 | 14 10 | 3 | 4 1 | 111 | 323 6 | .. | .... | 120 | 342 |
| Do. Seonee ... | .. | ..... | .. | .... | 60 | 169 14 | .. | .... | 60 | 169 1 |
| Do. Sohagpore ... | 3 | 2 3 | 16 | 15 14 | 43 | 141 6 | .. | .... | 62 | 159 |
| Do. Hurda .. | 2 | 9 10 | 3 | 7 4 | 186 | 530 3 | .. | .... | 191 | 547 |
| DIST. NURSINGPORE ... | 3 | 4 8 | 7 | 16 13 | 22 | 92 14 | .. | .... | 32 | 114 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Nursingpore... | 7 | 15 14 | 18 | 28 14 | 201 | 631 6 | .. | .... | 226 | 676 |
| Do. Gadurwara ... | 6 | 8 8 | 24 | 22 3 | 150 | 420 4 | .. | .... | 180 | 450 1 |
| Do. Chaorpatha ... | .. | .... | 22 | 28 5 | 65 | 219 12 | .. | .... | 87 | 248 |

| 7 | | | | 8 | | | | 9 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or other transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100. | | | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100. | | | | Leases of Immoveable Property for periods not exceeding one year. | | | |
| No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | |
| | Rs | A. | | | Rs. | A. | | | Rs. | A. | |
| ... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 15 | 14 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | 1 | 0 | 10 | |
| 701 | 604 | 12 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | | .. | .... | | |
| 330 | 283 | 15 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 240 | 249 | 3 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 146 | 147 | 0 | | .. | .... | | | 3 | 1 | 14 | |
| 8 | 10 | 12 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 173 | 168 | 0 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 39 | 32 | 10 | | .. | .... | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| 18 | 18 | 15 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 15 | 13 | 7 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 6 | 5 | 10 | | .. | .... | | | 2 | 4 | 15 | |
| 19 | 25 | 1 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 65 | 61 | 15 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 38 | 40 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 49 | 65 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 14 | | .. | .... | | |
| .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 16 | 17 | 4 | | .. | .... | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 166 | 148 | 1 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 112 | 82 | 13 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 46 | 38 | 14 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 38 | 53 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 197 | 150 | 6 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 63 | 56 | 0 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 96 | 83 | 1 | | .. | .... | | | 1 | 1 | 8 | |
| 38 | 40 | 4 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 89 | 70 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 11 | 8 | 10 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 29 | 21 | 10 | | .. | .... | | | 1 | 0 | 8 | |
| 67 | 53 | 9 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 218 | 184 | 9 | | .. | .... | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 150 | 111 | 5 | | .. | .... | | | 4 | 1 | 11 | |
| 60 | 57 | 14 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |

| 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | 13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or any other transfers of Immoveable Property. | | Deposit of sealed covers of Wills and Authorities. | | Wills or Authorities to adopt. | | Other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7 of Act XX. | |
| No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| 10 | 15 3 | .. | .. | 7 | 33 11 | 13 | 32 13 |
| 213 | 241 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 167 | 277 0 |
| 121 | 93 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 40 8 |
| 105 | 100 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 0 |
| 57 | 55 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 15 14 |
| 11 | 10 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 7 8 |
| 82 | 77 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 12 |
| 53 | 43 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 14 0 |
| 107 | 127 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 4 14 |
| 9 | 22 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 6 |
| 10 | 13 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 14 |
| 1 | 1 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 75 12 |
| 34 | 54 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 53 10 |
| 75 | 99 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| 1 | 5 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 127 | 140 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 220 | 253 8 |
| 122 | 121 2 | .. | .. | ... | .. | 53 | 72 5 |
| 181 | 220 9 | .. | .. | ... | .. | 121 | 146 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 4 | .. | .. |
| 24 | 25 0 | .. | .. | ... | .. | 47 | 47 6 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 2 4 | .. | .. | 5 | 22 3 | 8 | 27 0 |
| 55 | 68 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 43 1 |
| 20 | 14 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 18 15 |
| 16 | 10 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 45 10 |
| 1 | 2 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 31 4 |
| 1 | 0 11 | ... | .. | 9 | 38 5 | 11 | 24 10 |
| 19 | 27 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 71 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 29 3 |
| 22 | 26 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 13 0 |
| 31 | 23 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 44 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 13 |
| 29 | 29 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 105 9 |
| 17 | 26 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 14 2 |
| 13 | 14 3 | .. | .. | ... | .. | 49 | 61 10 |
| 74 | 103 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 32 9 |
| 2 | 3 13 | .. | .. | 2 | 8 14 | 3 | 5 7 |
| 148 | 128 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 458 | 498 11 |
| 101 | 72 10 | ... | .. | ... | .. | 346 | 310 5 |
| 54 | 45 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 124 0 |

**cial Statement.**

*and* SUB-DISTRICT *of the* CENTRAL PROVINCES, *with the* RECEIPTS *and April* 1868 *and ending* 31*st March* 1869.

| 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Memos. received under Section 41 of Act XX. | | Memos. received under Section 42 of Act XX. | | Powers of Attorney registered. | | Powers of Attorney authenticated. | | Total of Columns 7 to 17. | | Total amount of Fees, &c., under all Headings received. | Actual Cost of each Registry Office, including Contingencies, &c. |
| No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | Amount. | Amount. |
| | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ..... | ... | .... | 331 1 | 14,163 9 |
| 14 | 14 0 | 315 | 317 0 | 17 | 40 9 | 3 | 4 3 | 395 | 472 9 | 1,817 9 | 445 14 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 248 | 594 15 | 15 | 19 2 | 1,345 | 1,738 7 | 3,884 1 | 704 14 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 34 | 81 14 | 1 | 1 8 | 531 | 501 7 | 1,059 0 | 304 5 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 23 | 56 10 | 11 | 13 15 | 381 | 423 5 | 757 6 | 277 11 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 7 12 | 26 | 56 0 | 247 | 284 0 | 1,221 4 | 313 6 |
| 3 | 3 0 | 275 | 275 0 | 10 | 26 10 | .. | .... | 311 | 333 11 | 1,137 3 | 561 2 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 21 | 56 6 | 1 | 1 4 | 282 | 309 7 | 605 2 | 284 3 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 18 | 42 14 | .. | .... | 129 | 133 14 | 265 12 | 223 14 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 6 | 14 10 | .. | .... | 136 | 165 9 | 345 2 | 176 14 |
| .. | .... | 31 | 31 0 | 3 | 6 14 | .. | .... | 61 | 77 2 | 402 12 | 386 6 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 14 | 17 3 | 28 13 | 4 5 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 5 | 11 10 | 90 | 99 5 | 120 11 | 18 6 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 8 | 19 15 | .. | .... | 88 | 153 3 | 205 14 | 96 5 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 79 | 103 12 | 130 7 | 68 12 |
| .. | .... | 123 | 123 0 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 124 | 128 4 | 204 2 | 385 4 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 23 | 55 4 | 6 | 7 8 | 441 | 518 4 | 995 10 | 327 6 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 39 | 92 8 | 7 | 9 5 | 259 | 335 12 | 556 15 | 250 4 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 26 | 63 14 | .. | .... | 380 | 498 10 | 889 1 | 289 11 |
| 1 | 1 0 | 12 | 12 0 | ... | .... | .. | .... | 14 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 153 6 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 47 | 107 11 | .. | .... | 135 | 198 10 | 476 7 | 275 10 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 6 | 13 8 | .. | .... | 6 | 13 8 | 23 0 | 6 12 |
| 19 | 19 0 | 291 | 290 0 | 3 | 6 10 | .. | .... | 327 | 367 2 | 583 9 | 432 6 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 69 | 158 7 | .. | .... | 319 | 418 7 | 1,807 8 | 408 11 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 11 | 24 14 | 12 | 23 12 | 176 | 164 10 | 764 2 | 280 3 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 21 | 36 15 | 120 | 132 4 | 384 2 | 133 5 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 2 6 | 5 | 7 6 | 71 | 96 12 | 392 0 | 57 15 |
| 9 | 9 0 | 189 | 189 0 | 4 | 8 14 | 5 | 9 12 | 232 | 283 9 | 1,304 5 | 443 10 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 22 | 49 1 | .. | .... | 278 | 298 8 | 1,330 9 | 361 6 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 2 3 | .. | .... | 81 | 87 6 | 466 2 | 129 0 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 5 | 11 0 | 1 | 2 0 | 131 | 137 4 | 654 11 | 262 14 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119 | 108 2 | 257 10 | 40 13 |
| 1 | 1 0 | 333 | 333 0 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 336 | 338 13 | 408 2 | 421 5 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 36 | 79 4 | 7 | 7 10 | 218 | 292 6 | 679 1 | 292 13 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 9 | 19 10 | 9 | 9 15 | 58 | 78 8 | 299 7 | 226 9 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 13 | 29 9 | 18 | 27 2 | 123 | 154 10 | 386 12 | 235 8 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 22 | 49 12 | 22 | 26 3 | 199 | 265 9 | 851 7 | 297 14 |
| .. | .... | 289 | 289 0 | 9 | 20 10 | 25 | 56 4 | 332 | 386 4 | 855 2 | 419 4 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 826 | 813 1 | 1,616 15 | 384 5 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 2 3 | .. | .... | 602 | 498 3 | 1,047 3 | 284 11 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 214 | 227 1 | 488 1 | 233 6 |

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names of District and Sub-District Officers. | Deeds of Gift of Immoveable Property. | | Leases of Immoveable Property for periods exceeding one year. | | Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards. | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards. | | Total of Columns 2 to 5. | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| DISTRICT SEONEE ... | 9 | 39 9 | 12 | 25 0 | 58 | 214 3 | .. | .... | 79 | 278 12 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Seonee ... | ... | ..... | 10 | 11 2 | 31 | 77 3 | .. | .... | 41 | 88 5 |
| Do. Lucknadown.. | ... | ..... | 10 | 8 8 | 17 | 56 15 | .. | .... | 27 | 65 7 |
| Do. Kuttunghee ... | ... | ..... | ... | .... | 13 | 35 8 | .. | .... | 13 | 35 8 |
| DISTRICT BAITOOL ... | 2 | 2 14 | .. | .... | 19 | 59 12 | 1 | 4 3 | 22 | 66 14 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Baitool ... | 2 | 6 6 | 2 | 2 15 | 80 | 227 9 | .. | .... | 84 | 236 14 |
| Do. Mooltye ... | 1 | 5 2 | .. | .... | 61 | 147 12 | .. | .... | 62 | 152 14 |
| DISTRICT DUMOH ... | 1 | 6 12 | 3 | 2 4 | 18 | 64 6 | .. | .... | 22 | 73 6 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Dumoh ... | 13 | 26 2 | 82 | 55 8 | 124 | 406 6 | .. | .... | 219 | 488 0 |
| Do. Hutta ... | 7 | 16 5 | 18 | 29 10 | 100 | 274 14 | .. | .... | 125 | 320 13 |
| DISTRICT MUNDLA ... | .. | ..... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... |
| SUB-DISTRICT Mundla ... | .. | .... | 2 | 5 1 | 15 | 37 10 | .. | .... | 17 | 42 11 |
| Do. Ramgurh ... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ..... | .. | .. .. |
| DISTRICT CHINDWARA. | 1 | 2 3 | 2 | 3 8 | 30 | 92 13 | .. | .... | 33 | 98 8 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Chindwara ... | 2 | 1 8 | .. | .... | 138 | 340 10 | .. | .... | 140 | 342 2 |
| Do. Sausur ... | 2 | 11 6 | .. | .... | 286 | 727 14 | .. | .... | 288 | 739 4 |
| DISTRICT NIMAR ... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 2 14 | .. | .... | 1 | 2 14 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Khundwa ... | 8 | 23 2 | 2 | 1 11 | 181 | 490 5 | .. | .... | 191 | 515 3 |
| Do. Boorhanpore... | 11 | 39 9 | 1 | 2 7 | 298 | 858 13 | 1 | 4 8 | 311 | 905 6 |
| Do. Moretuka ... | 1 | 0 14 | .. | .... | 18 | 48 12 | .. | .... | 19 | 49 11 |
| DISTRICT RAEPORE .. | 4 | 7 12 | 2 | 3 12 | 101 | 332 2 | .. | .... | 107 | 343 10 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Raepore ... | ... | .... | 3 | 5 10 | 75 | 209 12 | 2 | 4 4 | 80 | 219 10 |
| Do. Dhumterry ... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 19 | 50 9 | .. | .... | 19 | 50 9 |
| Do. Simgah ... | 2 | 3 4 | 3 | 9 0 | 16 | 46 0 | .. | .... | 21 | 58 4 |
| Do. Droog ... | ... | .... | 4 | 9 0 | 6 | 18 0 | .. | .... | 10 | 27 0 |
| DISTRICT BELASPORE... | 1 | 2 8 | 39 | 25 4 | 46 | 161 0 | .. | .... | 86 | 188 12 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Belaspore ... | 1 | 0 12 | 25 | 17 3 | 11 | 25 12 | .. | .... | 37 | 43 11 |
| Do. Moongeylee ... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 11 | 29 8 | .. | .... | 11 | 29 8 |
| Do. Seoreenarrain. ... | ... | .... | 25 | 15 2 | 10 | 27 0 | .. | .... | 35 | 42 2 |
| DISTRICT SUMBULPORE ... | ... | .... | 1 | 2 5 | 2 | 4 12 | .. | .... | 3 | 7 1 |
| SUB-DISTRICT Sumbulpore... | 2 | 3 8 | 6 | 6 1 | 28 | 85 5 | 1 | 4 5 | 37 | 99 3 |
| Do. Burgurh ... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 7 13 | .. | .... | 3 | 7 13 |
| DISTRICT SERONCHA ... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 6 0 | .. | .... | 2 | 6 0 |
| SUB-DIST. Doomagoodium ... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 3 0 | ... | .... | 1 | 3. 0 |
| DISTRICT KAMPTEE ... | ... | .... | .. | .... | .. | .. .. | .. | ..... | .. | .... |
| SUB-DISTRICT Kamptee ... | 11 | 21 14 | .. | .... | 184 | 506 12 | .. | .... | 195 | 528 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 250 | 619 6 | 722 | 883 13 | 5,533 | 16,535 12 | 14 | 47 12 | 6,519 | 18,086 12 |

| 7 | | | | 8 | | | | 9 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or other transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100. | | | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100. | | | | Leases of Immoveable Property for periods not exceeding one year. | | | |
| No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | |
| | Rs | A. | | | Rs. | A. | | | Rs. | A. | |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 39 | 26 | 3 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 5 | 2 | 11 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 3 | 1 | 12 | | .. | .... | | | | .... | | |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 48 | 30 | 14 | | .. | .... | | | 1 | 0 | 5 | |
| 89 | 64 | 3 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 2 | 1 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 101 | 77 | 9 | | .. | .... | | | 1 | 0 | 6 | |
| 44 | 31 | 11 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 17 | 30 | 6 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 1 | 0 | 11 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 121 | 108 | 10 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 173 | 179 | 9 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .. .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 136 | 115 | 9 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 129 | 118 | 5 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 0 | 15 | | .. | .... | | |
| 23 | 20 | 15 | | .. | .... | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 59 | 51 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 14 | 16 | 2 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 5 | 3 | 0 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 5 | 4 | 2 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 10 | 7 | 8 | | .. | .... | | | 2 | 0 | 12 | |
| 13 | 9 | 15 | | .. | .... | | | 3 | 1 | 8 | |
| .... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 8 | 6 | 0 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 42 | 40 | 12 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 3 | 2 | 15 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| .... | .... | | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 309 | 235 | 0 | | .. | .... | | | .. | .... | | |
| 4,680 | 4,129 | 10 | | 5 | 4 | 13 | | 25 | 19 | 12 | |

| 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | 13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or any other transfers of Immoveable Property. | | Deposit of sealed covers of Wills and Authorities. | | Wills or Authorities to adopt. | | Other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7 of Act XX. | |
| No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| 5 | 7 4 | ... | .... | 7 | 36 0 | 5 | 7 9 |
| 19 | 18 0 | .. | ...‥ | .. | ..... | 21 | 17 15 |
| 1 | 1 0 | .. | .... | ... | .... | 49 | 36 14 |
| 8 | 4 0 | .. | .... | .. | .... | ... | ..... |
| ... | ..... | .. | .... | .. | ‥.. | 3 | 3 13 |
| 37 | 23 11 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 71 | 72 6 |
| 188 | 135 8 | .. | ‥... | .. | .... | 73 | 49 8 |
| 1 | 0 8 | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... |
| 20 | 19 2 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 2 6 |
| 9 | 9 3 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 21 | 25 9 |
| ... | ..... | .. | .... | .. | .... | ... | ...‥ |
| 1 | 1 0 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 6 | 6 2 |
| ... | ..... | .. | .... | .. | .... | ... | .... |
| 1 | 1 3 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 4 7 |
| 129 | 99 6 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 51 | 61 9 |
| 98 | 105 14 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 1 2 |
| ... | ..... | .. | .... | 1 | 4 6 | .. | .... |
| 79 | 75 2 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 8 4 |
| 111 | 124 4 | .. | .... | ... | .... | 56 | 58 4 |
| 30 | 51 0 | .. | ‥... | ... | .... | .. | .... |
| 6 | 13 2 | .. | .... | ... | .... | 11 | 16 1 |
| ... | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 45 | 52 10 |
| 10 | 12 15 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 44 | 47 2 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ...‥ | 27 | 20 13 |
| 7 | 28 8 | .. | .... | 2 | 9 14 | 16 | 29 4 |
| 4 | 3 0 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 31 | 28 8 |
| 6 | 4 8 | ... | .... | .. | .... | 23 | 21 4 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 87 | 59 6 |
| ... | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... |
| ... | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 6 | 5 7 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 5 7 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 4 0 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ‥... | 6 | 13 0 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 9 4 | .. | .... |
| 87 | 110 2 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 10 | 20 2 |
| 2,804 | 2,918 5 | .. | .... | 36 | 165 13 | 2,778 | 3,239 7 |

*Continued.*

| 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Memos. received under Section 41 of Act XX. | | Memos. received under Section 42 of Act XX. | | Powers of Attorney registered. | | Powers of Attorney authenticated. | | Total of Columns 7 to 17. | | Total Amount of Fees, &c., under all Headings, received. | Actual cost of each Registry Office, including Contingencies, &c. |
| No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | Amount. | Amount. |
| | Rs. A. | | R. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | Rs A. | Rs. A. |
| 4 | 4 0 | 61 | 61 0 | 23 | 51 6 | 2 | 2 6 | 111 | 172 9 | 1,129 15 | 404 2 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ..... | 1 | 1 4 | 80 | 63 6 | 189 3 | 240 2 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ..... | 1 | 2 3 | 56 | 42 14 | 116 5 | 76 14 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 6 12 | 2 | 2 8 | 16 | 15 12 | 61 4 | 22 15 |
| 2 | 2 0 | 110 | 108 0 | 9 | 20 7 | .. | .... | 127 | 137 11 | 389 11 | 400 4 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 17 | 36 14 | 3 | 4 7 | 177 | 168 9 | 408 3 | 268 13 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 350 | 249 3 | 413 8 | 233 5 |
| 11 | 0 | 170 | 170 0 | 6 | 13 6 | .. | .... | 190 | 196 6 | 483 12 | 444 7 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 8 | 9 15 | 131 | 109 6 | 599 6 | 282 12 |
| .. | .... | .. | .. .. | .. | .... | 2 | 2 7 | 76 | 68 13 | 411 2 | 245 2 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | 66 11 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 2 3 | 1 | 2 0 | 26 | 41 10 | 120 6 | 20 8 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 | 0 | 130 | 130 0 | .. | .... | 4 | 8 12 | 144 | 151 1 | 487 5 | 395 0 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 1 4 | 7 | 8 4 | 309 | 279 1 | 682 3 | 293 11 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 5 12 | 276 | 292 4 | 1,040 8 | 269 4 |
| 1 | 0 | 121 | 121 0 | ... | .... | 1 | 2 0 | 124 | 128 6 | 154 9 | 409 15 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 218 | 198 15 | 725 1 | 300 7 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 16 | 35 5 | 6 | 12 0 | 318 | 348 2 | 1,477 0 | 372 2 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 4 | 7 14 | .. | ..... | 38 | 63 16 | 127 3 | 19 13 |
| 8 | 8 0 | 40 | 40 0 | 26 | 67 3 | 1 | 1 1 | 116 | 168 6 | 1,290 4 | 455 10 |
| .. | .... | ... | .... | 9 | 22 12 | .. | .... | 113 | 126 14 | 400 8 | 266 6 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | ... | .... | 6 | 14 2 | 74 | 90 4 | 150 13 | 79 9 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 6 | 14 12 | .. | .... | 11 | 17 12 | 76 0 | 11 11 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 32 | 24 15 | 51 15 | 67 13 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 40 | 94 8 | .. | .... | 77 | 169 6 | 1,132 2 | 400 4 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 51 | 42 15 | 87 10 | 19 10 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 29 | 25 12 | 55 4 | 14 4 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ..... | ... | .... | 95 | 65 6 | 107 10 | 22 10 |
| 1 | 1 0 | 12 | 23 0 | 1 | 2 8 | .. | .... | 14 | 26 8 | 49 10 | 383 8 |
| ... | .... | .. | .... | 22 | 52 1 | 5 | 6 6 | 75 | 104 10 | 208 2 | 240 5 |
| .. | .... | ... | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | 5 | 8 5 | 16 2 | 19 15 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 4 0 | 26 0 | 187 0 |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | ... | .... | 11 | 11 0 | 17 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 4 0 |
| 2 | 2 0 | 13 | 13 0 | .. | .... | ... | .... | 17 | 24 4 | 44 4 | .... .. |
| .. | .... | .. | .... | 29 | 67 14 | 25 | 30 8 | 460 | 463 10 | 1,043 8 | 331 3 |
| 82 | 82 0 | 2,515 | 2,525 0 | 951 | 22,435 | 289 | 458 4 | 1,465 | 15,786 5 | 43,791 9 | 32,334 1 |

# C.—Prisons 1.

*GENERAL RETURN showing the Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

| Class of Jails. | Jails. | Number of Prisoners during the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining in Jail from last year. | | Committed during present year. | | Received from other Jails. | | Total in Jail during the year. | | Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, and payment of fines. | | Released for good conduct. | | Released on account of sickness. | | Transferred to Lunatic Asylum. | | Escaped. | | Died. | | Executed. | | Transferred to other Jails or transported. | | Average No. in Jails during the year. | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Central Jails | Nagpore ... | 962 | 45 | 714 | 67 | 127 | 11 | 1,803 | 123 | 933 | 79 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 35 | 1 | 1 | .. | 18 | .. | 871·97 | 40·51 |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 685 | 41 | 689 | 108 | 196 | 9 | 1,570 | 158 | 751 | 95 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 25 | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 646·98 | 49·50 |
| | Raepore ... | 389 | 33 | 367 | 66 | 73 | .. | 829 | 99 | 501 | 76 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 15 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 367·40 | 29·10 |
| | Hoshungabad ... | 317 | 13 | 622 | 41 | 1 | .. | 940 | 54 | 679 | 47 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 3 | .. | 6 | 1 | 270·19 | 11·02 |
| District Jails | Bhuudarah ... | 100 | 6 | 687 | 49 | ... | .. | 787 | 55 | 628 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 2 | 114·84 | 7·51 |
| | Chandah ... | 107 | 9 | 595 | 81 | ... | .. | 702 | 90 | 496 | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 6 | 119·43 | 12·90 |
| | Saugor ... | 126 | 14 | 786 | 114 | 3 | .. | 915 | 128 | 669 | 102 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ... | 187·06 | 22·22 |
| | Seonee ... | 129 | 6 | 267 | 19 | ... | .. | 396 | 25 | 282 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | ... | 104·72 | 4·84 |
| | Nursingpore ... | 85 | 13 | 912 | 70 | 3 | .. | 1,000 | 83 | 780 | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 108 | 1 | 127·61 | 12·70 |
| | Baitool ... | 43 | 8 | 361 | 62 | ... | .. | 404 | 70 | 337 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 43·42 | 6·38 |
| | Chindwara ... | 80 | 7 | 369 | 35 | 7 | .. | 456 | 42 | 380 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 68·52 | 2·90 |
| | Sumbulpore ... | 63 | 2 | 330 | 32 | 4 | .. | 397 | 34 | 300 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | ... | 69·70 | 3·70 |
| Lock-ups | Wurdah ... | 77 | 4 | 423 | 27 | 3 | .. | 503 | 31 | 406 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 54·90 | 2·43 |
| | Dumoh ... | 52 | 7 | 456 | 69 | ... | .. | 508 | 76 | 375 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 78 | 7 | 80·77 | 10·54 |
| | Mundlah ... | 37 | ... | 191 | 11 | ... | .. | 228 | 11 | 156 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 50·47 | ·03 |
| | Nimar ... | 45 | 2 | 726 | 44 | ... | .. | 771 | 46 | 686 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | ... | 59·99 | 4·65 |
| | Belaspore .. | 43 | 7 | 567 | 26 | ... | .. | 610 | 33 | 493 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 40 | ... | 66·15 | 3·23 |
| | Seroncha ... | 22 | ... | 33 | 5 | ... | .. | 55 | 5 | 45 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19·05 | 1·05 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,323·17 | +225·21 |
| | Total ... | 3,362 | 217 | 9,095 | 926 | 417 | 20 | 12,874 | 1,163 | 8,897 | 887 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 106 | 3 | 17 | .. | 427 | 19 | =3,548·38 | |

# C.—Prisons 1, *(continued.)*

| Class of Jails. | Jails. | Number of Prisoners on the last day of the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under sentence of transportation. | | Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment. | | | | | | | | | | Under sentence of simple imprisonment. | | | | | | Under trial. | | Civil Prisoners. | | Revenue Prisoners | | In transit to other Jails. | | Total. | | Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline. | | | |
| | | | | Life | | More than 7 years. | | More than 2 years. | | More than 6 months. | | Not more than 6 months. | | More than 7 years. | | More than 6 months. | | Not more than 6 months. | | | | | | | | | | | | By flogging. | | Other punishments. | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Central Jails | Nagpore | 73 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 109 | 3 | 377 | 21 | 127 | 5 | 82 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | 2 | 1 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 803 | 43 | 159 | .. | 36 | .. |
| | Jubbulpore | 29 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 87 | 11 | 292 | 13 | 165 | 19 | 182 | 14 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 779 | 62 | 40 | .. | 172 | .. |
| | Raepore | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 32 | 2 | 27 | 3 | 181 | 8 | 64 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 308 | 22 | 196 | .. | 38 | .. |
| | Hoshungabad | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 71 | 1 | 37 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 242 | 5 | 27 | .. | 73 | 5 |
| | Bhundara | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | .. | 18 | .. | 67 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 | 6 | 84 | .. | 2 | .. |
| District Jails | Chanda | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 42 | .. | 74 | 10 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 11 | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Saugor | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 42 | 5 | 54 | 4 | 80 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 47 | 4 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 239 | 26 | 55 | .. | 120 | 5 |
| | Seonee | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 10 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 | 6 | 67 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nursingpore | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 26 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 15 | 32 | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Baitool | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 28 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 13 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Chindwara | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 17 | 1 | 7 | .. | 17 | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 3 | 7 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| | Sumbulpore | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 43 | 4 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 | 14 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Wurdah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 11 | 1 | 18 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 13 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Lock-ups | Dumoh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 10 | 1 | 28 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 7 | 31 | .. | 7 | 11 |
| | Mundlah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nimar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 8 | .. | 20 | .. | 29 | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Belaspore | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 26 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 15 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Seroncha | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Total | 123 | 7 | 24 | 7 | 359 | 22 | 860 | 51 | 884 | 51 | 828 | 79 | .. | .. | 22 | 4 | 41 | 12 | 159 | 17 | 63 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,363 | 252 | 768 | .. | 458 | 22 |

*STATEMENT showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners*

| | Name of each Jail, Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge | Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years | Character of Jail and Jail Buildings, whether crowded or otherwise in present year | Superficial feet within Jail walls to each Prisoner | Cubic feet in Wards to each prisoner | Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains &c., &c. | Average number in Jail during the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Jails.* | Nagpore .. | Asst. Surgeon | 6·40 | Jail composed of two octagons within enclosure wall. One octagon constructed of brick and mud, the other octagon of stone and lime. Roofs double-tiled. During the year overcrowding has not occurred | 1,342 | 682 | [See Table at foot of pages overleaf.] | 912·48 |
| | Jubbulpore | Civil Surgeon | 4·68 | New and old Jail occupied. No overcrowding | Enclosure walls to new Jail not built yet. | 829 | | 696·48 |
| *Divisional Jails.* | Hoshungabad .. | Civil Surgeon | ·91 | Both new and old Jail occupied. No crowding | 423 | 927 | | 281·21 |
| | Raepore .. | ditto | 12·58 | A dodecagon within an outer enclosure. In each division a barrack and workshed, or hospital, as the case may be. Wards good and well ventilated. No crowding | 1,911 | 784 | | 396·50 |
| | Total .. | | | | | | | 2286· |
| *District Jails.* | Bhundara | Civil Surgeon | 5·30 | Wards situated within the walls of an old fort in good repair. No crowding ... | 1,753 | 1,628 | | 122·3 |
| | Chanda .. | Apothecary— | 6·10 | A pucka Jail; ventilation defective; crowding for a time; worksheds outside Jail .. | 4,014 | 615 | | 132· |
| | Saugor ... | Civil Surgeon | 4·18 | A pucka Jail of 12 wards and worksheds and within an enclosure. Wards not very well ventilated; no crowding ... | 373 | 985 | | 209·28 |
| | Seonee ... | ditto | 5·30 | Six wards within an enclosure; 4 of these badly ventilated; at times crowded, owing to a barrack being re-roofed; worksheds in a separate enclosure .. | 671 | 964 | | 109·56 |
| | Nursingpore .. | ditto | 4·50 | A quadrangle enclosing 9 barracks, &c. &c.; worksheds in another enclosure; wards low, ventilation not perfect; sometimes overcrowded; Jail pucka, and in good repair .. | 300 | 459 | | 140·31 |
| | Sumbulpore ... | Hony. Assistant Surgeon | 7·71 | A new Jail for 100 prisoners, consisting of 5 wards, a hospital and worksheds, and within a good enclosure wall; no crowding .. | 953 | 704 | | 73·40 |

sons 2.

*in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year* 1868.

| Average weight | | | | Sick in Hospital | | | | | | | | | Explanation and Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of each prisoner released when sentenced | Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence | Of each prisoner at beginning of the year | Of each prisoner at end of the year | Remaining at end of last year | Received this year | Discharged, cured, or transferred | Remaining | Average number in hospital during the year | Released on account of sickness | Died from all causes | Total died and released without cure | Per centage of deaths to average strength | Per centage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness taken together. | |
| lbs. oz. | lbs. ozs | lbs. oz. | lbs. oz. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 12 | 107 14 | 116 14 | 115 8 | 76 | 1,453 | 1,472 | 15 | 49·52 | .. | 36 | *42 | 3·94 | 3·94 | Dr. John Law. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * Includes 6 prisoners under treatment discharged on expiry of sentence. |
| 118 0 | 120 0 | 121 0 | 119 0 | 36 | 885 | 850 | 45 | 37·49 | ... | 26 | 26 | 3·73 | 3·73 | Dr. Rice |
| 101 12 | 104 8 | 116 0 | 110 4 | 16 | 254 | 257 | 7 | 12·67 | ... | 7 | 7 | 2·49 | 2·49 | Dr. Cullen |
| 102 8 | 104 0 | 104 0 | 106 2 | 25 | 479 | 477 | 13 | 15·20 | ... | 14 | 14 | 3·53 | 3·53 | Dr. Trimnell |
| 165 12 | 169 2 | 114 4 | 110 2 | 153 | 3,071 | 3,056 | 80 | 114·82 | .. | 83 | 89 | 3·63 | 3·89 | |
| 95 0 | 97 0 | 103 0 | 107 0 | 7 | 288 | 281 | 7 | 9·51 | .. | 5 | 7 | 4·08 | 4·08 | Dr. Cowan |
| 95 0 | 99 0 | 105 0 | 99 0 | 4 | 127 | 127 | 4 | 4·27 | .. | 1 | ... | ·75 | ·75 | Mr. Craggs |
| 116 4 | 112 8 | 107 2 | 107 2 | 12 | 294 | 288 | 14 | 10·69 | ... | 4 | 4 | 1·91 | 1·91 | Dr. Stewart |
| 102 10 | 104 10 | 108 4 | 106 10 | 9 | 56 | 61 | 2 | 2·58 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1·84 | 1·84 | Dr. Barter |
| 106 4 | 107 14 | 109 4 | 110 6 | 2 | 180 | 176 | 2 | 6·00 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1·43 | 1·43 | Dr. Raye |
| 99 0 | 100 0 | 109 14 | 105 0 | 5 | 194 | 183 | 11 | 5·61 | ... | 6 | 6 | 8·18 | 8·18 | Mr. Harrison |

| | Name of each Jail, Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge | Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years | Character of Jail and Jail buildings, whether crowded or otherwise in present year | Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner | Cubic feet in Wards to each prisoner | Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains, &c., &c. | Average number in Jail during the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District Jails.* | Baitool ... | Apothecary | 5·40 | 8 wards within an enclosure; in good order; no crowding; worksheds in a separate enclosure .. | 839 | 1,997 | [See Table at foot.] | 49·80 |
| | Chindwara | Civil Surgeon | 3·93 | There are 8 wards in this Jail; the walls of some of the wards form a part of the surrounding wall, and are therefore ill-ventilated; buildings in excellent repair; no crowding; the worksheds are in adjoining enclosure .. | 400 | 1,133 | | 71·42 |
| | Total .. | | | | | | | 908·45 |
| *Lock-ups.* | Wurdah .. | Apothecary. | 3·14 | A new Lock-up for 64 prisoners; 5 wards; hospital and worksheds within a good enclosure; in good repair; no crowding. | 3,973 | 794 | | 57·33 |
| | Mundlah .. | Civil Surgeon | 9·35 | Pucka building of stone and lime according to standard plan; not crowded .. | 1,062 | 864 | | 50·50 |
| | Dumoh .. | Apothecary. | 3·68 | A condemned Jail; ventilation bad: a new one is nearly finished; at times crowded ... | 172 | 683 | | 91·31 |
| | Nimar .. | Civil Surgeon | 5·66 | A temporary place of confinement ... | 202 | 648 | | 64·64 |
| | Belaspore | ditto | 3·16 | ..... | .. | .. | | 69·38 |
| | Seroncha .. | ditto | 3·90 | A new Jail, and in good order; no overcrowding ... | 1,699 | 1,824 | | 20·10 |
| | Total .. | | | | | | | 353·26 |
| | Grand total, | | *5·43 | | | | | 3548·38 |

* The average death rate for the past 10 years cannot be given for all Jails; what can be for each

Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains, &c., &c.

| Prisoners. | Non-labouring. | | Under twelve, sentenced to 6 months and under. | | Sentenced to above 6 months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. |
| Attah .. | .. | .. | 1 or 1 | 4 | 1 or 1 | 4 |
| Bajera .. | .. | .. | 1 or 1 | 8 | 1 or 1 | 8 |
| Juar .. | 1 | .. | 1 or 1 | 8 | 1 or 1 | 8 |
| Rice .. | .. | .. | 1 or 1 | 4 | 1 or 1 | 4 |

(Continued.)

| Average weight | | | | Sick in Hospital | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| sentenced | Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence | Of each prisoner at beginning of the year | Of each prisoner at end of the year | Remaining at end of last year | Received this year | Discharged, cured, or transferred | Remaining | Average number in hospital during the year | Released on account of sickness | Died from all causes | Total died, and released without cure | Percentage of deaths to average strength | Percentage to average strength of deaths, and released for sickness, taken together | Explanation and Remarks |
| 7 0 | 110 0 | 105 0 | 114 6 | 3 | 58 | 61 | .. | 2·11 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | Mr. Price |
| 0 0 | Not ascertained. | | 112 12 | 1 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 1·02 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1·39 | 1·39 | Dr. Grylls |
| 4 0 | 104 8 | 93 0 | 108 0 | 43 | 1,216 | 1,195 | 42 | 41·79 | .. | 21 | 23 | 2·31 | 253 | |
| 2 4 | 122 8 | 121 14 | 117 14 | 7 | 193 | 197 | 3 | 5·73 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·74 | 1·74 | Mr. Thipthorpe. |
| 4 12 | 114 4 | 104 4 | 108 8 | 2 | 90 | 90 | .. | 2·77 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3·95 | 3·95 | Dr. Kidd |
| 8 8 | 122 12 | 199 2 | 110 2 | 6 | 213 | 216 | 3 | 5·08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Mr. King |
| 5 0 | 118 0 | 119 0 | 118 8 | 3 | 104 | 106 | 1 | 2·54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Dr. Flemming |
| 2 14 | 105 6 | 102 6 | 103 14 | 3 | 130 | 124 | 9 | 5·17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Mr. Apoth. Gray<br>Dr. Ferdinant. |
| 4 10 | 108 8 | 107 6 | 119 6 | ... | 49 | 44 | 5 | ·95 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | Dr. Gaffney |
| 1 8 | 165 4 | 125 10 | 113 0 | 21 | 779 | 777 | 21 | 22·24 | .. | 3 | 3 | ·85 | ·85 | |
| 7 0 | 126 2 | 77 6 | 110 3 | 217 | 5,066 | 5,028 | 143 | 178·85 | .. | 107 | 115 | 3·01 | 3·24 | |

spective Jail will be found in the Table annexed to para. 97 of the General Report.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| or Vegetables | .. | D 8 | .. | E 8 | .. | F 8 |
| Parched gram | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| | | Grs. | | Grs. | | Grs. |
| Oil | .. | 48 | .. | 48 | .. | 96 |
| Chillies | .. | 40 | .. | 40 | .. | 40 |
| Salt | .. | 100 | .. | 100 | .. | A 100 |
| Ghee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 |

A. B. C. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
E.—Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.
F.—30 Grains extra on Vegetable days.

# C.—Prisons 3.

*STATEMENT showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

| Jails. | Average Number of Prisoners liable to labour during the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed. | | | | Intramural Manufactures, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Departments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | On Jail service. | In Jail Garden. | On Jail buildings. | On labour outside Jail. | Cotton. | Woollen. | Hemp. | Carpentry and Smith's work. | Pottery. | Saddlery. | Watch, &c., repairing. | Lithography and Typography. | Baskets. | Oil. | Remunerative Out-door Labour. | Chicks. | Paper. | Tailoring. |
| Nagpore .. .. | 704·56 | 5·39 | 258·82 | .. | 80 | 37 | 33 | 15 | 1 | ·67 | .. | 58 | 2 | ·42 | .. | ·52 | .. | ·55 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 81·74 | 10·41 | 260·08 | 23·33 | 54 | 20 | 4 | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 17 | 2 | ·13 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Raepore .. .. | 35·40 | 12·40 | 140·80 | .. | 79 | 9 | 16 | 5 | .. | ... | .. | 10 | ·90 | ·30 | 1 | ... | .. | 2 |
| Hoshungabad .. | 29·03 | 9·99 | 111·25 | .. | 6 | 10 | 2 | ·88 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | ·72 | .. | 2 | .. | ·14 |
| Bhundara .. | 11·53 | 3·86 | .. | ·81 | 35 | ·16 | ·73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Chanda .. .. | 9·16 | 7·29 | 2·96 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·08 |
| Saugor .. .. | 21·67 | 5·00 | .. | .. | 38 | 8 | 20 | .. | ·23 | .. | .. | 4 | ·17 | 6 | .. | .. | 7 | ·59 |
| Seonee .. .. | 8·49 | 2·48 | 21·23 | 3·16 | 26 | 2 | 6 | ·98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·38 | ·73 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nursingpore .. | 12·97 | 3·70 | 2·80 | .. | 31 | 4 | 22 | ·13 | ... | .. | .. | .. | ·50 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | ·30 |
| Baitool .. .. | 3·98 | 1·82 | .. | .. | 6 | ·01 | 7 | ·56 | .. | ... | .. | .. | 3 | ·77 | ·74 | .. | .. | ·03 |
| Chindwara .. | 6·57 | .. | 15·00 | ... | 4 | ·23 | .. | .. | ·46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Sumbulpore .. | 7·54 | ·28 | 6·00 | .. | 14 | .. | ... | ·60 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wurdah .. .. | 4·57 | 4·62 | 10·24 | .. | 2 | .. | ·87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·31 | ·17 | .. | .. | .. | ·58 |
| Dumoh .. .. | 8·33 | 3·25 | 9·35 | .. | 14 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mundla .. .. | 4·73 | 3·70 | 23·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nimar .. .. | 9·88 | 1·28 | .. | 17·09 | 5 | ... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belaspore .. | 5·60 | 1·70 | ·61 | 16·87 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Seroncha .. .. | 4·13 | 3·22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ·57 |
| Total ... | 369·95 | 80·33 | 862·89 | 61·20 | 410·00 | 92·40 | 121·60 | 34·15 | 3·69 | 0·67 | .. | ·94 | 13·26 | 29·11 | 31·74 | 2·52 | 7·00 | 12·84 |

# C.—Prisons 3, *(continued).*

| Jils. | Average number of Prisoners liable to labour during the year. Intramural Manufactures, &c. Departments. Book-binding. | Tile and Brick-making. | Goldsmith's shop. | Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed work. | Labour on Imperial works. | Rope-making. | Gunny or Tat. | Newar, or Tape. | Workers in leather. | Sawyer. | Dyer. | Cultivator. | Bakery. | Spinning Cotton. | Lime. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore | .. | 7 | ·18 | ·12 | 72 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 311·51 |
| Jubbulpore | ... | .. | .. | ... | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 132·41 |
| Raepore | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·50 | 125·50 |
| Hoshungabad | .. | ·46 | .. | .. | 8 | 3 | ·23 | 2 | .. | .. | ·76 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 47·26 |
| Bhundara | 1 | 6 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 57·60 |
| Chanda | 8 | 16 | .. | ·03 | .. | 3 | ·41 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 58·29 |
| Saugor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 93·54 |
| Seonee | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45·59 |
| Nursingpore | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ·40 | 69·38 |
| Baitool | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ·91 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 25·89 |
| Chindwara | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 31·52 |
| Sumbulpore | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·70 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34·96 |
| Wurdah | .. | ·48 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6·82 |
| Dumoh | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 34·58 |
| Mundlah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·73 |
| Nimar | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8·79 |
| Belaspore | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ·29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12·29 |
| Seroncha | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8·91 |
| Total | 9·00 | 51·94 | 0·18 | 1·15 | 94·91 | 8·00 | 1·34 | 8·00 | 2·00 | 1·29 | 2·76 | 6·00 | 1·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 54·90 | 1,150·55 |

*STATEMENT showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

| Jails. | In Solitary Cells. | Sick, Infirm, &c. | Unemployed on account of Sundays, &c. | Total number of Prisoners liable to labour. | Without labour, Civil and Revenue. | Total of all classes liable or otherwise to labour. | Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c. | | | Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c., | | | Net Amount credited to Government. | | | Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner liable to labour. | | | Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner actually employed on manufactures. | | | Number of Prisoners under education in Jail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Nagpore .. | 2·32 | 53·07 | 104·86 | 840·93 | 71·55 | 912·48 | 18,494 | 15 | 9 | 37,409 | 15 | 9 | 37,409 | 15 | 9 | 33 | 6 | 7 | 90 | 3 | 0 | 826 |
| Jubbulpore .. | ... | 76·33 | 90·76 | 675·06 | 21·42 | 696·48 | 12,499 | 6 | 5 | 21,900 | 7 | 9 | 21,900 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 70 | 13 | 7 | 688 |
| Raepore .. | ... | 22·20 | 48·80 | 385·10 | 11·40 | 396·50 | 4,851 | 1 | 1 | 10,323 | 0 | 4 | 10,323 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 43 | 6 | 8 | 65 |
| Hoshungabad | ·16 | 25·50 | 38·82 | 262·01 | 19·20 | 281·21 | 3,756 | 4 | 1 | 7,692 | 13 | 7 | 7,692 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 71 | 1 | 10 | 174 |
| Bhundara .. | ·32 | 12·53 | 12·23 | 97·98 | 24·37 | 122·35 | 1,329 | 1 | 1 | 2,348 | 7 | 10 | 2,348 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 70 |
| Chanda .. | ... | 6·50 | 22·79 | 106·90 | 25·43 | 132·33 | 1,443 | 7 | 3 | 2,713 | 2 | 9 | 2,713 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 147 |
| Saugor .. | ... | 18·07 | 24·58 | 162·84 | 46·44 | 209·28 | 3,469 | 11 | 3 | 6,530 | 9 | 7 | 6,530 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 35 | 4 | 1 | 91 |
| Seonee .. | ... | 4·31 | 13·00 | 98·11 | 11·45 | 109·56 | 1,387 | 8 | 10 | 3,246 | 6 | 9 | 3,246 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 11 | 105 |
| Nursingpore.. | ·20 | 7·41 | 16·82 | 112·59 | 27·72 | 140·31 | 2,009 | 3 | 2 | 3,398 | 1 | 0 | 3,398 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 101 |
| Baitool .. | .. | 2·60 | 5·97 | 40·26 | 9·54 | 49·80 | 624 | 5 | 7 | 1,228 | 13 | 11 | 1,228 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 11 | 44 |
| Chindwara ... | ·60 | 1·90 | 9·23 | 62·66 | 8·76 | 71·42 | 1,738 | 5 | 0 | 2,580 | 1 | 9 | 2,580 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 45 |
| Sambalpore... | ... | 8·54 | 8·25 | 65·57 | 7·83 | 73·40 | 527 | 7 | 2 | 1,015 | 5 | 6 | 1,015 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 256 |
| Wurdah ... | ·22 | 5·89 | 4·11 | 36·47 | 20·86 | 57·33 | 646 | 13 | 9 | 776 | 2 | 9 | 776 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 44 | 11 | 6 | 30 |
| Dumoh ... | ·14 | 5·88 | 11·30 | 73·08 | 18·28 | 91·31 | 816 | 15 | 0 | 1,501 | 10 | 2 | 1,501 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 19 |
| Mundla ... | ... | 2·77 | 8·42 | 44·10 | 6·40 | 50·50 | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... | | | ..... |
| Nimar ... | ... | 3·04 | 7·47 | 47·89 | 16·75 | 64·64 | 404 | 13 | 4 | 380 | 12 | 10 | 380 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| Belaspore .. | ... | 5·17 | 6·46 | 48·70 | 20·68 | 69·38 | 163 | 11 | 4 | 753 | 0 | 7 | 753 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 46 | 13 | 10 | 7 |
| Seroncha ... | ... | ·95 | 2·03 | 19·34 | ·76 | 20·10 | ..... | | | 48 | 11 | 9 | 48 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 0 | ..... |
| Total ... | 3·96 | 262·13 | 433·08 | 3,179·09 | 369·29 | 3,548·38 | 54,147 | 2 | 1 | 1,03,619 | 1 | 3 | 1,03,619 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 52 | 12 | 2 | 2,685 |

# C.—Prisons 4.

*STATEMENT showing the Establishments and Cost of the prisoners in the Central Provinces for the year* 1868.

| Divisions | Districts | Establishment | | | | | | | Expenditure during the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Jail Guards, Regular | Number of Officers other than Regular Guards | | | | | | Jail Guards of regular Police or Military | | | Establishment other than Guards | | | Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses | | | Total | | | Deduct profits from Manufactures credited | | | Net Cost | | |
| | | | European | Native Officers, Writers, &c. | Turnkeys | Contingent and occasional Guards | Attached to Hospital | Total | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| *Nagpore.* | Nagpore .. | 49 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 41 | 3 | 122 | 4,612 | 0 | 0 | 20,698 | 5 | 1 | 36,516 | 3 | 6 | 61,726 | 8 | 7 | 28,934 | 13 | 9 | 32,791 | 10 | 10 |
| | Bhundara ... | 12 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 33 | 1,128 | 0 | 0 | 2,218 | 13 | 0 | 7,917 | 12 | 8 | 11,264 | 9 | 8 | 569 | 0 | 6 | 10,695 | 9 | 0 |
| | Chanda ... | 12 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 31 | 1,020 | 0 | 0 | 3,595 | 14 | 11 | 6,108 | 7 | 1 | 10,724 | 6 | 0 | 1,495 | 0 | 7 | 9,229 | 5 | 5 |
| | Wurdah .. | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 22 | 593 | 0 | 0 | 2,191 | 11 | 8 | 2,524 | 10 | 2 | 5,309 | 5 | 10 | 305 | 8 | 3 | 5,003 | 12 | 11 |
| *Jubbulpore.* | Jubbulpore .. | 72 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 41 | 2 | 134 | 6,816 | 0 | 0 | 11,617 | 9 | 11 | 23,544 | 0 | 5 | 41,977 | 10 | 4 | 9,380 | 8 | 11 | 32,597 | 1 | 5 |
| | Saugor .. | 12 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 34 | 1,048 | 0 | 0 | 3,573 | 1 | 10 | 6,687 | 5 | 0 | 11,308 | 6 | 10 | 3,308 | 8 | 6 | 7,999 | 14 | 7 |
| | Seonee ... | 12 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 34 | 1,048 | 0 | 0 | 3,885 | 7 | 10 | 4,624 | 10 | 8 | 9,558 | 2 | 6 | 1,100 | 14 | 5 | 8,457 | 4 | 1 |
| | Dumoh .. | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 22 | 576 | 0 | 0 | 1,995 | 2 | 0 | 3,227 | 4 | 8 | 5,758 | 6 | 8 | 725 | 11 | 8 | 5,032 | 11 | 0 |
| | Mundlah ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 648 | 0 | 0 | 1,769 | 11 | 8 | 1,927 | 7 | 0 | 4,345 | 2 | 8 | ... | | | 4,345 | 2 | 8 |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 36 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 80 | 2,671 | 0 | 0 | 6,489 | 0 | 3 | 8,153 | 6 | 3 | 17,313 | 6 | 6 | 3,360 | 11 | 6 | 13,952 | 11 | 1 |
| *Nerbudda.* | Baitool .. | 12 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 30 | 1,344 | 0 | 0 | 3,026 | 4 | 8 | 2,328 | 10 | 10 | 6,698 | 15 | 6 | 528 | 12 | 11 | 6,170 | 2 | 7 |
| | Nursingpore ... | 12 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 30 | 1,128 | 0 | 0 | 3,020 | 13 | 1 | 4,301 | 1 | 9 | 8,456 | 14 | 10 | 1,463 | 15 | 11 | 6,985 | 13 | 11 |
| | Chindwara .. | 12 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 29 | 1,032 | 0 | 0 | 3,012 | 14 | 8 | 2,426 | 3 | 4 | 6,471 | 2 | 0 | 361 | 12 | 9 | 6,109 | 5 | 3 |
| | Nimar .. | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 21 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 2,119 | 10 | 2 | 2,523 | 9 | 9 | 5,293 | 3 | 11 | 160 | 1 | 4 | 5,133 | 2 | 7 |
| *Upper Chuteesgurh.* | Raepore .. | 22 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 63 | 2,422 | 2 | 6 | 8,216 | 6 | 10 | 10,459 | 8 | 4 | 21,098 | 2 | 3 | 5,439 | 7 | 6 | 15,658 | 10 | 9 |
| | Sumbulpore ... | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 27 | 648 | 0 | 1 | 2,651 | 15 | 0 | 2,702 | 0 | 7 | 6,001 | 15 | 8 | 570 | 4 | 0 | 5,481 | 11 | 8 |
| *Godavery.* | Belaspore .. | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 607 | 0 | 0 | 2,109 | 9 | 3 | 1,799 | 4 | 7 | 4,515 | 13 | 10 | 510 | 8 | 6 | 3,940 | 5 | 4 |
| | Seroncha ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 666 | 0 | 0 | 1,528 | 6 | 10 | 818 | 15 | 7 | 3,013 | 6 | 5 | 48 | 11 | 9 | 3,964 | 10 | 8 |
| | Total .. | 317 | 25 | 85 | 63 | 248 | 25 | 763 | 28,657 | 2 | 7 | 83,637 | 14 | 8 | 1,28,540 | 10 | 9 | 2,40,835 | 12 | 0 | 58,329 | 8 | 11 | 1,82,506 | 3 | |

# C.—Prisons 4. (*Continued*).

| Division | Districts | Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner | | | | | | | | | | Average net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profits credited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For Jail Guards | For Establishment | For diet | For clothing and bedding | Hospital charges for Medicines, &c. | For additions and repairs to Jail | For Miscellaneous contingencies. | Total. | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| *Nagpore.* | Nagpore .. | 5 0 11 | 22 10 10 | 29 0 7 | 4 6 2 | 2 6 5 | 0 3 6 | 3 13 11 | 67 10 4 | 35 14 11 |
| | Bhundara .. | 9 3 6 | 18 2 2 | 22 4 7 | 3 8 0 | 3 1 0 | 2 12 3 | 3 1 7 | 92 1 1 | 87 6 9 |
| | Chanda .. | 7 11 3 | 27 2 8 | 29 14 9 | 3 10 7 | 1 2 4 | 5 14 6 | 5 8 6 | 81 0 7 | 69 11 10 |
| | Wurdah .. | 10 5 6 | 38 3 7 | 20 7 4 | 4 3 10 | 4 2 8 | 8 3 3 | 6 15 6 | 92 9 8 | 87 4 6 |
| *Jubbulpore.* | Jubbulpore .. | 9 12 7 | 16 10 11 | 22 10 3 | 14 9 | 2 5 8 | ... | 1 14 2 | 60 4 4 | 46 12 10 |
| | Saugor .. | 5 0 2 | 17 1 2 | 21 10 8 | 1 6 8 | 1 11 7 | 4 5 4 | 2 12 11 | 54 0 6 | 38 3 7 |
| | Seonee .. | 9 9 0 | 35 7 5 | 21 10 9 | 6 8 3 | 1 3 4 | 1 15 5 | 10 13 8 | 87 3 10 | 77 3 0 |
| | Dumoh .. | 6 5 0 | 21 6 7 | 22 6 4 | 3 15 9 | 2 0 4 | 2 12 0 | 3 15 9 | 63 0 11 | 55 1 9 |
| | Mundlah .. | 12 13 4 | 35 1 0 | 24 6 1 | 4 5 1 | 1 15 7 | ... | 7 7 7 | 86 0 7 | 86 0 7 |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 9 8 0 | 23 1 0 | 20 7 9 | 4 9 8 | 1 7 7 | ... | 2 7 1 | 61 1 9 | 49 9 9 |
| *Nerbudda.* | Baitool .. | 26 15 10 | 60 12 5 | 22 1 0 | 10 1 2 | 1 7 8 | 8 5 7 | 4 12 4 | 134 8 6 | 123 14 4 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 8 0 7 | 21 9 3 | 19 12 5 | 1 2 11 | 1 4 2 | 3 3 5 | 5 3 6 | 60 4 3 | 49 11 9 |
| | Chindwara .. | 14 7 2 | 42 3 0 | 23 3 0 | 5 12 9 | 0 11 5 | ... | 4 4 4 | 90 9 8 | 85 8 7 |
| | Nimar .. | 10 0 10 | 32 12 6 | 23 11 11 | 2 12 7 | 1 11 11 | ... | 10 12 5 | 81 14 2 | 79 6 6 |
| *Chuteesgurh.* | Raepore .. | 6 1 9 | 20 11 6 | 18 4 8 | 4 1 0 | 1 2 8 | ... | 2 13 9 | 53 3 4 | 42 6 3 |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 8 13 2 | 36 2 0 | 16 13 1 | 4 8 2 | 5 14 3 | ... | 9 9 8 | 8 12 4 | 74 0 1 |
| | Belaspore ... | 8 11 11 | 30 6 6 | 16 8 3 | 2 15 9 | 1 13 3 | 0 9 4 | 3 15 10 | 65 1 5 | 56 12 7 |
| *Upper Godavery.* | Seroncha .. | 33 2 0 | 76 0 1 | 22 10 11 | 3 10 0 | 1 13 10 | 0 0 4 | 12 9 3 | 149 14 5 | 147 8 2 |
| | Total ... | 8 1 3 | 23 9 4 | 23 7 4 | 4 9 8 | 2 0 9 | 2 2 10 | 3 14 9 | 67 13 11 | 51 6 11 |

# C.—Prisons 4. *(Continued).*

| Division. | Districts | Average Cost of principal articles of Diet during the year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wheaten Flour | | Rice | | Dhall, Oord | | Parched Gram | | Salt | | Dhall, Moong | | Ghee | | Oil | | Mutton | | Firewood | | Gram Flour | | Jowar do. | |
| | | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. |
| *Nagpore.* | Nagpore .. | 31 | 1 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 16 | 3 | 33 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 191 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhundara .. | 29 | 0 | 29 | 6 | .. | ... | 24 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 10 | .. | .. | 8 | 0 | 280 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| | Chanda .. | 25 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. |
| | Wurdah .. | 27 | 2 | 22 | 8 | .. | ... | 17 | 4 | 14 | 0 | .. | ... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 0 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 2 |
| *Jubbulpore.* | Jubbulpore .. | 32 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 25 | 4 | ... | .. | 10 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 480 | 0 | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| | Saugor ... | 29 | 4 | 17 | 14 | 26 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 24 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 353 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Seonee .. | 33 | 8 | 33 | 10 | 34 | 14 | 26 | 8 | 10 | 0 | .. | ... | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 10 | 26 | .. |
| | Dumoh .. | 24 | 7 | 23 | 14 | 27 | 2 | 31 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | .. | ... | 560 | 0 | 32 | 10 | ... | .. |
| | Mundlah .. | 28 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 32 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 8 | 6 | 12 | .. | .. | 320 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Hoshungabad ... | 36 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 27 | 0 | 33 | 8 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 14 | 6 | 14 | .. | .. | 122 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Nerbudda.* | Baitool .. | 27 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | .. | 7 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 492 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nursingpore .. | 31 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 34 | 6 | 27 | 14 | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | 460 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Chindwara .. | 37 | 2 | 28 | 0 | 33 | 4 | 34 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | ... | .. | 400 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nimar .. | 23 | 5 | 20 | 14 | 28 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 29 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 207 | 11 | .. | .. | 39 | 6 |
| *Chattersgurh.* | Raepore .. | 78 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 46 | 0 | .. | .. | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 200 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 20 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 0 | ... | .. | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Belaspore .. | 55 | 0 | 51 | 8 | .. | ... | 22 | 10 | 10 | 13 | .. | ... | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | 146 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Upper Godawery.* | Seroncha .. | 35 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 0 |
| | Total ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# C.—Prisons 4. (*Continued*).

| Division. | Districts | Average Cost of principal articles of Diet during the year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bajree | | Dhall, Urut | | Do. Mussoor | | Chillies | | Mustard Oil | | Berra | | Vegetables. | | Dhall, Thowur | | Tamarind | | Dye | | Sugar | |
| | | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. |
| Nerbudda. Jubbulpore. Nagpore. | Nagpore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 | 5 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 9 | 31 | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| | Bhundara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 8 | 30 | 8 | .. | .. | 16 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Chanda | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Wurdah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 0 | 23 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jubbulpore | .. | .. | 20 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | 80 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Saugor | .. | .. | 23 | 14 | 28 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 9 |
| | Seonee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dumoh | .. | .. | 28 | 2 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mundlah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Hoshungabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nerbudda. | Baitool | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| | Nursingpore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Chindwara | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 4 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | 36 | 12 | 69 | 8 | 22 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nimar | 40 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 12 | 24 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Chatteesgurh. | Raepore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 4 | .. | .. | 17 | 2 | 26 | 0 | .. | .. |
| | Sumbulpore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Belaspore | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 5 | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Godavery. | Seroncha | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# C.—Prisons 5.

*STATEMENT showing the Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

| Prisons. | Sex. | | | Age. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of times Convicted. | | | | | | | | | | Education. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under 12 years | | 12 and under 16 | | 16 and under 20 | | 20 to 30 | | 30 to 40 | | 40 to 50 | | 50 to 60 | | Above 60 | | 1st Conviction | | 2nd Conviction | | 3rd Conviction | | More than 3 times convicted | | Uncertain | | No. who can read only | | No. who can read and write | | No. well educated | | No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Nagpore .. | 784 | 42 | 826 | 12 | .. | 22 | .. | 89 | 4 | 388 | 20 | 185 | 14 | 57 | 3 | 21 | .. | 10 | 1 | 674 | 41 | 76 | .. | 23 | 1 | 9 | .. | 2 | | 669 | 40 | 75 | | 11 | | 31 | .. |
| Jubbulpore .. | 779 | 62 | 841 | .. | 1 | 15 | .. | 86 | 1 | 276 | 12 | 273 | 32 | 81 | 14 | 42 | 2 | 6 | .. | 652 | 54 | 47 | 6 | 37 | 2 | 28 | .. | 15 | | 150 | .. | 198 | | 45 | | 20 | .. |
| Raepore .. | 309 | 21 | 330 | 6 | 2 | 68 | 3 | 124 | 6 | 80 | 6 | 23 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 282 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | | 28 | 4 | 10 | | 6 | | 33 | .. |
| Hoshungabad | 222 | 4 | 226 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 119 | .. | 68 | 4 | 20 | .. | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 176 | .. | 43 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | | 20 | .. | 32 | | 10 | | 45 | .. |
| Bhundara .. | 103 | 7 | 110 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 7 | .. | 25 | .. | 42 | 6 | 15 | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | 1 | 95 | 5 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 4 | .. | 5 | | 2 | | 2 | .. |
| Chanda .. | 136 | 11 | 147 | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 79 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 115 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 15 | 5 | 11 | | 3 | | 8 | .. |
| Saugor .. | 239 | 26 | 265 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 40 | 15 | 86 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 30 | .. | 10 | .. | 190 | 23 | 28 | .. | 12 | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | | 5 | .. | 2 | | 2 | | .. | .. |
| Seonee .. | 99 | 6 | 105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 53 | 4 | 38 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | | 47 | .. | 21 | | 6 | | 68 | .. |
| Nursingpore .. | 79 | 14 | 93 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 35 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 71 | 12 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 70 | 14 | 5 | | 4 | | 1 | 1 |
| Baitool .. | 60 | 13 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 29 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 13 | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | | 26 | 10 | 4 | | 4 | | 27 | 10 |
| Chindwara .. | 66 | 2 | 68 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 16 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 59 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 10 | .. | 9 | | 2 | | .. | .. |
| Sumbulpore .. | 73 | 14 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 20 | 5 | 36 | .. | 9 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | .. | 72 | .. | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | | 6 | .. | 10 | | 65 | | 15 | .. |
| Wurdah .. | 58 | 4 | 62 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 13 | .. | 24 | 4 | 14 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 4 | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | | 1 | .. | 3 | | 3 | | .. | .. |
| Dumoh .. | 51 | 7 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 4 | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | | 5 | .. | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | .. |
| Mundla .. | 50 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 27 | .. | 14 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | 4 | | .. | | .. | .. |
| Nimar .. | 68 | 4 | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 42 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 4 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 3 | .. | 3 | | 6 | | 56 | .. |
| Belaspore .. | 54 | 5 | 59 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 29 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 5 | 12 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 1 | .. | 1 | | .. | | .. | .. |
| Seroncha .. | 9 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 4 | .. | 3 | | 2 | | 4 | .. |
| Total .. | 3,239 | 242 | 3,481 | 19 | 3 | 120 | 13 | 405 | 29 | 1,333 | 87 | 889 | 74 | 309 | 31 | 125 | 3 | 39 | 2 | 2,715 | 198 | 345 | 13 | 108 | 5 | 64 | 2 | 27 | | 1,062 | 73 | 398 | | 172 | | 311 | 15 |

# C—Prisons 6.

*STATEMENT showing Religion, Race, and Class of the Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year* 1868.

| | Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Number measured and weighed. | Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches. | | Weight in lbs. and ozs. | | Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| According to religion. | Mahomedans .. | 406 | 5 | 10 | 114 | 3 | *Mahomedans.*—Caucasian featured, hair black and straight, wheaten complexion, temper varying, intelligence good. |
| | Hindoos .. | 2,745 | 5 | 4 | 108 | 4 | |
| | Christians .. | 7 | 5 | 5 | 123 | 4 | |
| | | 3,158 | 5 | 6 | 114 | 5 | |
| According to race. | Parsees ... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 98 | 0 | *Hindoos.*—Caucasian featured, hair black, with the exception of a small tuft on the crown of the head, scalp bereft of hair, complexion dark, able-bodied, hazel or dark colored eyes; crafty and intelligent. |
| | Hindostanees .. | 1,537 | 5 | 4 | 103 | 2 | |
| | Punjabees ... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 113 | 8 | |
| | Telingas .. | 40 | 5 | 3 | 106 | 1 | |
| | Marwarrees .. | 12 | 5 | 6 | 119 | 6 | |
| | Mahrattas .. | 502 | 5 | 3 | 99 | 4 | |
| | Chuteesgurhees ... | 322 | 5 | 4 | 104 | 0 | *Maorassees.*—Features of mixed type, hair black and straight, colour black, intelligence and temper good. |
| | Madrasees .. | 65 | 5 | 4 | 116 | 1 | |
| | | 2,480 | 5 | 4 | 107 | 7 | |
| Hindoos according to caste | Brahmins .. | 57 | 5 | 2 | 99 | 8 | *Mahrattas.*—Features of mixed type, intelligence fair, temper good, complexion brown. |
| | Badie .. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 110 | 7 | |
| | Bhat .. | 9 | 5 | 5 | 121 | 1 | |
| | Burboonja .. | 2 | 5 | 1 | 94 | 0 | *Gonds.*—Features Mongolian, face oval, nose broad, nostrils open, lips thick, skin dark-brown, hair straight, intelligence moderate, temper merry. |
| | Burriah ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 111 | 4 | |
| | Buneeah .. | 56 | 5 | 4 | 110 | 13 | |
| | Bunjarrah ... | 37 | 5 | 1 | 112 | 6 | |
| | Byragee .. | 6 | 4 | 10 | 106 | 3 | |
| | Bhamtee .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 117 | 12 | |
| | Bhoe .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 135 | 0 | |
| | Bullace .. | 4 | 5 | 3 | 135 | 0 | |
| | Behna .. | 1 | 5 | 10 | 157 | 8 | |
| | Baree .. | 1 | 5 | 8 | 125 | 0 | |
| | Basore .. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 110 | 6 | |
| | Bhoer ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 117 | 0 | |
| | Chamar .. | 111 | 5 | 5 | 106 | 1 | |
| | Koshtee .. | 20 | 5 | 0 | 108 | 14 | |
| | Dasulwar .. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 95 | 12 | |
| | Dher .. | 95 | 5 | 1 | 72 | 15 | |
| | Dheemur .. | 61 | 5 | 2 | 101 | 11 | |
| | Dhobee .. | 14 | 5 | 4 | 112 | 13 | |
| | Dhungur .. | 7 | 5 | 6 | 113 | 6 | |
| | Durzee .. | 10 | 5 | 3 | 118 | 5 | |
| | Edoor .. | 8 | 5 | 4 | 113 | 12 | |
| | Ganda .. | 85 | 5 | 1 | 100 | 2 | |
| | Gandlee .. | 3 | 5 | 3 | 64 | 7 | |
| | Garpagaree .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 113 | 6 | |
| | Gond .. | 286 | 5 | 2 | 106 | 6 | |
| | Goojur .. | 2 | 5 | 4 | 130 | 9 | |
| | Goorrow .. | 2 | 5 | 4 | 124 | 5 | |
| | Gowar .. | 34 | 5 | 2 | 104 | 12 | |
| | Gadlee .. | 3 | 5 | 6 | 116 | 11 | |
| | Hulba .. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 115 | 5 | |
| | Aheer .. | 112 | 5 | 4 | 124 | 8 | |
| | Jat .. | 2 | 5 | 5 | 119 | 11 | |

# C—Prisons 6 (*Continued*).

Hindoos according to caste—*continued.*

| Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Number measured and weighed. | Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches. | Weight in lbs. and ozs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jynee .. | 2 | 5 4 | 60 7 |
| Kachee .. | 45 | 5 6 | 105 12 |
| Kahar .. | 5 | 5 7 | 105 10 |
| Kaeth .. | 33 | 5 4 | 109 4 |
| Kullal .. | 16 | 5 4 | 115 12 |
| Kapawar .. | 7 | 5 1 | 106 7 |
| Khunjur .. | 26 | 5 5 | 104 0 |
| Kshuthree .. | 3 | 5 5 | 126 0 |
| Kolee .. | 6 | 5 3 | 114 9 |
| Koonbee .. | 91 | 5 1 | 108 8 |
| Koseekathee .. | 4 | 4 10 | 98 11 |
| Kowur .. | 6 | 5 2 | 109 9 |
| Kuthick .. | 2 | 5 1 | 101 1 |
| Kutheyah .. | 3 | 5 3 | 105 10 |
| Kyradh .. | 1 | 5 0 | 116 2 |
| Lingaeth .. | 3 | 5 3 | 107 0 |
| Lodhee .. | 91 | 5 4 | 115 0 |
| Lohar .. | 29 | 5 3 | 111 6 |
| Malee .. | 21 | 5 3 | 119 2 |
| Mana .. | 12 | 5 0 | 97 10 |
| Mang .. | 4 | 5 4 | 122 4 |
| Mehther .. | 8 | 5 3 | 112 3 |
| Naee .. | 34 | 5 2 | 109 0 |
| Nauth .. | 45 | 5 0 | 92 7 |
| Pahad .. | 1 | 5 2 | 95 4 |
| Powar .. | 12 | 5 3 | 107 0 |
| Punchal .. | 3 | 5 3 | 107 4 |
| Punkha .. | 11 | 5 5 | 111 4 |
| Purdhan .. | 41 | 5 3 | 107 15 |
| Putharee .. | 22 | 5 5 | 110 11 |
| Rajpoot .. | 126 | 5 2 | 104 13 |
| Rugwee .. | 1 | 4 11 | 113 8 |
| Rungaree .. | 3 | 5 3 | 112 7 |
| Salawar .. | 3 | 5 4 | 103 0 |
| Soonar .. | 30 | 5 3 | 112 11 |
| Teelee .. | 47 | 5 5 | 104 9 |
| Urruck .. | 1 | 5 5 | 96 12 |
| Wuddur .. | 1 | 5 6 | 96 2 |
| Kond .. | 3 | 5 4 | 106 0 |
| Koormee .. | 68 | 5 3 | 108 6 |
| Mehra .. | 17 | 5 3 | 118 6 |
| Koree .. | 6 | 5 7 | 112 0 |
| Dahat .. | 21 | 5 3 | 104 2 |
| Basarah .. | 12 | 5 6 | 114 0 |
| Passee .. | 9 | 5 4 | 113 10 |
| Josee .. | 7 | 5 6 | 128 0 |
| Kussar .. | 1 | 5 3 | 95 0 |
| Komptee .. | 2 | 5 3 | 120 0 |
| Khabee .. | 1 | 5 3 | 117 0 |
| Gosaee .. | 12 | 5 3 | 110 0 |
| Garadee .. | 1 | 4 6 | 60 0 |
| Wurhace .. | 1 | 5 3 | 103 0 |
| Weedoor .. | 1 | 5 4 | 115 0 |
| Gowarree .. | 1 | 5 0 | 98 0 |
| Binjwar .. | 4 | 5 4 | 109 10 |
| Burraee .. | 4 | 5 4 | 114 7 |

Hindoos according to caste—*continued.*

| Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Number measured and weighed. | Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches. | Weight in lbs. and ozs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burghut .. | 2 | 5 3 | 107 0 |
| Tumbolee .. | 3 | 5 2 | 114 8 |
| Raot .. | 32 | 5 2 | 102 9 |
| Chowhan .. | 5 | 5 1 | 106 8 |
| Dhunvar .. | 1 | 5 1 | 115 8 |
| Koondh .. | 5 | 5 2 | 113 4 |
| Koondra .. | 2 | 5 1 | 109 0 |
| Sourah .. | 1 | 4 10 | 112 8 |
| Bhoyemah .. | 2 | 5 3 | 112 0 |
| Reddy .. | 2 | 5 2 | 128 0 |
| Churar .. | 2 | 5 7 | 117 0 |
| Rughoobunseee .. | 5 | 5 6 | 108 9 |
| Kutchera .. | 2 | 5 3 | 94 4 |
| Ghosee .. | 1 | 5 7 | 111 6 |
| Bygah .. | 1 | 5 3 | 124 0 |
| Bhona .. | 5 | 5 4 | 107 0 |
| Gaderea .. | 1 | 5 4 | 119 0 |
| Kylabhool .. | 1 | 5 2 | 103 4 |
| Labhana .. | 1 | 5 5 | 124 12 |
| Wanee .. | 1 | 5 1 | 101 12 |
| Oaja .. | 2 | 5 4 | 122 4 |
| Khagur .. | 18 | 5 7 | 116 0 |
| Koi .. | 1 | 5 0 | 128 0 |
| Mhar .. | 80 | 5 1 | 92 10 |
| Kotwar .. | 5 | 5 3 | 117 8 |
| Barbar .. | 1 | 5 7 | 119 0 |
| Buria .. | 2 | 5 2 | 115 12 |
| Bheel .. | 1 | 5 3 | 118 0 |
| Bhungy .. | 1 | 5 3 | 118 0 |
| Bhilalla .. | 1 | 5 5 | 118 0 |
| Mehal .. | 5 | 5 4 | 128 0 |
| Kerar .. | 6 | 5 7 | 122 12 |
| Koree .. | 16 | 5 5 | 112 0 |
| Murrar .. | 4 | 5 1 | 108 0 |
| Koomar .. | 7 | 5 2 | 125 2 |
| Bagree .. | 1 | 5 7 | 136 12 |
| Mahoa .. | 6 | 5 3 | 98 4 |
| Karee .. | 2 | 5 2 | 106 0 |
| Putwa .. | 2 | 5 4 | 94 14 |
| Hujjam .. | 2 | 5 3 | 114 8 |
| Kawut .. | 7 | 5 2 | 109 8 |
| Ghussiah .. | 6 | 5 2 | 112 8 |
| | 2,261 | 5 4 | 110 5 |
| Total exclusive of "Hindoos" according to Religion." | 5,147 | | |
| General average .. | .. | 5 4 | 110 11 |

***STATEMENT** showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

| TRADES, &c. | A.—Nagpore. | C.—Bhundara. | C.—Chanda. | D.—Wurdah. | A.—Jubbulpore. | D.—Mundla. | C.—Seonee. | C.—Saugor. | D.—Dumoh. | B.—Hoshungabad. | C.—Baitool. | C.—Nursingpore | C.—Chindwara. | D.—Nimar. | B.—Raepore. | D.—Belaspore. | C.—Sumbulpore. | D.—Seroncha. | ABSTRACT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculturists .. .. .. | 287 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 196 | 26 | 35 | 109 | 18 | 28 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 12 | 154 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 1,027 |
| Labourers .. .. .. | 62 | 34 | 24 | 14 | 229 | .. | 28 | 106 | 17 | 93 | 15 | 34 | 13 | 25 | 67 | 17 | 35 | 2 | 815 |
| Watchmen .. .. .. | 22 | 7 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 20 | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 82 |
| Fishermen or boatmen .. .. | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 2 | .. | 51 |
| Carpenters .. .. .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Masons .. .. .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 35 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .... | 46 |
| Workers in metal .. .. | 19 | .. | 1 | 1 | 12 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .... | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| Shopkeepers .... .. .. | 43 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 34 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 9 | .. | 1 | 177 |
| Writers .. .... .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 25 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 28 | .. | 6 | 1 | 5 | .. | 92 |
| Garpagaree .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 1 |
| Servants .. .. .. | 146 | .. | 26 | 13 | 79 | 15 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 16 | .... | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 312 |
| Beggars .. .. .. | 39 | .. | 10 | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| Weavers .. .. .. | 32 | 7 | 3 | .. | 21 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | 9 | .. | 2 | 34 | .. | 16 | .... | 136 |
| Mehthers .. .... .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton-spinners | ... | .. | 60 | 39 | 42 | .. | 4 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145 |
| Oil-mongers .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | ... | .. | ... | 22 |
| Barbers .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | ... | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| Cotton-cleaners | .. | ... | 4 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Shoe-makers .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 18 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Mahajuns (bankers) | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | ... | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Malgoozars (landholders) | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Burboonjahs (sellers of parched gram) | | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Dhobies .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | ... | .. | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | .. | 15 |
| Butchers .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bunjarrahs .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| Sowdagurs (merchants) | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Carrier .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | . | .. | 20 |
| Ezardar (contractor) | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Choodesaz (bangle-maker) | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Dyer .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 7 |
| Tailor .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | ... | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Kotwal .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 4 |
| Courtezans .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gardner .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

# C.—Prisons 7. *(Continued.)*

| | Trades, &c., | A.—Nagpore. | C.—Bhundara. | C.—Chanda. | D.—Wurdah. | A.—Jubbulpore. | D.—Mundla. | C.—Seonee. | C. Sangor. | D.—Dumoh. | B.—Hoshungabad. | C.—Baitool. | C.—Nursingpore. | C.—Chindwara. | D.—Nimar. | B.—Raepore. | D.—Bolaspore. | C.—Sumbulpore. | D.—Seroncha. | Abstract. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Painters | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Shepherds | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| | Soldiers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 |
| | Potters | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| | Basode (or basket-maker) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 63 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | 81 |
| | Gaolee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 5 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| | Bohoynah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Laud | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Medicants | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| | Professional Dacoits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| | Total | .. | 826 | 108 | 147 | 62 | 841 | 50 | 105 | 265 | 58 | 226 | 68 | 93 | 68 | 72 | 330 | 59 | 87 | 9 | 3,474 |
| Social relations. | Unmarried | .. | 210 | 12 | 30 | 10 | 186 | 7 | 22 | 44 | 14 | 67 | 18 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 129 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 840 |
| | Widow or Widower | .. | 55 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 84 | 4 | 16 | 47 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 37 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 337 |
| | Married. One wife or husband | ... | 522 | 86 | 94 | 40 | 494 | 25 | 62 | 129 | 30 | 148 | 40 | 58 | 16 | 41 | 147 | 37 | 47 | 6 | 2,022 |
| | Married. Two do. do. | .. | 37 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 75 | 12 | 5 | 45 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 12 | .. | 257 |
| | Married. More than 2 do. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 18 |
| | Have children. Not more than 3 | .. | 296 | 45 | 52 | 15 | 335 | 28 | 45 | 115 | 17 | 99 | 28 | 84 | 18 | 28 | 99 | 22 | 29 | 6 | 1,361 |
| | Have children. More than 3 | .. | 4 | 14 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 150 | 13 | .. | 4 | 9 | .. | 6 | 43 | 30 | 17 | 1 | 342 |

A.—Denotes Central Jails. B.—Divisional Jails. C.—Districts Jails. D.—Lock-ups.

# D.—Police I.

*STATEMENT showing the Police Force entertained in each district of the Central Provinces, in the year* 1868.

| Districts. | Regular Organized Police, including Town Police, subject to rules of Regular Police. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. | Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular. | Grand Total Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number of all grades during the year. | | | | | Detail of number at end of year. | | | | | | | Average annual Pay | | | | Total cost, including contingencies. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Men. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | Discharged or Deserted. | Remaining at the end of present year. | European Officers. | Native Officers. | Foot. | Mounted. | Number for whom fire-arms are provided. | Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided. | Number for whom batons are provided. | Of each European Officer. | Of each Native Officer. | Of each mounted man. | Of each foot man. | Paid by Imperial Government. | Paid by individuals and Officers. | Paid by Local funds. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Saugor | 803 | 75 | 17 | 25 | 799 | 3 | 22 | 752 | 22 | 500 | 355 | 752 | 1,236 | 483 | 324 | 82 | 92,412 | 0 | 17,173 | .. | 799 | 1,09,586 |
| Dumoh | 424 | 17 | 3 | 17 | 417 | 2 | 13 | 393 | 10 | 285 | 10 | 393 | 1,020 | 558 | 264 | 85 | 54,257 | 0 | 3,482 | ... | 417 | 57,739 |
| Jubbulpore | 764 | 61 | 17 | 37 | 762 | 3 | 24 | 724 | 14 | 340 | 240 | 724 | 1,620 | 592 | 264 | 84 | 89,851 | 0 | 14,040 | .. | 762 | 1,03,891 |
| Mundla | 315 | 57 | 13 | 52 | 302 | 1 | 10 | 297 | 5 | 184 | 15 | 284 | 1,440 | 600 | 264 | 84 | 40,569 | 119 | 1,138 | .. | 302 | 41,826 |
| Seonee | 347 | 43 | 5 | 40 | 345 | 2 | 9 | 280 | 12 | 171 | 53 | 121 | 870 | 426 | 264 | 86 | 41,395 | 0 | 2,155 | .. | 345 | 43,550 |
| Nursingpore | 403 | 50 | 6 | 43 | 402 | 2 | 11 | 383 | 5 | 300 | 26 | 383 | 870 | 636 | 264 | 79 | 49,829 | 522 | 2,069 | .. | 402 | 52,421 |
| Hoshungabad | 460 | 40 | 3 | 29 | 459 | 3 | 14 | 434 | 8 | 300 | 25 | 430 | 880 | 546 | 264 | 88 | 56,429 | 51 | 2,813 | ... | 460 | 59,293 |
| Nimar | 426 | 39 | 3 | 58 | 438 | 4 | 13 | 399 | 25 | .. | 43 | 396 | 870 | 582 | 270 | 85 | 65,639 | 0 | 5,130 | ... | 438 | 70,769 |
| Baitool | 333 | 47 | 2 | 45 | 333 | 1 | 10 | 318 | 5 | 165 | 15 | 318 | 1,020 | 558 | 264 | 86 | 37,769 | 33 | 775 | .. | 333 | 38,577 |
| Chindwara | 398 | 55 | 4 | 57 | 395 | 2 | 14 | 374 | 5 | 236 | 21 | 138 | 810 | 470 | 264 | 83 | 49,099 | 0 | 2,364 | .. | 395 | 51,463 |
| Nagpore | 1,164 | 299 | 11 | 330 | 1,122 | 8 | 19 | 1,032 | 63 | 422 | 88 | 612 | 1,236 | 684 | 266 | 84 | 88,226 | 2,300 | 53,812 | .. | 1,122 | 1,44,339 |
| Bhundara | 439 | 21 | 5 | 37 | 442 | 1 | 14 | 418 | 10 | 294 | 56 | 418 | 2,000 | 600 | 264 | 84 | 51,422 | 0 | 4,424 | .. | 442 | 55,845 |
| Balaghat | 109 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 115 | ... | 3 | 107 | 5 | 55 | 8 | 52 | .. | 324 | 264 | 86 | 11,568 | 0 | 0 | .. | 115 | 11,568 |
| Wurda | 458 | 54 | 5 | 66 | 458 | 4 | 13 | 416 | 25 | 260 | 36 | 346 | 1,080 | 588 | 266 | 87 | 48,067 | 417 | 6,303 | .. | 458 | 54,787 |
| Chanda | 542 | 70 | 6 | 70 | 536 | 2 | 17 | 477 | 40 | 316 | 58 | 436 | 1,020 | 492 | 266 | 83 | 72,834 | 0 | 3,783 | .. | 543 | 76,617 |
| Raepore | 527 | 53 | 4 | 51 | 525 | 1 | 17 | 445 | 60 | 330 | 116 | 445 | 2,400 | 336 | 270 | 85 | 81,455 | 0 | 3,648 | .. | 525 | 85,103 |
| Belaspore | 310 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 310 | .. | 12 | 279 | 18 | 163 | 32 | 279 | .. | 624 | 268 | 85 | 43,633 | 0 | 0 | .. | 310 | 43,633 |
| Sumbulpore | 368 | 34 | 6 | 28 | 366 | 1 | 10 | 330 | 24 | 339 | 48 | 330 | 1,020 | 456 | 267 | 82 | 52,035 | 0 | 1,389 | .. | 366 | 53,424 |
| Upper Godavery | 132 | 33 | 1 | 32 | 132 | 1 | 4 | 119 | 7 | 110 | 13 | 108 | 1,020 | 420 | 264 | 85 | 27,380 | 0 | 0 | .. | 132 | 27,380 |
| Total | 8,722 | 1,075 | 116 | 1,050 | 8,658 | 41 | 249 | 7,979 | 363 | 4,770 | 1,258 | 6,965 | 1,098 | 525 | 266 | 85 | 10,53,869 | 3,442 | 1,24,493 | .. | 8,666 | 11,81,810 |

*STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in each District of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

| Districts. | General Distribution of Officers and Men. | | | | Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer. | Number of Sub-divisions under a Superior Native Officer or Thannah. | Total number of Police Posts. | Average of each European Officer's charge. | | Average of each Native Officer's charge. | | Average distance of each village from nearest Police Post. | Average distance of each post from the nearest on the main line of road. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Armed Guard on Treasuries. | Guarding Jails. | At Head-quarters of Districts, not on Police duty, and absent on leave. | Remaining available for Police duty. | | | | Area in miles. | Population. | Area in miles. | Population. | | |
| Saugor | 30 | 12 | 67 | 510 | NONE. | 12 | 43 | 4,015 | 4,08,525 | 334 | 34,043 | 10 | 18 |
| Dumoh | 14 | 10 | 107 | 244 | | 4 | 22 | 2,457 | 2,62,641 | 307 | 32,880 | 1 | 16 |
| Jubbulpore | 33 | 82 | 106 | 526 | | 4 | 46 | 4,815 | 6,20,201 | 100 | 16,321 | 20 | 10 |
| Mundla | 18 | 7 | 125 | 148 | | 6 | 17 | 5,134 | 1,87,699 | 855 | 31,283 | 19 | 28 |
| Seonee | 15 | 12 | 31 | 287 | | 5 | 21 | 3,608 | 4,21,650 | 721 | 84,330 | 8 | 14 |
| Nursingpore | 23 | 15 | 103 | 234 | | 6 | 21 | 2,262 | 3,34,000 | 374 | 55,658 | 8 | 11 |
| Hoshungabad | 5 | 40 | 86 | 280 | | 6 | 26 | 4,212 | 4,27,418 | 702 | 71,236 | 9 | 8 |
| Nimar | 5 | 6 | 41 | 387 | | 8 | 31 | 2,700 | 1,90,561 | 386 | 26,937 | 10 | 14 |
| Baitool | 25 | 16 | 83 | 206 | | 6 | 27 | 3,956 | 2,58,173 | 656 | 43,029 | 5 | 16 |
| Chindwara | 19 | 12 | 99 | 233 | | 9 | 24 | 3,610 | 2,60,913 | 401 | 28,990 | 9 | 14 |
| Nagpore | 49 | 62 | 40 | 443 | | 7 | 26 | 3,682 | 6,34,121 | 526 | 90,588 | 6½ | 10 |
| Bhundara | 12 | 13 | 90 | 272 | | 8 | 25 | 3,925 | 6,08,480 | 490 | 76,060 | 7 | 12 |
| Balaghat | 10 | .. | 10 | 95 | | 3 | 10 | 2,467 | 2,31,109 | 822 | 77,036 | 7 | 24 |
| Wurda | 15 | 7 | 72 | 291 | | 8 | 31 | 2,392 | 3,43,483 | 272 | 42,935 | 12 | 15 |
| Chanda | 10 | 12 | 84 | 430 | | 12 | 41 | 10,000 | 5,37,295 | 364 | 36,819 | 9 | 10 |
| Raepore | 15 | 10 | 82 | 416 | | 12 | 30 | 12,175 | 10,05,387 | 1,106 | 83,782 | 12 | 12 |
| Belaspore | 22 | 7 | 56 | 224 | | 7 | 22 | 5,873 | 6,99,468 | 839 | 99,924 | 13 | 19 |
| Sumbulpore | .. | .. | 125 | 226 | | 5 | 22 | 5,632 | 4,52,348 | 1,126 | 90,469 | 4 | 11 |
| Upper Godavery | 5 | 7 | 43 | 88 | | 3 | 6 | 3,600 | 54,680 | 1,200 | 18,226 | 14 | 38 |
| Total | 325 | 330 | 1,150 | 5,540 | ... | 131 | 491 | 4,553 | 4,17,797 | 609 | 54,766 | 9½ | 15½ |

# D.—Police 3.

*STATEMENT showing religion, race, height, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

| | Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Number of men of each class. | Average height. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ft. in. | |
| *According to Religion.* | Mahomedans | 2,501 | 5-5¾ | |
| | Hindoos | 5,012 | 5-6 | |
| | Seikhs | 45 | 5-6¼ | |
| | Christians | 38 | 5-6½ | |
| | Parsees | 17 | 5-5½ | |
| | | 7,613 | 5-6 | |
| *According to Countries & Races.* | Europeans | 4 | 5-9 | |
| | Hindoostanees | 4,468 | 5-6 | |
| | Punjabees | 59 | 5-6 | |
| | Affghans | 3 | 5-4½ | |
| | From Western Himalayas | 9 | 5-5 | |
| | Do. Eastern do. | 19 | 5-6¾ | |
| | Bengalees | 8 | 5-6¾ | |
| | From Mahratta Countries | 2,313 | 5-6 | |
| | Telungans | 121 | 5-6½ | |
| | Canarese | 1 | 6-3 | |
| | Tamils | 11 | 5-5½ | |
| | Malabar | 14 | 5-5½ | |
| | North Division | 10 | 5-6 | |
| | Other &c. | 573 | 5-5½ | |
| | | 7,613 | 5-6¾ | |
| *Hindoos according to Caste.* | Brahmins | 1,648 | 5-6¾ | |
| | Rajpoots | 904 | 5-5¾ | |
| | Kayeets | 139 | 5-5½ | |
| | Buniahs | 37 | 5-5½ | |
| | Koormees | 187 | 5-5½ | |
| | Lodhees | 24 | 5-6½ | |
| | Mahrattas | 298 | 5-5¾ | |
| | Aheer | 224 | 5-5¼ | |
| | Ghosaee | 2 | 5-5½ | |
| | Kachee | 9 | 5-3 | |
| | Teloogoo | 54 | 5-5¼ | |
| | Naee | 11 | 5-7¼ | |
| | Chettree | 412 | 5-6 | |
| | Gond | 65 | 5-5¼ | |
| | Durjee | 3 | 5-5¼ | |
| | Bhat | | 5-6 | |
| | Beldar | 13 | 5-6 | |
| | Behelia | 1 | 5-5 | |
| | Khangar | 39 | 5-4 | |
| | Malee | 3 | 5-4¾ | |
| | Dheemur | 1 | 5-6 | |
| | Kooree | 27 | 5-6 | |
| | Jat | 10 | 5-6½ | |
| | Bhurboonja | 1 | 5-8 | |
| | Koomhar | 6 | 5-5½ | |
| | Dhangees | 44 | 5-5 | |
| | Other Castes | 849 | 5-5¾ | |
| | | 5,012 | 5-5¾ | |
| | General average | | 5-6 | |

# D.—Police 4.

*STATEMENT showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime usually dealt with by the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

| Class of Crime. | *Persons arrested without warrant.* | | | | | | | *Case prosecuted by information before Magistrate.* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons arrested. | Released without trial. | Acquitted, including released on appeal, or at Sessions. | Ordered to find Security. | Finally convicted. | Average number of days occupied by each case. | | Number of information lodged. | Number of persons arrested or summoned. | Number acquitted. | Number ordered to find security. | Number convicted. |
| | | | | | | Days. | Hours. | | | | | |
| Offences against Public Justice | 233 | 44 | 6 | .. | 168 | 6 | 6 | | | | | |
| Offences relating to Coin or Stamps | 127 | 72 | 4 | .. | 42 | 3 | 14 | | | | | |
| Murder { For sake of robbery | 40 | 22 | 6 | ... | 12 | 22 | 6 | | | | | |
| Murder { From other motives | 156 | 84 | 16 | .. | 37 | 23 | 2 | | | | | |
| Culpable homicide | 49 | 26 | 2 | .. | 16 | 12 | 2 | | | | | |
| Suicide | 179 | 88 | 1 | .. | 91 | 4 | 22 | | | | | |
| Other serious offences against the person, not connected with attacks on property. | 707 | 297 | 46 | .. | 348 | 8 | 1 | | | | | |
| Public and local nuisances | 2,103 | 185 | 164 | .. | 1,861 | 2 | 7½ | | | | | |
| Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt | 507 | 210 | 62 | .. | 182 | 11 | 9 | | | | | |
| Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence | 2,797 | 541 | 59 | .. | 2,117 | 4 | 11 | | | | | |
| Theft | 7,890 | 1,975 | 219 | .. | 5,386 | 3 | 19 | | | | | |
| Receiving stolen property | 654 | 177 | 30 | .. | 440 | 7 | .. | | | | | |
| Mischief of serious character | 57 | 36 | 3 | .. | 16 | 6 | ½ | | | | | |
| Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves | 41 | 24 | .. | .. | 7 | 11 | 6 | | | | | |
| Vagrancy and bad character | 478 | 85 | 117 | 194 | 72 | 4 | 2⅓ | | | | | |
| Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police | 2,823 | 336 | 334 | 21 | 2,083 | 3 | 22 | | | | | |
| Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrate | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,555 | 737 | 1,056 | 13 | 1,391 |
| Total | 18,823 | 4,202 | 1,069 | 215 | 12,878 | 8 | 9¾ | 1,555 | 737 | 1,056 | 13 | 1391 |

# E.—MILITARY 1.

*STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year* 1868.

| Arm of Service. | Total number of fighting Officers and men. | | | | | | | Detail of Force at the end of the year. | | | | | | | Average annual pay and allowance of each. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | | | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted, &c. | Remaining at end of year. | No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries. | No. of guns. | Number of men. | | | | Paid Camp-followers and non-combatants. | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Fighting men. | Camp-followers. | Total cost including contingencies. |
| | | | In action. | Otherwise. | Total. | | | | | | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Fighting men. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| European Cavalry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Sappers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Artillery | 746 | 133 | .. | 18 | 18 | 45 | 54 | 762 | 5 Batteries. | 30 | 33 | .. | 70 | 659 | 1,084 | 4,714 | ... | 351 | 204 | 83 | 4,28,805 |
| European Infantry | 2,474 | 432 | .. | 55 | 55 | 133 | 176 | 2,54[illegible] | 3¼ Regiments. | ... | 104 | ... | 234 | 2,204 | 237 | 4,165 | .. | 341 | 202 | 100 | 8,08,068 |
| Total .. | 3,220 | 565 | .. | 73 | 73 | 178 | 230 | 3,304 | .. | 30 | 137 | .. | 304 | 2,863 | 1,286 | 4,297 | ... | 343 | 203 | 88 | 12,36,873 |
| Native Cavalry .. | 621 | 8 | .. | 4 | 4 | 26 | 2 | 597 | 1 Regt. and 2 Detts. | .. | 16 | 18 | 88 | 475 | 569 | 7,163 | 881 | 241 | 139 | 59 | 3,50,467 |
| Native Sappers .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native Artillery | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native Infantry | 4,753 | 365 | .. | 74 | 74 | 43 | 178 | 4,826 | 6¾ Regiments. | .. | 66 | 108 | 468 | 4,184 | 272 | 6,819 | 516 | 250 | 119 | 106 | 5,73,835 |
| Total .. | 5,377 | 373 | .. | 78 | 78 | 69 | 180 | 5,423 | .. | .. | 81 | 121 | 538 | 4,659 | 841 | 6,883 | 555 | 249 | 121 | 74 | 9,24,302 |
| Grand Total .. | 8,597 | 938 | .. | 151 | 151 | 247 | 410 | 8,727 | .. | 30 | 219 | 126 | 860 | 7,522 | 2,127 | 5,258 | 555 | 283 | 152 | 83 | 21,61,176 |

# E.—MILITARY 2.

*STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1868.*

| Arm of Service. | Employment on last day of the year. | | | | | | | Employment during the year. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service. | No. of permanent Cantonments occupied. | No. of Out-posts occupied. | Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c. not on active service. | | Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty. | | Average number of days spent by each man on active service. | Average number of days spent by by each man not on active service. | | | No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year. | No. of Regimental parades durin g the year. | Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction &c. |
| | | | | On duty. | Off duty. | On duty. | Off duty. | | On duty. | With Corps or Company, not on duty. | On Furlough. | | | |
| European Artillery | 5 Batteries | 3 | .. | 13 | 130 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 334 | 2 | 12 | 297 | 1 |
| European Infantry | 3¼ Regiments | 3 | 1 | 77 | 455 | 13 | 127 | .. | 42 | 322 | 1 | 9 | 227 | 110 |
| Native Cavalry | 1 Regiment and 2 Detachments | 3 | .. | 25 | 155 | ... | .. | .. | 69 | 275 | 21 | 14 | 74 | .. |
| Native Infantry | 6¾ Regiments | 6 | 4 | 84 | 564 | 26 | 120 | .. | 63 | 283 | 19 | 9 | 106 | 7 |

# E.--MILITARY 3.

*STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year.*

| | Classification according to religion, race &c. | Average age. | Average height. | Average weight. | General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *yrs. m.* | *ft in.* | *lbs.* | |
| *According to religion.* | Mahomedans .. ... .. | 33—7 | 5—7 | 138 | |
| | Hindoos .. .. .. | 32—6 | 5—7 | 142¾ | |
| | Seikhs .. .. .. .. | 26—1 | 5—8¾ | 144¾ | |
| | Christians .. .. .. | 34—11 | 5—7 | 139⅛ | |
| | Parsees .. .. .. | .. | .. | ... | |
| | Others .. .. .. .. | 36 | 5—7 | .. | |
| *According to countries and races.* | Hindoostanees .. .. | 29—6 | 5—7¾ | 129¾ | |
| | Punjabees .. .. .. | 26—8 | 5—8½ | 142 | |
| | Affghans .. ... .. | 23—9 | 5—8 | 141 | |
| | Beloochees .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | From Western Himalayas .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | ,, Eastern ,, | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Bengalees .. .. .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | From Mahratta countries .. | 37—5 | 5—6½ | 122⅛ | |
| | Telingas .. .. .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Canarese .. .. .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Tamuls .. .. .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Malabars .. .. .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Others .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *Hindoos according to caste.* | Brahmins .. .. .. | 33—6 | 5—7 | 132 | |
| | Rajpoots .. .. .. | 29—1 | 5—7 | 135⅛ | |
| | Mahrattas ... .. .. | .. | .. | ... | |
| | Telingas or Gentoos .. .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Tamuls ... .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Other Castes ... .. .. | 31—11 | 5—6½ | 121¾ | |

# F.— Marine 1.

*STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of in the year*

| Arm of Service. | Total Number of fighting Officers and men. | | | | | | | | Detail of Force at the end of the year. | | | | | | | | Average annual pay and allowance of each. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | | | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted &c | Remaining at end of year. | Number of Ships. | Number of Guns. | Number of men. | | | | | | European Commissioned Officer. | Native Commissioned Officer. | Non-Commissioned Officer. | Fighting man. | Paid non-combatant. | Total cost, including Contingencies. |
| | | | In action. | Otherwise. | Total. | | | | | | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned Officers | Non-Commissioned Officers | Fighting men | Paid non-combatants | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# F.—Marine 2.

*STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.*

| Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Average age. | Average height. | Average weight. | General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

# III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## A.—FINANCE 1.

*ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year* 1868-69.

| Sources of Income. | Gross Receipts. | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges against Income. | | | Total. | Net Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works. | Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaties and other engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and Charitable Grants. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue .. .. ... | 58,76,628 | 22,170 | 724,693 | 939,365 | .. | 1,686,228 | 41,90,400 |
| Forests .. .. .. .. | 351,014 | 3,889 | 314,849 | .. | .. | 318,738 | 32,276 |
| Excise on spirits and drugs ... .. | 961,456 | 4,478 | 71,189 | .. | .. | 75,667 | 8,85,789 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States .. .. ... .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Territorial .. | 71,89,098 | 30,537 | 11,10,731 | 939,365 | ... | 2,080,633 | 51,08,465 |
| Assessed Taxes { Professions & Trades Tax .. | 111,112 | 5,792 | 9 | ... | .. | 5,801 | 1,05,311 |
| Assessed Taxes { Pandhari Tax .. | 264,750 | 19,626 | 3,360 | .. | .. | 22,986 | 2,41,764 |
| Assessed Taxes { License Tax .. .. | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 |
| Customs—Sugar duty .. .. .. | 84,832 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84,832 |
| Salt. { Duty on imported .. | 1,428,086 | 234 | 4,54,789 | .. | .. | 4,55,023 | 9,73,063 |
| Salt. { Excise Duty .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 14,28,086 | 234 | 4.54,789 | .. | .. | 4,55,023 | 9,73,063 |

# A.—FINANCE 1.—(*Continued.*)

| Sources of Income. | Gross Receipts. | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges against Income. | | | Total. | Net Receipts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works. | Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaties and other engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and Charitable Grants. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Opium. { Fees on License | 3,850 | 35 | .. | .. | | 35 | 3,815 | |
| Opium. { Export Duty ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | 3,850 | 35 | .. | ... | .. | 35 | 3,815 | |
| Stamps .. .. .. ... | 8,35,604 | 19,130 | 28,358 | .. | .. | 47,488 | 7,88,116 | |
| Post Office .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | |
| Electric Telegraph .. .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| Mint .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Law and Justice. { Refunds* .. .. | 108,779 | 2,487 | 55,662 | .. | .. | 58,149 | 50,630 | * Includes Registration Fees, proceeds of Jail manufactures, &c. |
| Law and Justice. { Real fines .. .. | 115,748 | 9,821 | .. | .. | .. | 9,821 | 1,05,927 | |
| Police. { Refunds .. .. | 39,373 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 39,373 | |
| Police. { Real .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Works { Refunds | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Sales .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Real .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marine { Refunds ... | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Real .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Military Refunds .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Interest ... .. | .. | ... | 1,437 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,437 |
| Miscellaneous .. | .. | .. | 2,19,771 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,19,771 |
| Total Imperial .. | | | 32,13,407 | 57,125 | 5,42,178 | ... | .. | 5,99,303 | 26,14,104 |
| LOCAL. | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Works Funds .. | .. | | 11,14,621 | .. | 57,897 | .. | .. | 57,897 | 10,56,721 |
| Police Funds .. | .. | .. | 66,417 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66,417 |
| Education Funds .. | .. | .. | 1,53,977 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | 1,53,977 |
| Charitable Funds .. | .. | .. | 23,699 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 23,699 |
| General Funds .. | .. | .. | 3,89,149 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | 3,89,149 |
| Total Local .. | | | 17,47,863 | ... | 57,897 | .. | .. | 57,897 | 16,89,966 |
| Gross Receipts .. | | | 121,50,368 | 87,662 | 17,10,806 | 9,39,365 | .. | 27,37,833 | 94,12,535 |

# A.—FINANCE 2.

*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year* 1868-69.

| Subject of Expenditure. | Amount. | | Cause of Increase and Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Last year. | Present year. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Civil and Political Establishment .. .. | 10,47,273 | 9,50,970 | Less expenditure in Reveuue Survey, and Settlement Departments. |
| Civil Contingencies .. .. .. | 2,68,883 | 2,28,830 | Less expenditure on account of Printing charges. |
| Judicial charges { Courts, &c. .. .. | 6,53,308 | 6,90,649 | Inerease of salaries to Ministerial Establishments |
| Judicial charges { Prisons .. .. | 1,81,615 | 2,00,903 | Increased scale sanctioned in G. O. F. D., No. 2636, dated 25th November 1867. |
| Police charges .. .. | 12,93,172 | 12,65,806 | Less expenditure on account of contingencies and charges for petty constructions and repairs of Police Buildings. |
| Military .. ... .. | | | |
| Marine .. .. .. | | | |
| Deficit, Post Office .. .. | | | |
| Do. Electric Telegraph .. .. | | | |
| Superannuation and Retired Allowances .. | 1,30,495 | 1,18,323 | Owing to casualties. |
| Public Works { Civil { New .. .. | | | |
| Public Works { Civil { Repairs .. | | | |
| Public Works { Military { New .. .. | | | |
| Public Works { Military { Repairs .. | | | |
| Education .. .. .. .. | *4,11,544 | † 4,24,456 | Increased charge on account of Scholarships, Grants-in-aid, and Medical School. |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 1,07,480 | 73,057 | Decrease is owing to the abolition of the elephant khedda at Belaspore, and a smaller contribution on account of District Post. |
| Total Imperial .. | 40,93,770 | 39,52,994 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOCAL. | | | |
| District roads and Bridges .. .. | 1,77,361 | 1,33,629 | |
| Other district expenditure .. .. | 1,42,334 | 2,22,900 | |
| Police .. .. .. .. | 1,33,544 | 1,08,867 | |
| Other Municipal expenditure .. .. | 10,82,102 | 11,29,877 | |
| District Post Offices .. .. .. | 37,973 | 45,178 | |
| Total Local .. | 15,74,314 | 16,40,451 | |
| Grand Total .. | 56,68,084 | 55,93,445 | |
| Surplus .. | .. | 38,19,990 | |
| Deficit .. | .. | .. | |

* From Imperial .. Rs. 2,12,139
,, Local .. ,, 1,99,405
Total .. ,, 4,11,544

† From Imperial .. Rs. 2,45,46
,, Local .... ,, 1,79,05
Total .. ,, 4,24,45

NOTE.—The receipts and charges on account of the Department Public Works, Posts and Telegraph Departments, and the Military, are not entered in this Statement the accounts of those Departments being subject to separate audit and adjustment.

# A.—FINANCE 3.

*Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1868-69.*

| Receipts. | Amount. | Disbursements. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Cash Balance of last year .. .. .. | 32,63,694 | Expenditure as per Statement A2. .. .. | 55,93,445 |
| Net Revenue as per Statement A1. .. .. | 94,12,535 | Interest on Saving and other Accounts .. .. | 9,680 |
| Receipts on account of Loan and Railways .. .. | | Loan, Railways, and Interest .. .. .. | |
| Do. of Service Funds .. .. .. | 39,419 | Service Funds .. .. .. | 12,524 |
| Repayments of Miscellaneous and Tuccavee Advances .. | 1,21,551 | Miscellaneous and Tuccavee Advances .. .. | 1,55,304 |
| Deposits .. .. .. .. .. | 311,896 | Repayment of Deposits .. .. .. .. | 2,93,961 |
| Suspense Account .. .. .. .. | 37,571 | Suspense Accounts .. .. .. .. | 43,847 |
| Sale of Waste Lands .. .. .. .. | 72,194 | Bills Discharged on other Treasuries { Local .. .. .. | 7,61,004 |
| Bills Drawn on other Treasuries { Local .. .. .. | 7,69,355 | { Other Governments .. | 8,44,763 |
| { Other Governments .. .. | 30,23,730 | Local Remittances .. .. .. .. | 113,58,465 |
| Local Remittances .. .. .. .. | 1,11,96,299 | Public Works Remittances .. .. .. | 45,96,384 |
| Public Works Remittances .. .. .. | 5,05,441 | Remittances from other Governments { Civil { Post Office .. .. | 5,26,935 |
| Remittances from other Governments { Civil { Post Office .. .. | 2,61,623 | { Telegraph Department .. .. | 1,97,303 |
| { Telegraph Department .. .. | 28,445 | { Money Order do. .. .. | 1,00,260 |
| { Money Order Do. .. .. | 5,91,839 | { Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 23,52,299 |
| { Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 55,00,301 | { Military .. .. .. | 44,38,602 |
| { Military .. .. .. | 3,22,668 | | |
| Total .. | 355,58,561 | Total .. | 313,84,776 |
| Disbursements .. | 313,84,776 | | |
| Cash at end of year .. | 41,73,785 | | |

# B.—PUBLIC WORKS I.

*STATEMENT showing expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces in the year* 1868-69.

| Class of Works. | Total Expenditure, including Establishments. | | | | | Cost of Establishments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital spent on works yielding income. | Maintenance of works yielding income. | Capital spent on works not yielding income. | Maintenance of works not yielding income. | Total. | |
| CIVIL. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Roads | .. | .. | 6,90,116 | 3,08,747 | 13,25,069 | 1,83,903 |
| Bridges | .. | .. | 3,26,206 | | | |
| Canals | .. | .. | 66,639 | .. | 66,639 | *63,349 |
| Public buildings | .. | .. | 3,21,585 | 62,514 | 3,84,099 | 52,978 |
| Sanitaria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Godavery Navigation Works | .. | .. | 9,77,736 | .. | 9,77,736 | 1,93,122 |
| Railway | .. | .. | 10,676 | .. | 10,676 | .. |
| Minor Civil Works | .. | .. | 892 | 12,760 | 13,652 | 1,883 |
| MILITARY. | | | | | | |
| Barrack buildings | .. | .. | 14,88,884 | 1,27,480 | 19,03,316 | 2,62,516 |
| Fortifications | .. | .. | 27,834 | | | |
| Other works and buildings | .. | .. | 40,632 | | | |
| Other Military purposes... | .. | .. | 2,18,486 | | | |
| Grand Total | .. | ... | 41,69,686 | 5,11,501 | 46,81,187 | 7,57,751 |

* Preliminary operations.

## B.—PUBLIC WORKS 2.

*STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure of reproductive Works in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces in the year* 1868-69.

| Name of large Work or class of minor Works. | Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government. | Capital expended by British Government in previous years | Receipts and Expenditure during the year. | | | | | Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the Works. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Gross income received in cash. | Cost of establishment. | Cost of repairs and maintenance. | Interest of capital at 5 per cent. | Net surplus or deficit. | |
| | | | | | | | | |

## C.—RAILWAYS.

| Name of Railway. | Miles opened during the year. | Total miles opened. | Passengers during the year. | | | | | Receipts from passengers | do. from merchandize | do. from Railway material. | Total receipts. | Working expenses. | Net profits. | Number of European Staff. | do. Native do. | Total Capital expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Intermediate. | 3rd Class. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# D.—Agriculture.

## 1—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate.*

| District. | Rice. | Wheat. | Other food grains. | Oil-seeds. | Sugar-cane. | Cotton. | Opium. | Indigo. | Fibres. | Tobacco. | Tea. | Coffee. | Vegetables. | All other crops not included in the above. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore .. | 15,721 | 269,983 | 599,976 | 97,387 | 1,617 | 86,081 | 193 | .. | 697 | 474 | .. | .. | 8,124 | 3,251 |
| Bhundara .. | 543,019 | 86,064 | 147,982 | 27,068 | 12,561 | .. | .. | .. | 197 | 558 | .. | .. | 2,128 | 344 |
| Chanda .. | 253,161 | 75,253 | 276,884 | 51,897 | 4,074 | 39,169 | .. | .. | 613 | 1,283 | .. | .. | 7,795 | .. |
| Wurdah .. | 365 | 181,293 | 377,679 | 90,627 | 262 | 173,514 | 641 | .. | 190 | 1,231 | .. | .. | 2,664 | 3,882 |
| Balaghat .. | 178,405 | 5,834 | 14,324 | 2,591 | 775 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 745 | .. | .. | 114 | .. |
| Jubbulpore .. | 134,475 | 210,648 | 313,976 | 26,983 | 3,324 | 28,180 | 311 | ... | 1,336 | 391 | .. | .. | 994 | 3,653 |
| Saugor .. | 9,038 | 440,053 | 150,904 | 11,487 | 2,742 | 24,389 | 37 | 209 | 1,501 | 120 | .. | .. | 1,924 | 1,106 |
| Dumoh .. | 37,836 | 198,347 | 150,242 | 13,423 | 1,492 | 14,200 | 87 | 22 | 578 | 134 | .. | .. | 861 | 1,278 |
| Mundlah .. | 40,630 | 52,616 | 205,567 | 23,525 | 1,663 | 1,685 | 50 | .. | 646 | 434 | .. | .. | 434 | .... |
| Seonee .. | 218,779 | 267,588 | 144,400 | 19,761 | 3,234 | 5,317 | 121 | .. | 1,030 | 93 | .. | .. | 148 | 210 |
| Hoshungabad .. | 22,672 | 470,560 | 409,008 | 25,083 | 1,580 | 16,708 | 920 | .. | 2,014 | 3,146 | .. | .. | 3,290 | .... |
| Baitool .. | 16,273 | 223,964 | 409,155 | 64,327 | 8,512 | 538 | 3,912 | . | 5,619 | 358 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nursingpore .. | 15,270 | 143,266 | 239,212 | 4,810 | 5,200 | 61,828 | 60 | 19 | 1,017 | 872 | .. | .. | 572 | 873 |
| Nimar .. | 7,463 | 11,200 | 251,619 | 18,086 | 572 | 25,625 | 299 | ... | 647 | 354 | .. | .. | 1,706 | .. |
| Chindwara .. | 671 | 159,772 | 370,852 | 30,830 | 5,326 | 37,053 | 1,392 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,426 | .. |
| Raepore .. | 510,714 | 249,706 | 375,406 | 180,280 | 35,826 | 83,436 | 535 | .. | 1,910 | 6,903 | .. | .. | 13,973 | .. |
| Belaspore .. | 882,218 | 79,203 | 225,443 | 56,039 | 6,888 | 72,922 | 124 | .. | .. | 2,317 | .. | .. | 12,329 | .. |
| Sumbulpore .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Godavery .. | 12,520 | 143 | 32,240 | 1,033 | 20 | 691 | .. | .. | 20 | 444 | .. | .. | 152 | .. |
| Total .. | 2,899,230 | 3,125,493 | 4,694,869 | 745,237 | 95,668 | 671,336 | 8,682 | 250 | 18,019 | 19,857 | .. | .. | 58,634 | 14,597 |

## *Stock*, 2.

| Districts. | Cows and Bullocks. | Horses. | Ponies. | Donkeys. | Sheep and Goats. | Pigs. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Boats. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore .. .. | 237,610 | 434 | 2,146 | 1,541 | 39,641 | 4,154 | 22,292 | 38,570 | 100 | |
| Bhundara .. .. | 314,571 | 599 | 851 | 189 | 44,854 | 153 | 33,056 | 54,710 | 424 | |
| Chanda .. .. | 381,845 | 153 | 617 | 72 | 168,940 | 442 | 27,384 | 43,294 | 459 | |
| Wurdah .. .. | 219,395 | 312 | 1,728 | 2,153 | 26,756 | 812 | 18,238 | 15,796 | 48 | |
| Balaghat .. . | 86,085 | 38 | 629 | 7 | 9,073 | 2,217 | 11,123 | 14,270 | 56 | |
| Jubbulpore ... .. | 315,663 | 1,076 | 7,099 | 1,625 | 43,150 | 8,641 | 3,419 | 61,803 | 22 | |
| Saugor .. .. | 350,956 | 3,453 | 3,564 | 2,760 | 15,667 | 2,880 | 14,363 | 61,982 | 8 | |
| Dumoh ... .. | 343,084 | 925 | 2,128 | 7,485 | 9,935 | 4,387 | 3,050 | 32,795 | .. | |
| Mundlah .. .. | 216,807 | 25 | 3,107 | 27 | 7,740 | 8,830 | 217 | 11,001 | 211 | |
| Seonee .. .. | 272,587 | 695 | 5,987 | 882 | 23,523 | 12,583 | 12,313 | 37,189 | 49 | |
| Hoshungabad .. | 276,101 | 1,650 | 5,060 | 1,922 | 15,000 | 2,485 | 11,428 | 30,718 | 107 | |
| Baitool .. .. | 240,240 | 170 | 5,447 | 365 | 12,450 | 2,100 | 4,346 | 22,736 | .. | |
| Nursingpore ... .. | 209,301 | 500 | 6,521 | 2,943 | 18,625 | 5,169 | 11,433 | 27,072 | 36 | |
| Nimar .. .. | 110,033 | 2,233 | .. | 1,885 | .. | ... | 7,500 | 16,567 | 25 | |
| Chindwara .. .. | 226,307 | 108 | 5,327 | 771 | 19,311 | 4,065 | 3,135 | 23,357 | 6 | |
| Raepore .. .. | 1,153,382 | 571 | 9,677 | 622 | 71,545 | 5,793 | 27,237 | 77,047 | .. | |
| Belaspore .. .. | 644,261 | 100 | 22,000 | 250 | 40,000 | 22,000 | 12,765 | 95,840 | .. | |
| Sumbulpore .. ... | 209,439 | 60 | 743 | 10 | 20,501 | 645 | 8,628 | 52,240 | 453 | |
| Upper Godavery .. | 34,858 | .. | 67 | .. | 2,369 | 250 | 730 | 4,537 | 5 | |
| Total.... | 5,842,525 | 13,102 | 82,698 | 25,549 | 589,080 | 87,606 | 232,657 | 721,524 | 2,009 | |

| Districts. | Average rent per acre for land suited for— | | |

# E.—Price of produce and labour at the end of year.

## *Produce I.*

| District. | Price of produce per maund of 40 seers. | | |

*Labour 2.*

| District. | Wages per diem. | | | | | | Cart per day. | | | Camel per day. | | | Donkeys per score per day. | | | Boat per day. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skilled. | | | Unskilled. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Nagpore | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Bhundara | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Chanda | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | .. | | | .. | | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wurdah | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 4 | .. | | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Balaghat | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | .. | | | .. | | | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Jubbulpore | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 0 | | .. | |
| Saugor | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | .. | | | 1 | 14 | 0 | | .. | |
| Dumoh | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | .. | | | 3 | 12 | 0 | | .. | |
| Mundlah | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | .. | | | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Seonee | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoshungabad | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Baitool | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | | .. | |
| Nursingpore | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | .. | | | 2 | 8 | 0 | | ... | |
| Nimar | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | | .. | |
| Chindwara | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | | .. | |
| Raepore | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | | .. | |
| Belaspore | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | .. | | | .. | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumbulpore | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | .. | | | .. | | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Upper Godavery | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | .. | | | .. | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| General Average | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0 |

# F.—Mines and Quarries.

| Districts. | Where situated. | Mineral produced. | Number of Mines. | Annual produce. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mds. | |
| Nagpore .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Bhundara ... | Tehseels Bhundara, Sakolee, and Tirora .. .. .. | Iron ore and various kinds of stones .. .. .. | 156 | 12,769 | |
| Chanda .. | Tehseel Chanda ... ... ... ... .. | Iron ore and coal .. | 20 | 13,200 | |
| Wurdah .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Balaghat .. | Dhunsooa, Lunjee, Hutta, Badra, Kenhee and Paruswarra .. | Iron ore .. .. .. | 20 | 285 | |
| Jubbulpore ... | Tehseel Bijiragogurh, Jubbulpore, Sehora and Sleemanabad .. | Do. .. .. .. | 29 | 5,218 | |
| Saugor .. | Umurmow, Baraita, Tigora, Chirola and Heerapore .. | Do. .. .. .. | 5 | 2,539 | |
| | Cheerkhara, Masosa, Oodeipoora, Buhereya, Khemlassa, Kurnelgurh Dehree, and Peeprasur .. ... .. | Various kinds of building stones .. .. .. | .. | .. | |
| Dumoh .. | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | |
| Mundla .. | Tehseels Mundla and Ramgurh .. .. .. | Iron ore and limestone .. | 17 | 304 | |
| Seonee .. | Loha, Agree, and Jutama .. ... .. .. | Iron ore .. .. .. | 200 | 625 | |
| Hoshungabad .. | Tehseels Hoshungabad, Sohagpore and Seonee .. .. | Building stone .. .. | 32 | .. | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baitool | Sonadah, Kotmee, Murdunpoor, Pandra, and Doree | Coal | | |
| | Kanara, Lakhapore, Banspore, Saleewara, Sulburda, Bhowra, and Chooria | Building stones | 89 | |
| | Chiklar | White ochre | | |
| Nursingpore | Mohpanee and Schora | Coal | *1 | *Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Compy. |
| | Tendookhera, Oomurkherie, Omerpanee, Kishenpore, Latgaon, Nadia, and Jhiree | Iron ore | | |
| | Khainee, Bumhoree, and Bichooa | Limestone | | |
| | Nagwara and Baguspore | Sandstone | | |
| Nimar | Khundwa, Bere, Jawur, Ghisore, and Shara | Building stones | 35 | |
| Chindwara | Burkoe, Sendah, and 36 other places | Coal | 2 | Burkoe has been leased to Mr. Rassetto, since deceased. |
| Raepore | Condkusur, Bhindo and Loharra, Dullee, and Muggurkoond | Iron | 3 | |
| | Mahadeo Ghat on Kharom river | Blue limestone | | Worked out by D. P. W. |
| | Gundye | Red ochre | 1 | |
| | On the hills 3 miles from Chichola | Galena or sulphate of lead | | |
| | Gooreharee and Mahadeo Ghat | Building stone of sorts | | |
| Belaspore | Lapa, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawurda Zemindarees | Iron | | |
| | Belaspore and Seoreenarrain | Building stone | | |
| Sumbulpore | ..... | ..... | | |
| Upper Godavery | Bustar and Seroncha Talook | Iron ore | | |

# G.—Manufactures.

| | Class of Manufactures. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Silk. | Cotton. | Wool. | Other fibres. | Paper. | Wood. | Iron. | Brass and Copper. | Building. | Silver and Gold. | Pottery. | Leather. |
| Number of Mills and large manufactures .. .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Private looms or small works.. | 2,347 | 107,310 | 6,825 | 6,929 | 26 | 10,203 | 10,453 | 3,560 | 2,560 | 4,717 | 3,063 | 18,290 |
| Number of workmen in large works .. Male .. | .. | 705 | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 37 | .. | 150 | .. | .. | .. |
| Female .. | .. | 121 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 10 | .. | 100 | .. | 20 | .. |
| Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans | 4,246 | 176,743 | 13,206 | 17,229 | 196 | 15,913 | 20,261 | 5,576 | 4,462 | 12,396 | 6,033 | 21,450 |
| Number of European Superintendents in large works .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Value of block in ditto. Rs. | .. | 20,485 | .. | .. | .. | 4,260 | 2,500 | .. | .. | .. | 4,600 | .. |
| Estimated annual out-turn of all works .. Rs. .. | 2,16,687 | 71,84,671 | 2,56,754 | 1,98,729 | 9,200 | 5,58,368 | 8,03,497 | 3,51,272 | 1,72,312 | 7,17,783 | 1,45,148 | 2,72,731 |

# I.—COINAGE and CURRENCY.

## 1.—*Coinage.*

| Bullion and Silver coin imported during the year in lbs. | | | | | | Coined during the year. | | | | | | | | | Estimated value in circulation. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold. | | Silver. | | Copper. | | Gold mohurs. | Rupees. | Half rupees. | Quarter rupees. | ⅛ rupees | Double pice. | Single pice. | Small coin. | Total value | Sovereigns imported during the year. | Gold. | | Silver. | | Copper. | |
| By State | Private | By State | Private | By State | Private | | | | | | | | | | | Government. | Native | Government. | Native | Government. | Native |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. 180,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 9,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 |

## 2.—*Paper Currency.*

| Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, number and value of. | | | Total value of notes cashed during the year. | Total value of notes issued during the year. | In circulation at end of the year number and value. | | | Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rupees. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small notes under Rs. 50 | Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500 | Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards. | | | Small notes under Rs. 50. | Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500. | Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards. | Coin. | | | Bullion. | | | Securities, classes of security being stated. |
| | | | | | | | | Gold. | Silver. | Copper. | Gold. | Silver. | Copper. | |
| No. 25,632 | 14,508 | 3,868 | 73,06,070 | 49,29,060 | 17,110 | 9,723 | 1,128 | .. | 12,95,988-5-8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,47,901-10-4 |
| Rs. 3,66,350 | 10,47,500 | 29,43,000 | | | 2,45,240 | 6,22,650 | 9,76,000 | | | | | | | |

# K.—CHARITABLE

*Charitable Institutions in operation*

| Class of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Average number of persons daily aided. | Number aided in the year. | Income. From Government. Rs. | A. | P. | From Local Funds. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| *Lunatic Asylums* | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. .. | 1 | 100·89 | 127 | 10,387 | 0 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 1 | 41·50 | 75 | 4,563 | 5 | 1 | ... | .. | .. |
| *Dispensaries* | | | | | | | | | |
| TO WHICH THE PUBLIC ALSO CONTRIBUTE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. | 6 | 1894·67 | 45,972 | 3,640 | 8 | 10 | 964 | 3 | 5 |
| Bhundara .. | 2 | 72·09 | 5,569 | 1,080 | 0 | 0 | 701 | 5 | 4 |
| Chanda .. | 4 | 161·10 | 11,934 | 2,873 | 5 | 8 | 1,418 | 1 | 2 |
| Wurdah .. | 4 | 104·53 | 6,992 | 1,746 | 5 | 4 | 1,744 | 10 | 4 |
| Balaghat .. | 2 | 58·83 | 3,747 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 7 | 368·64 | 19,241 | 3,977 | 10 | 2 | 2,455 | 9 | 3 |
| Saugor .. | 8 | 356·00 | 21,661 | 4,155 | 8 | 0 | 1,259 | 10 | 6 |
| Dumoh ... | 4 | 101·03 | 6,891 | 2,007 | 4 | 8 | 1,647 | 0 | 0 |
| Seonee .. | 3 | 110·21 | 13,655 | 1,471 | 7 | 3 | 1,344 | 0 | 0 |
| Mundla .. | 1 | 36·54 | 1,895 | 840 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoshungabad .. | 5 | 213·86 | 10,299 | 1,541 | 9 | 9 | 2,869 | 13 | 10 |
| Baitool .. | 4 | 99·02 | 4,575 | 1,620 | 0 | 0 | 1,076 | 0 | 0 |
| Nursingpore .. | 3 | 101·60 | 5,203 | 1,080 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 11 | 8 |
| Chindwara .. | 2 | 138·30 | 10,859 | 935 | 12 | 10 | 1,053 | 8 | 5 |
| Nimar .. .. | 3 | 150·25 | 8,382 | 1,997 | 1 | 6 | 1,618 | 8 | 3 |
| Raepore .. | 5 | 231·92 | 21,403 | 2,849 | 13 | 5 | 1,524 | 6 | 2 |
| Sumbulpore .. | 1 | 41·23 | 1,454 | 775 | 6 | 4 | 591 | 0 | 2 |
| Belaspore .. | 1 | 43·90 | 4,742 | 480 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Seroncha .. | 1 | 42·17 | 1,926 | 1,014 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Poor Houses* | | | | | | | | | |
| TO WHICH THE PUBLIC ALSO CONTRIBUTE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. .. | 1 | 30·00 | 10,950 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| Bhundara .. .. | 1 | 15·10 | 5,520 | .. | .. | .. | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| *Leper Asylum* | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. .. | 1 | 9·00 | 9 | .. | ... | .. | 655 | 7 | 5 |
| GENERAL. | | | | | | | | | |
| *To relieve paupers.* | | | | | | | | | |
| SUPPORTED BY GENERAL PUBLIC. | | | | | | | | | |
| Raepore .. .. | 1 | 8·50 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. |
| Dumoh .. .. | 1 | 34·50 | 2,860 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Seonee .. .. | 1 | 113·71 | 41,520 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| *Hindoo.* | | | | | | | | | |
| *To relieve paupers.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dumoh .. .. | 5 | 200·00 | 72,000 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. |
| *Mahomedan.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .... | 79 | 4879·09 | 3,39,481 | 51,436 | 13 | 10 | 21,505 | 15 | 11 |

# INSTITUTIONS.

*in the Central Provinces.*

| Income. | | | | | | | | | Number of Institutions which afford relief. | | | In what shape relief granted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investments. | | | By interest on sums invested. | | | Subscriptions and donations. | | | In-door. | Out-door. | General. | |
| Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | Medical aid, diet and clothing |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 10 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | ditto ditto. |
| 9,291 | 1 | 8 | 828 | 4 | 8 | 3,667 | 8 | 0 | .. | 5 | 1 | |
| 1,533 | 1 | 7 | 49 | 15 | 0 | 1,013 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | 2 | |
| 68 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 706 | 9 | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | Medicine, diet and clothing |
| 1,184 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 693 | 8 | 0 | .. | ... | 4 | Medicine and diet |
| —6 | 12 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 440 | 4 | 9 | .. | 1 | 1 | Medicine |
| 86 | 14 | 10 | .. | ... | .. | 1,713 | 6 | 2 | .. | 3 | 4 | Medicine and diet |
| 887 | 4 | 6 | 1,074 | 13 | 0 | 6,511 | 15 | 8 | .. | 6 | 2 | |
| 2,021 | 11 | 9 | .. | .. | .... | 1,373 | 8 | 9 | .. | 2 | 2 | |
| 299 | 15 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 237 | 10 | 6 | .. | 1 | 2 | Medicine and diet |
| 975 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 667 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | 1 | ditto |
| 1,381 | 11 | 10 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 2,727 | 2 | 0 | .. | 1 | 4 | Medicine |
| 114 | 12 | 7 | ... | .... | .. | 715 | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | Medicine and diet |
| 940 | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1,102 | 8 | 9 | .. | 1 | 2 | Medicine |
| 51 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 458 | 7 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | Medicine and diet |
| 614 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 1,092 | 2 | 11 | .. | .. | 3 | |
| 360 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2,139 | 11 | 6 | .. | 4 | 1 | Medicine diet and clothing, |
| 1,079 | 2 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 1,059 | 14 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | ditto ditto |
| 704 | 1 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 251 | 4 | 0 | . | .. | 1 | ditto ditto |
| 165 | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 347 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | 1 | ditto ditto |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | 1 | Diet and clothing |
| ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,065 | 11 | 1 | ... | .. | 1 | ditto |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | Medicine diet and clothing |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | 11 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | Diet, clothing, and Medicine |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 190 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | ditto |
| .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,101 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | 1 | Food, clothing, and shelter for a few |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | .. | Food only |
| 21,759 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| —6 | 12 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21,752 | 5 | 6 | 2,028 | 0 | 8 | 36,136 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 35 | 38 | |

# IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

## A.—ECCESIASTICAL.

*Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year* 1868-69.

| Profession. | | Number of Churches or Institutions. | Number of Ministers or Priests. | Number of persons attending worship. | Income. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Paid by Government. | | | From endowed property | | | | | From fees and offerings. | | |
| | | | | | | | | In land. | | | In money. | | | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Christians | Roman Catholic | 16 | 8 | 5,649 | 9,024 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 360 0 0 | |
| | Church of England | 13 | 6 | 2,171 | 13,792 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,130 0 0 | |
| | Church of Scotland | 4 | 1 | 396 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 548 1 1 | |
| | Protestant Dissenters | 1 | 1 | 15 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. .. .. | |
| | Greeks .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. .. .. | |
| | Armenians .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. .. .. | |
| | Unitarians .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... .. .. | |
| Mahomedans | Hindoos .. | 3,646 | 3,343 | 652,679 | .. | .. | .. | 94,941 | 10 | 11 | 15,222 | 0 | 0 | 41,635 12 0 | |
| | Soonee .. | 352 | 225 | 31,365 | .. | .. | .. | 7,781 | 0 | 6 | 1,272 | 8 | 0 | 1,924 0 0 | |
| | Sheeah .. | 32 | 22 | 1,649 | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 420 0 0 | |
| | Seikhs .. | 6 | 6 | 4,526 | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 163 0 0 | |
| | Buddhist or Jain .. | 259 | 203 | 6,623 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 662 | 0 | 0 | 5,242 0 0 | |
| | Total | 4,329 | 3,815 | 705,073 | 22,816 | 0 | 0 | 102875 | 10 | 11 | 17,240 | 8 | 0 | 51,422 13 1 | |

NOTE.—Returns from Wurdah, Baltool, and Sumbulpore were not received.

# B.—EDUCATION.

## 1.—The University.

*Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year* 1868-69.

| Nature of Examination. | Number of affiliated Colleges. | Number of their Students. | Number of Candidates. | Average age. | Educated at | | Religion. | | | | Passed. | | Net cost to State. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Government Schools. | Private Schools. | Christians. | Hindoos. | Mahomedans. | Others. | First Division. | Second Division. | |
| Entrance Examination .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Examination in Arts .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. A. .. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. A. .. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. L. .. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. L. .. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. M. S. First Examination .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. M. Examination .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. D. .. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note.—Some of the students matriculated in the Central Provinces are pursuing their studies in the Colleges of other Provinces, hence this Statement is blank for the Central Provinces.

# Education—2.

*General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Central Provinces for the year* 1868-69.

| Class of Institution. | Government Institutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | Private Institutions, aided and unaided. | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand total average attendance. | Proportion of attendance to population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Number of Students on Roll. | Average attendance daily. | Average Age. | Teachers. | | Income. | | | No. of persons instructed in | | | Class. | | | | Total. | Average attendance daily. | Income. | | | No. of persons instructed in | | | | |
| | | | | | Christian. | Others. | Public Funds. | Fees. | Total. | English. | Vernacular. | General. | General. | Hindoo. | Mahomedan. | Christian. | | | From Endowments. | From Fees. | From Government grant. | English. | Vernacular. | General. | | |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | |
| *Colleges** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Professional .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *Schools* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher .. | 2 | 399 | 310 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 28,673 | 1,107 | 29,780 | 399 | 463 | .. | 24 | 517 | 70 | .. | 611 | 447 | 4,548 | 1,384 | 7,638 | 2 6 | 182 | ... | 757 | 1 to 129. |
| Middle .. | 41 | 5,625 | 3,888 | 11 | 5 | 182 | 87,197 | 6,208 | 93,406 | 1633 | 5, 68 | .. | 344 | 347 | 60 | .. | 751 | 523 | 2,678 | 1,852 | 7,616 | 515 | 602 | .. | 4,411 | |
| Lower .. | 656 | 34,306 | 21,582 | 10 | .. | 755 | 1,61,959 | 6,272 | 168,231 | 5 | 35,124 | .. | 585 | 24,659 | 951 | .. | 26,195 | 14,697 | 34,402 | 8,245 | 23,105 | 263 | 26,161 | .. | 36,279 | |
| *Girls' Schools* .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Middle .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .. | .. | 112 | 80 | .. | .. | 1,200 | 45 | 67 | .. | 80 | |
| Lower .. | 133 | 4,568 | 2,755 | 7 | 2 | 127 | 17,742 | 3 | 17,746 | .. | 4,568 | .. | 31 | 17 | .. | .. | 48 | 33 | 457 | .. | .. | 31 | 17 | .. | 2,788 | |
| *Normal Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Masters .. | 3 | 137 | 108 | 21 | .. | 7 | 15,050 | 215 | 15,862 | 15 | 146 | .. | 25 | 3 | .. | .. | 28 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 28 | .. | 122 | |
| For Mistresses | 3 | 55 | 43 | 28 | 1 | 3 | 4,034 | .. | 4,034 | .. | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | 838 | 45,090 | 28,686 | 11 | 13 | 1094 | 315,256 | 13,803 | 329,059 | 2052 | 46,024 | .. | †1121 | 25,543 | 1081 | .. | 27,745 | 15,794 | ‡42,084 | 11487 | 39,558 | 1286 | 27,057 | .. | 44,357 | |

*There are no Colleges in the Central Provinces, but an Arts Class has been formed in connection with the Saugor High School.

† This includes Christians, we have no separate columns in the General Returns showing Christians only.

‡ This includes subscriptions,

N. B.—The ratio of pupils to population is 1 to 124

# C.—Scientific and Literary.

## 1. *Scientific and Literary Societies.*

| Names. | Objects. | Income. | | | | | | | | | Members or visitors. | | | | Registered or not. | When established. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From Government. | | Endowments. | | Subscriptions. | | | Total. | | | Male. | Female. | Juvenile. | Total. | | |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | A | P | Rs. | A P | | | | | | | |
| Antiquarian Society .. .. | .. | 500 | | | | | | | Information not received. | | | | | | | 1865. |
| Agri-Horticultural Society .. | .. | 1,200 | | | | | | | Do. | | | | | | | Do. |
| Khundwa Native Library .. | A library and reading room for the residents of the town. | .. | | 51 | | 100 | .. | .. | 151 | .. .. | | 15 | .. | 10 | 25 | .. | 1st September 1865. |
| Boorhanpoor Library ... .. | Do. | .. | | .. | | 47 | 6 | .. | 47 | 6 .. | | 8 | 1 | 5 | 14 | .. | 1st February 1868. |
| Literary Societies at each .. | Essay writing and debating. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town Schools in the Raepore district .. | Do. | .. | | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. .. | | 5 Members at each School. | .. | .. | 5 Members at each school. | .. | September 1867. |
| Debating Society at Jubbulpore .. | Discussion on literary and social subjects. | .. | | ... | | 10 | .. | ... | 10 | .. .. | | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | January 1868. |
| Masters' Native General Library at Bhundara .. | Library. | *a* *1,000 | | .. | | 363 | 1 | 6 | 1,363 | 1 6 | | 45 | .. | 15 | 60 | .. | March 1864. |
| Seetabuldee Native Club .. | General improvement. | .. | | 40 | | 198 | .. | .. | 151 | .. .. | | 23 | .. | ... | 23 | .. | 22nd Novr. 1868. |
| Nagpore Native General Library ... | do. | *a* * 1,000 | *b* *1,075 | | | .. | .. | .. | 2,075 | .. .. | | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1864. |
| Oomrair Native Library .. | do. | *a* *500 | 200 | | | .. | .. | .. | 700 | .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1868. |

*a* * Promised. *b* * Of this sum Rs. 390 have been promised.

## 2.—*The Press.*

| Number of Newspapers. | | | | | | Periodicals. | | | | | | | | Books published in the year. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily. | | Bi or tri-weekly. | | Weekly. | | Monthly. | | Quarterly. | | Yearly. | | Occasionally. | | English. | | Other. | | |
| English. | Other languages. | English. | Other languages. | English. | Other languages. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | Number of books. | Number of copies. | Number of books. | Number of copies. | |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 1,703 | |

# V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*RETURN showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the population of any places, or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

| DISTRICTS. | Number of towns. | Population. | Number of Marriages during the year. | Number of Births during the year. | Number of Deaths during the year. | Average age at time of death. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Urban Population.* | | | | | |
| Nagpore .. | 12 | 196,966 | 356 | 4,326 | 4,193 | .. | |
| Bhundara .. | 12 | 59,118 | .. | 1,467 | 1,478 | .. | |
| Chanda ... | 11 | 53,267 | 148 | 1,155 | 991 | .. | |
| Wurdah .. | 9 | 46,326 | .. | 1,503 | 1,266 | .. | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 9 | 81,969 | 792 | 2,257 | 2,959 | .. | |
| Saugor .. | 24 | 94,964 | 457 | 2,312 | 2,581 | .. | |
| Dumoh ... | 6 | 24,756 | 169 | 629 | 540 | .. | |
| Seonee .. | 3 | 14,115 | 53 | 249 | 377 | .. | |
| Mundla .. | 5 | 10,816 | 116 | 403 | 433 | .. | |
| Hoshungabad .. | 7 | 40,458 | .. | 1,015 | 1,043 | .. | |
| Baitool .. | 6 | 16,623 | .. | 468 | 481 | .. | |
| Nursingpore .. | 4 | 19,121 | .. | 384 | 403 | .. | |
| Nimar .. | 13 | 62,259 | 330 | 922 | 1,319 | .. | |
| Chindwara .. | 14 | 38,467 | 44 | 1,290 | 1,018 | .. | |
| Raepore .. | 10 | 35,719 | 367 | 1,048 | 728 | ... | |
| Belaspore .. | 1 | 6,190 | 2 | 214 | 221 | ... | |
| Sumbulpore .. | 1 | 9,453 | 87 | 230 | 237 | .. | |
| Upper Godavery .. | 4 | 11,362 | .. | 186 | 149 | ... | |
| Total ... | 151 | 821,949 | 2,921 | 20,058 | 20,417 | ... | |
| | | *Rural Population.* | | | | | |
| | Circles. | | | | | | |
| Nagpore.. .. | 12 | 283,043 | .. | 6,589 | 4,177 | .. | |
| | | 152,141 | 108 | ... | ... | .. | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 35 | 1,189,888 | .. | 34,600 | 24,450 | .. | |
| | | 981,307 | 4,061 | ... | ... | .. | |
| Nerbudda .. | 18 | 1,087,937 | .. | 17,210 | 11,428 | .. | |
| | | 156,423 | 529 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chuteesgurh .. | 22 | 1,307,159 | .. | 27,874 | 17,429 | .. | |
| | | 1,307,159 | 4,013 | ... | ... | .. | |
| Upper Godavery .. | 5 | 54,860 | .. | 868 | 488 | .. | |
| | 92 | 3,922,887 | .. | 87,141 | 57,972 | .. | |
| | | 2,597,030 | 8,711 | ... | .. | .. | |

*2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

| | Diseases. | Nagpore. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes | 00 | 00 | 98 | 9 | 17 | 00 | 9,582 | 15 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and continued | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 40 | 2 |
| | Eruptive | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Dysenteria | 00 | 00 | 31 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 466 | 5 |
| | Diarrhœa | 00 | 00 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 00 | 1,962 | 4 |
| | Cholera | 00 | 00 | 14 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 169 | 23 |
| | Opthalmia | 00 | 00 | 27 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 2,498 | 00 |
| | Rheumatismus | 00 | 00 | 27 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 3,496 | 00 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | 00 | 00 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 1,001 | 00 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | 00 | 00 | 55 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1,465 | 00 |
| | Lepra | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 159 | 00 |
| | Hydrophobia | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 153 | 00 |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2,826 | 00 |
| | Vermes | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 240 | 00 |
| | Other parasitic diseases | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 487 | 00 |
| Dietre. | Scorbutus | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 26 | 00 |
| | Other dietic diseases | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 148 | 00 |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | 00 | 00 | 25 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 93 | 00 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 1 |
| | Other tubercular diseases | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 101 | 00 |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | 00 | 00 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 3,291 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Circulatory do. | 00 | 00 | 6 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 11 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Respiratory do. | 00 | 00 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 00 | 2,163 | 3 |
| | Ditto of the Digestive do. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 5,166 | 3 |
| | Ditto of the Urinary do. | 00 | 00 | 15 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 80 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Generative do. | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 94 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Locomotive do. | 00 | 00 | 17 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 61 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Integumentary system | 00 | 00 | 107 | 10 | 6 | 00 | 8,090 | 00 |
| | Developmental diseases of children | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 19 | 00 |
| | Ditto of women | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 100 | 00 |
| | Other Developmental diseases | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Injuries | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Luxatura | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 78 | 00 |
| | Morsus Serpentis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Venenatio | 00 | 00 | 20 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 56 | 00 |
| | Fractura | 00 | 00 | 12 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 68 | 00 |
| | Other Injuries | 00 | 00 | 45 | 6 | 2 | 00 | 1,095 | 00 |
| | Total | 00 | 00 | 622 | 80 | 43 | 00 | 45,307 | 56 |

*class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.

| BHUNDARA. | | | | | | | | CHANDA. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 00 | 00 | 45 | 1 | 7 | 00 | 1,576 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 101 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 3,213 | 4 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 21 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 24 | 8 | 1 | 00 | 138 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 166 | 4 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 32 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 177 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 51 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 10 |
| 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 427 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 516 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 149 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 489 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 00 | 165 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 23 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 162 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 142 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 24 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 493 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 20 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 503 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,158 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 40 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 43 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 49 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 315 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 26 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 112 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 00 | 226 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 32 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 530 | 3 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 165 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 582 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 608 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 11 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 1,707 | 4 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 31 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 57 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 722 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 16 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,539 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 20 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 19 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 196 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 226 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 197 | 22 | 39 | 00 | 5,333 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 311 | 24 | 3 | 00 | 11,620 | 27 |

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

| | Diseases. | Wurdah. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ieterodes .. .. ... | 00 | 00 | 61 | 4 | 10 | 00 | 2,190 | 1 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and continued ... | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | Eruptive .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Dysenteria ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 11 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 152 | 3 |
| | Diarrhœa .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 7 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 162 | 5 |
| | Cholera .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 491 | 150 |
| | Opthalmia .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 159 | 00 |
| | Rheumatismus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 13 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 265 | 00 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 56 | 00 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases .. ... | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 215 | 00 |
| | Lepra .. .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| | Hydrophobia .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Enthetic diseases .. ... | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 58 | 2 |
| Parasitic. | Scabies .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 345 | 00 |
| | Vermes .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 35 | 00 |
| | Other parasitic diseases .. ... | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 33 | 00 |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Other dietic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Constitutional diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 17 | 00 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other tubercular diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 00 |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system ... | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 285 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Circulatory do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Respiratory do .. | 00 | 00 | 15 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 271 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Digestive do ... | 00 | 00 | 12 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 663 | 2 |
| | Ditto of the Urinary do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Generative do .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Locomotive do .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Integumentary system .. | 00 | 00 | 18 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 981 | 00 |
| | Developmental diseases of children .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 |
| | Ditto of women .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| | Other Developmental diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Luxatura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| | Morsus Serpentis .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 1 |
| | Venenatio .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Fractura .. .. ... | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| | Other Injuries .. ... .. | 00 | 00 | 32 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 273 | 1 |
| | Total.... | 00 | 00 | 212 | 22 | 11 | 00 | 6,769 | 166 |

*class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| BALAGHAT. | | | | | | | | JUBBUPORE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,029 | 7 | 7 | 00 | 33 | 7 | 36 | 00 | 3 384 | 8 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 92 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 97 | 20 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 79 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 68 | 31 | 20 | 00 | 379 | 5 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 38 | 11 | 3 | 00 | 68 | 17 | 00 | 00 | 507 | 4 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 164 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 94 | 34 | 00 | 00 | 1,512 | 771 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 143 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 20 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 594 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 74 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 96 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 813 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 129 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 285 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 22 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 38 | 1 | 8 | 00 | 496 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 423 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 00 | 283 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 986 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 42 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 162 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 110 | 3 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 22 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 73 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 103 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 28 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 830 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 42 | 3 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 176 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 40 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 903 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 316 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 27 | 3 | 22 | 00 | 1,822 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 97 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 27 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 305 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 763 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 134 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 3,693 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 15 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 39 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 35 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 29 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 32 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 71 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 414 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 49 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 3,698 | 23 | 19 | 1 | 1,164 | 147 | 98 | 00 | 17,961 | 803 |

*2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

| | Diseases. | Mundlah. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ic-terodes .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 39 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 803 | 00 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and continued .. | 00 | 00 | 0e | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Eruptive .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Dysenteria .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 20 | 00 |
| | Diarrhœa .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 14 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 |
| | Cholera .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 18 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 151 | 35 |
| | Ophthalmia .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 32 | 00 |
| | Rheumatismus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 52 | 00 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases ... .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| | Lepra .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Hydrophobia .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Enthetic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 40 | 00 |
| Parasitic. | Scabies .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 169 | 00 |
| | Vermes .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | Other parasitic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| Dietre. | Scorbutus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other dietic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0e | 00 |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Constitutional diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other tubercular diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system .. | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 54 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Circulatory do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Respiratory do .. | 00 | 00 | 7 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 114 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Digestive do .. | 00 | 00 | 12 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 78 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Urinary do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Diato of the Generative do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Locomotive do .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Integumentry do .. | 00 | 00 | 32 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 119 | 00 |
| | Developmental diseases of children .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Ditto of women .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| | Other Developmental diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Luxatura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| | Morsus Serpentis .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Venenatio .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Fractura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | Other Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 13 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 25 | 00 |
| | Total .. | 00 | 00 | 170 | 22 | 00 | 00 | 1,725 | 35 |

*class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| Seonee. | | | | | | | | Saugor. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 7 | 00 | 112 | 10 | 53 | 00 | 3,820 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 63 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 3,813 | 17 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 111 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 3 | 00 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 00 | 256 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 16 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 460 | 5 |
| 00 | 00 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 00 | 240 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 38 | 19 | 1 | 00 | 412 | 4 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 439 | 207 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 393 | 161 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 341 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,083 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 21 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 508 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 17 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1,801 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 49 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 624 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 310 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 663 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 47 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 94 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 217 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,390 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,957 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 51 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 124 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 24 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 130 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 40 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 306 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 797 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 366 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 813 | 3 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 125 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 00 | 641 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 23 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 899 | 6 |
| 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 91 | 00 | 1,929 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 22 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 1,684 | 7 |
| 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 50 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 67 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 19 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 21 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 136 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 41 | 2 | 18 | 00 | 2,287 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 56 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 3,496 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 68 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 38 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 178 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 132 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 17 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 00 | 249 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 37 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 647 | 4 |
| 11 | 00 | 278 | 36 | 184 | 00 | 13,182 | 224 | 1 | 00 | 373 | 63 | 00 | 00 | 21,284 | 210 |

*2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

| | Diseases. | Dumoh. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ieterodes .. .. ... .. | 00 | 00 | 88 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 1,504 | 4 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and continued ... | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Eruptive .. .. ... | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Dysenteria .. ... .. | 00 | 00 | 21 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 176 | 2 |
| | Diarrhœa ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 145 | 1 |
| | Cholera .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| | Opthalmia .. ... ... | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 339 | 00 |
| | Rheumatismus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 16 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 545 | 00 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 48 | 00 |
| Parasitic. Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases .. ... | 00 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 181 | 00 |
| | Lepra .. .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| | Hydrophobia ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Enthetic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Scabies .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 522 | 00 |
| | Vermes .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other parasitic diseases ... .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 79 | 00 |
| Ditetre. | Scorbutus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 36 | 00 |
| | Other dietic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| | Other Constitutional diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 10 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 23 | 00 |
| | Other tubercular diseases ... .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Circulatory do .. | 00 | 00 | 9 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 302 | 2 |
| | Ditto of the Respiratory do .. | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 239 | 2 |
| | Ditto of the Digestive do .. | 00 | 00 | 16 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 343 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Urinary do .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 21 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Generative do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Locomotive do .. | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Integumentary system .. | 00 | 00 | 49 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,798 | 00 |
| | Developmental diseases of children .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 20 | 00 |
| | Ditto of women .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| | Other Developmental diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Luxatura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | Morsus Serpentis .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 2 |
| | Venenatio .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Fractura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| | Other Injuries .. .. .. | 1 | 00 | 21 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 171 | 00 |
| | Total .. | 1 | 00 | 314 | 12 | 5 | 00 | 6,571 | 16 |

*class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| HOSHUNGABAD. | | | | | | | | BAITOOL. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 00 | 00 | 288 | 21 | 66 | 1 | 3,441 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 21 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 1,553 | 7 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 1 | 00 | 66 | 25 | 8 | 00 | 276 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 109 | 3 |
| 1 | 00 | 24 | 11 | 21 | 00 | 140 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 126 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 14 |
| 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 276 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 177 | 00 |
| 1 | 00 | 41 | 00 | 20 | 00 | 309 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 155 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 15 | 00 | 236 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 35 | 1 |
| 1 | 00 | 38 | 00 | 27 | 00 | 284 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 136 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 739 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 149 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 24 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 136 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 00 | 77 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 122 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 125 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 00 | 240 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 268 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 29 | 3 | 56 | 00 | 642 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 490 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 68 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 215 | 5 | 11 | 00 | 1,793 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 15 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 787 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 21 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 29 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 21 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 41 | 3 | 7 | 00 | 182 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 193 | 00 |
| 4 | 00 | 925 | 88 | 280 | 2 | 9,090 | 19 | 00 | 00 | 114 | 15 | 00 | 00 | 4,461 | 36 |

*2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

| | Diseases. | Nursingpore. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes .. .. .. | 2 | 00 | 69 | 6 | 16 | 00 | 974 | 2 |
| | Typhoid, Typus and continued .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Eruptive .. .. ... | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Dysenteria .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 26 | 6 | 1 | 00 | 66 | 1 |
| | Diarrhœa .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 175 | 00 |
| | Cholera .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 75 | 26 |
| | Opthalmia .. .. .. | 1 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 615 | 00 |
| | Rheumatismus ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 178 | 00 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases ... .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases .. .. | 1 | 00 | 31 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 132 | 00 |
| | Lepra .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| | Hydrophobia .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Enthetic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Parasitic. | Scabies .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 249 | 00 |
| | Vermes .. .. ... | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 |
| | Other parasitic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 38 | 00 |
| Dietre. | Scorbutus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| | Other dietic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Constitutional diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 7 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Other tubercular diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system .. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 141 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Circulatory do. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Respiratory do. .. | 1 | 00 | 8 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 167 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Digestive do. .. | 2 | 00 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 00 | 620 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Urinary do. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Generative do. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Locomotive do. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 225 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Integumentary system .. | 3 | 00 | 144 | 5 | 8 | 00 | 916 | 00 |
| | Developmental diseases of children .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Ditto of women .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Other Developmental diseases ... | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Luxatura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | Morsus Serpentis .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Venenatio .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| | Fractura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 9 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| | Other Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 24 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 80 | 00 |
| | Total .. | 13 | 3 | 407 | 38 | 42 | 00 | 4,741 | 29 |

*class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals the in year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| CHINDWARA. | | | | | | | | NIMAR. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 00 | 00 | 11 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 2,526 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 397 | 25 | 16 | 00 | 2,815 | 4 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 31 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 153 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 56 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 213 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 237 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 46 | 11 | 2 | 00 | 206 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 82 | 19 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 675 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 196 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 349 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 354 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 200 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 40 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 83 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 315 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 37 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 436 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 756 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 123 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 91 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 122 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 59 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 40 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 36 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 530 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 23 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 349 | 3 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 33 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 7 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 719 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 36 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 384 | 5 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,578 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 00 | 764 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 23 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 26 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 94 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 12 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1,995 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 112 | 5 | 2 | 00 | 929 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 46 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 24 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 8 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 59 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 24 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 276 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 27 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 112 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 79 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 10,780 | 30 | 3 | 00 | 876 | 60 | 29 | 00 | 7,474 | 17 |

*2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

| | Diseases. | Raepore. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ieterodes .. ... .. | 00 | 00 | 113 | 4 | 46 | 00 | 4,818 | 2 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and continued ... | 00 | 00 | 23 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 145 | 00 |
| | Eruptive .. .. ... | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| | Dysenteria .. ... .. | 00 | 00 | 29 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 457 | 00 |
| | Diarrhœa ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 20 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 394 | 1 |
| | Cholera .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Opthalmia .. ... | 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 934 | 00 |
| | Rheumatismus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 40 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,416 | 00 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,085 | 1 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases .. ... | 00 | 00 | 19 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 480 | 00 |
| | Lepra .. .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 203 | 00 |
| | Hydrophobia ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Enthetic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 466 | 00 |
| Parasitic. | Scabies .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 943 | 00 |
| | Vermes .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 91 | 00 |
| | Other parasitic diseases ... .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 61 | 00 |
| Ditetre. | Scorbutus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Other dietic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma ... .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Constitutional diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 8 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 88 | 00 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 22 | 00 |
| | Other tubercular diseases ... .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 65 | 00 |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system .. | 00 | 00 | 54 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1,151 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Circulatory do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Respiratory do .. | 00 | 00 | 15 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1,248 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Digestive do .. | 1 | 00 | 26 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2,665 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Urinary do .. | 00 | 00 | 51 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 41 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Generative do .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 26 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Locomotive do .. | 00 | 00 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 26 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Integumentary system .. | 00 | 00 | 49 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 3,500 | 00 |
| | Developmental diseases of children .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 85 | 00 |
| | Ditto of women .. | 00 | 00 | 6 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 88 | 00 |
| | Other Developmental diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Luxatura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| | Morsus Serpentis .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| | Venenatio .. ... .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 |
| | Fractura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 10 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| | Other Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 23 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 293 | 1 |
| | Total .. | 1 | 00 | 538 | 31 | 46 | 00 | 20,818 | 8 |

*class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| BELASPORE. | | | | | | | | SUMBULPORE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 00 | 00 | 12 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 1,200 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 00 | 278 | |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 6 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 164 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 25 | 14 | 00 | 00 | 64 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 70 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 638 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 79 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 10 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 229 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 52 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 48 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 23 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 135 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 38 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 222 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 25 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 42 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 8 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 12 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 158 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 92 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 134 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 48 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 20 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 907 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 191 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 31 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 491 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 25 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 183 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 94 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 31 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 160 | 19 | 00 | 00 | 4,582 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 180 | 30 | 7 | 00 | 1,267 | 2 |

*2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

| | Diseases. | Seroncha. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ic-terodes .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 366 | 00 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and continued .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Eruptive .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Dysenteria .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 00 | 42 | 00 |
| | Diarrhœa .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 31 | 00 |
| | Cholera .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Ophthalmia .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 205 | 00 |
| | Rheumatismus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 93 | 00 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases .... .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 20 | 00 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 56 | 00 |
| | Lepra .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Hydrophobia .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other Enthetic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| Parasitic. | Scabies .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 57 | 00 |
| | Vermes .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 00 |
| | Other parasitic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| Dietic | Scorbutus .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | Other dietic diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Other Constitutional diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Other tubercular diseases .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 75 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Circulatory do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Respiratory do .. | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 62 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Digestive 4o .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 00 | 471 | 1 |
| | Ditto of the Urinary do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| | Diato of the Generative do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Locomotive do .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| | Ditto of the Integumentry do .. | 00 | 00 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 00 | 172 | 00 |
| | Developmental diseases of children .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 | 1 |
| | Ditto of women .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| | Other Developmental diseases .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Luxatura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Morsus Serpentis .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 8 | 1 |
| | Venenatio .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Fractura .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | Other Injuries .. .. .. | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 43 | 00 |
| | Total .. | 00 | 00 | 46 | 4 | 103 | 00 | 1,777 | 4 |

*class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Concluded.)

| TOTAL. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 16 | 00 | 1,882 | 104 | 288 | 1 | 48 915 | 96 |
| 00 | 00 | 36 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 358 | 9 |
| 00 | 00 | 100 | 21 | 00 | 00 | 124 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 415 | 121 | 37 | 00 | 3,836 | 32 |
| 4 | 00 | 316 | 91 | 43 | 00 | 5,087 | 32 |
| 00 | 00 | 147 | 66 | 4 | 00 | 3,596 | 1,418 |
| 1 | 00 | 136 | 00 | 25 | 00 | 9,926 | 1 |
| 2 | 00 | 365 | 13 | 27 | 00 | 11,327 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 131 | 9 | 22 | 00 | 4,295 | 2 |
| 7 | 00 | 348 | 2 | 62 | 00 | 5,989 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 27 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 567 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 5 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 14 | 2 |
| 1 | 00 | 36 | 4 | 12 | 00 | 1,799 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 55 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 13,149 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 990 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 1,675 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 14 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 123 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 203 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 20 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 39 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 132 | 41 | 7 | 00 | 946 | 8 |
| 1 | 00 | 27 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 98 | 5 |
| 00 | 00 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 00 | 1,157 | 00 |
| 1 | 1 | 275 | 19 | 7 | 00 | 9,243 | 12 |
| 00 | 00 | 26 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 552 | 5 |
| 1 | 00 | 249 | 40 | 21 | 00 | 9,423 | 27 |
| 4 | 00 | 270 | 26 | 226 | 00 | 22,644 | 28 |
| 2 | 1 | 110 | 8 | 3 | 00 | 529 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 20 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 234 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 82 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 1,063 | 2 |
| 4 | 00 | 1,088 | 53 | 53 | 00 | 34,254 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 264 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 72 | 14 | 6 | 00 | 604 | 2 |
| 00 | 00 | 8 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 59 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 3 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 20 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 321 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 66 | 7 |
| 00 | 00 | 43 | 4 | 00 | 00 | 76 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 123 | 11 | 00 | 00 | 216 | 1 |
| 1 | 00 | 379 | 37 | 12 | 00 | 4,671 | 11 |
| 53 | 4 | 7,004 | 726 | 893 | 2 | 1,98,450 | 1,714 |

3. *Return of Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces during the year* 1868-69.

| By whom performed. | Total number vaccinated. | Successful. | Unsuccessful. | Doubtful or unknown. | Percentage of successful cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaccine Department, Head-quarters. | 43,484 | 34,503 | 4,087 | 4,894 | 79·34 |
| Do. Sub-ditto. Sumbulpore.. | 23,416 | 21,982 | 1,388 | 46 | 93·87 |
| Municipal Vaccinators .. | 64,827 | 52,033 | 9,512 | 3,282 | 80·26 |
| | 131,727 | 108,518 | 14,987 | 8,222 | 82·38 |

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

BY

J. H. MORRIS, ESQUIRE, B. C. S.

Nagpore:

*Printed at the Chief Commissioner's Office Press.*

1870.

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# APPENDIX.

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# REPORT

ON THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES' ADMINISTRATION, 1869-70.

## INTRODUCTION.

In accordance with previous custom, this ninth Administration Report of these Provinces is prefaced by the following introductory remarks on the more important occurrences of the year.

The year 1869-70 will be memorable in the annals of these Provinces for the suffering and distress which marked its commencement, and for the return of fruitful seasons and plenty in its later months. The rains of 1868-69 had failed all over the Province, and it was only owing to the diversified physical conformation of the country that the failure of the crops had not been equally general. But the loss which had actually occurred had scarcely made itself fully felt in that year. At its close indeed prices were high everywhere, and were rising; but it was in the earlier part of 1869-70 that distress culminated, and as no alleviation came till the ripening of the autumn crop in October, it happened that a year of seasonable rains and good harvests was for its first six months one of unexampled suffering.

Fortunately the area of severe distress was circumscribed, and the absolute loss of the harvest was confined to certain parts of the Province. Still there was failure more or less everywhere, and the effect of this failure and of similar calamities in surrounding territories was to diminish the food supplies all over the country, and to drive up prices to almost famine height in all districts alike. Deep and universal distress followed, and, notwithstanding the freely exercised liberality of Government, the exertions of its officers, and the efforts of private charity, the first five or six months of 1869-70 were to all, and especially to the labouring classes, a time of bitter suffering and privation.

The famine of 1868-69 differed much from previously recorded scarcities. They had occurred as often from excess of rain as from defect, and were partial in their effects on the crops. But this year we had to deal with a failure of rain, which was as much felt in the low lands as in the hills, and against which not even the hardiest crops could contend. The physical effects of the drought were very remarkable,—tanks dried up; forest trees withered; rivers shrank to the dimensions of puny streams; wild buffaloes died of thirst in the jungles; and, if Native report may be credited, snakes perished in large numbers from the intense dryness and heat. In Nagpore itself the scarcity of water became matter for serious anxiety. Even the abundant rains of 1869 scarcely sufficed to restore the balance of nature, and in the cold weather of 1869-70 it was noticed that the rivers flowed with something less than their accustomed volume, and that tanks had not been completely replenished.

The experience gained during the past year has thrown much light on one of the most difficult problems which present themselves in times of scarcity,—the amount of the reserve grain supplies of the country. This subject will be fully discussed in the Famine Report which is now being compiled, but it may be mentioned here that the grain stores in hand when the famine began exceeded expectation, and that their amount varied from district to district, according as the means of communications with great grain markets were difficult or the reverse. The granaries of the Nerbudda valley held out well, but those of Chutteesgurh seemed quite inexhaustible.

The enforced accumulations of previous years of plenty became the salvation of this remote tract in the time of scarcity; and paradox as it appears at first sight, it is nevertheless true, that those same natural obstacles which prevented succour from being sent to Chutteesgurh when famine came had prepared this region for the calamity by retaining its surplus produce in its local granaries. The fact is one which it behoves us well to weigh and apprehend. It may be, it no doubt is, the case, that railways and good roads mitigate the severity of famine in the parts where it is more intense; but the case of Chutteesgurh may serve to show us that they may deprive a population of a security against famine which it formerly enjoyed. It is

quite certain that had Chutteesgurh been easy of access the high prices of distant markets would have encouraged exports, and the people there would have entered on the year of famine with their grain pits comparatively empty. The answer to this readily suggests itself:—The road or railway which carried off the surplus produce of good years would have restored it in bad. But it might be again enquired would the price of the re-imported produce have been as low as that of grain which never left the country? Would the amount be as large? These are highly complex questions, and though no doubt their solution would show the superiority of the civilised to the uncivilised safeguard against famine, they are not the less deserving the consideration of intelligent observers of the economic laws which control the effects of famine in backward countries.

When in December 1868 the indications of approaching distress became unmistakable, anxious consideration was given to the question to what markets we had to look to replenish our shortening food supplies. On the North-east frontier the Native States bordering on the Central Provinces were in similar straits with ourselves, and no help could be looked for from them; but on the West the prospect was better, and it was seen that with the help of the railway considerable supplies of food grain could be poured into Nagpore for distribution to the distressed districts of Bhundara, Chanda and Balaghat; and the trade returns show that succour from this quarter was not wanting. The Table in the margin shows how freely grain flowed in, and that from June 1869 to May 1870 the Nagpore Province imported those grains which in ordinary years it sends abroad. From the Nerbudda valley, where the crops had been in a measure saved, surplus produce moved up to Jubbulpore,

*Imports of grain into.*

| Month. | | Jubbulpore. | Wurdah and Nagpore. | Hoshungabad. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| June | 1869. | 35,958 | 48,821 | .. |
| July | ,, | 72,016 | 10,682 | .. |
| August | ,, | | 14,752 | .. |
| September | ,, | 23,612 | 35,174 | .. |
| October | ,, | 70,237 | 51,285 | 1 |
| November | ,, | | 29,879 | 218 |
| December | ,, | | 28,917 | 5,887 |
| January | 1870. | 50,230 | 25,328 | 7,750 |
| February | ,, | | 24,711 | 18,235 |
| March | ,, | | 11,291 | 12,037 |
| April | ,, | | 27,786 | 3,809 |
| May | ,, | 8,215 | 27,278 | 9,692 |
| Total. . | | 2,60,268 | 3,35,904 | 57,629 |

while the East India line from Allahabâd brought unceasing supplies from the markets of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Chutteesgurh, as has been mentioned above, was isolated, and met the crisis with its own resources alone.

Next to the provision of food for the population generally, the attention of the Administration was given to the relief of those unable to work, and to finding employment for the able-bodied. Poor-houses were accordingly opened in the distressed districts, relief Committees were organised; and in the month of July a maximum number of about 15,000 persons were fed at the Relief stations, besides those for whom private charity provided. The State expenditure on food distribution amounted altogether to Rs. 1,25,341, and private subscriptions expended under the superintendence of Government officers came to at least Rs. 43,998 more. In the administration of poor relief the aid of private individuals was freely solicited and freely rendered, and the retrospect of the whole time of famine is highly favourable to the public spirit and humanity of the people of these Provinces. Much that was done by Natives for their starving brethren never came to the knowledge of public officers; but the more we learned of their work, the more we had reason to admire the charity, not without organisation, which they displayed through the whole crisis of the famine. Cases were constantly coming to light in which some village or township had voluntarily begun and carried out a system of relief for its own poor, and at last District officers abstained from inviting subscriptions from the bulk of the rural population,—not because the response would not have come, but because they felt that the people were doing what they could, and doing it better than any system of Government relief could do it for them.

Side by side with the poor-houses famine works were started wherever employment was most wanted. Rs. 95,133 were expended from Government grants on these objects, and Rs. 83,129 more from local sources. Here again the co-operation of private individuals seconded the efforts of Government officers, for landholders whose means put them in a position to take advantage of the opportunity turned their attention to the improvement of their estates during a time of cheap and abundant labour. All over the country bunds were repaired,

tanks enlarged, and wells deepened: and it is not too much to say that the famine led indirectly to the investment of a large amount of capital in permanent agricultural improvements.

In addition to the means taken to mitigate the sufferings of the time to the people generally, the State came to the aid of the agricultural classes by making liberal advances ("Tuccavee") for the purchase of seed grain, and to replace plough cattle, the numbers of which had been reduced to a lamentable degree by the want of pasturage and water. In all Rs. 83,533 were thus disbursed, but the people generally preferred to trust to their own exertions, and showed a considerable amount of sturdy independence in refusing to burden themselves with loans, which they mistrusted their capacity to repay.

Such were in brief the principal measures by which it was endeavoured to save life, and alleviate distress during the first six months of the year; and on the whole it may be said that the efforts made were rewarded by success. The liberality and provident care of Government were, it is believed, brought home to the feelings of the people, and it is pleasing to know that they have not been unappreciative of the efforts made in their behalf. The Native mind is ever prone to look to Government for support and guidance; and as during the famine the people found their expectations realised, so they on their part showed their confidence in our desire and ability to aid them, by abstaining from agrarian commotion, and from the violent crimes against property which times of distress are wont to induce. There were a few grain riots when the scarcity began, but they ceased as soon as Government relief measures were organised; and the famine shows itself in the criminal statistics of the year only in the increase of petty offences against property, a large proportion of which is certainly to be put down to the starving immigrants who poured over our borders from Native States.

When the ripening of the plentiful "Khureef" harvest of 1869 brought the termination of the famine, the disappearance of distress was surprisingly sudden. It had been feared and predicted that inmates of the relief camps, demoralized by the help which had been afforded them, would for months be a heavy burden on our hands; and it is true that when the

famine relief first ceased, a number of the diseased and helpless still remained to claim support and sympathy; but the able-bodied disappeared on the first indications of food and work in the fields; and the rapidity with which the crowds at the camps melted away, falsified all the calculations of superintending officers. Fortunately "Kodu" and "Kootkee," small autumn grains which ripen quickly, were particularly abundant; but even the Sâwâ grain, the seed of which contains a certain amount of nourishment, was in parts where it abounds temptation sufficient to take the people back to their villages.

It is a fact of general observation that disease always follows in the train of famine, and the year under review was no exception to the rule. In the hot weather of 1869 there was an outbreak of cholera all over the Provinces, but it was not much more severe than in former years. The exceptional mortality of the year began just when the famine ended, and when bad and insufficient food had produced its full effect. Dysentery and diarrhœa were very prevalent, and were in many cases the direct result of the famine. But the scourge of the time was fever, which in some localities seemed to prostrate the whole population; and instances occurred in which public offices were for days deserted, officials and suitors being alike unable to attend. Happily however the season of sickness ended with 1869, and 1870 has hitherto been particularly healthy.

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces has been a valuable addition to our knowledge of the predisposing causes of cholera, and it may be hoped that the efforts which are now being made to purify the water-supply of villages will prove of real sanitary importance. It is in favour of these efforts that the theory of a connection between bad water and disease is likely to accord with native conceptions of hygienic laws.

But while cholera is being combated with some measure of success, (and the immunity of some of our jails, and the success achieved in checking the disease in others, seem to show that this is really the case,) fever, the disease which the late Chief Commissioner justly characterised as the scourge of these Provinces, year by year falls on a helpless and unresisting population, and little or nothing has yet been done to repel it

It seems to be a well founded opinion that the inferior physical development of the natives of these parts is due more to this cause than to any other. Such being the case, this great fever question claims our most anxious attention, and the following would seem to be some of the directions in which investigation ought to proceed:—the comparative prevalence of fever among different castes, particularly among the wild tribes, as compared with other races; the effects of different diets, especially of the use of spirituous liquors and meat; the results of soil, humidity and of elevation. All these are almost unexplored subjects of enquiry in these Provinces. We have also to compile a surface geology of the country. The Sanitary officer is but little concerned with the greater formations, but the minute geology of each township has for him the highest importance, and if ascertained and recorded would afford a clue to much that now seems perplexing and anomalous. It is much to be hoped that these and similar questions may receive careful attention in coming years. Theories and observations brought from other parts of India are but imperfect helps in studying a disease, the causation and type of which are believed to depend so much on local conditions; and it seems certain that in order to attain to a better knowledge of the Central Provinces' fever, we must study it systematically at home.

In the Revenue administration of the year there is not very much that need call for remark. Land revenue has reached 60½ lakhs, the highest point yet attained to, and it has shown the most perfect stability during a year of the severest agricultural distress.

In the Forest administration a great improvement has been effected by the introduction of systems suited to local diversities, in place of the rigid system of farms which was formerly universal; and the change, while it has been attended with marked advantage to the revenue, has resulted also in increased convenience to the people. Other important questions connected with forest management,—in particular the introduction of a larger Native element into the supervising staff, and the revision or suspension of the Waste Land sale rules,—have been considered by this Administration during the year; but as action remains to be taken in these matters in the current year, a fuller notice of these subjects may be deferred to the next

report. As was to be expected, land mutations have been frequent during the year, and the subject will be found very fully discussed in the review on the revenue report. It is, however, satisfactory to find, as stated in the review, that though much land has changed hands, there has been no great transfer of land from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes. A portion of the land has of course passed to money-lenders and speculators, but in the great majority of cases the transferees were themselves landholders, anxious to extend their cultivation or to add new acres to their family estates.

The mode in which the opium revenue is raised has also been much considered during the year; and had it not been for the delay which unavoidably occurred in obtaining information regarding the systems in force in neighbouring Administrations it might have been possible to have introduced a change before the contracts for the current year were effected. That the system at present in force is capable of great improvement does not admit of any manner of doubt; but as the whole subject with detailed proposals and a completely revised set of rules has only very lately been fully laid before Government, it will suffice to state here that the object aimed at in the system about to be introduced is by levying a duty on imports, supplemented by a tax on cultivation, to raise the the price of opium up to the highest point at which it can be sold, without giving rise to wholesale smuggling. It will be matter for congratulation if, as is confidently expected, in addition to this reform, a considerable increase of revenue can be secured by the introduction of the new system.

Passing now to subjects of more general interest, the year has been signalised by the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore by His Excellency the Viceroy, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh being also present on the occasion. This event is perhaps the most considerable fact in the first decade of the history of these Provinces. When this Administration was formed in November 1861, and for several years afterwards, the Central Provinces were regarded by the general public as a wild and inhospitable tract, a *terra incognita* in British territory, which it required more than ordinary enterprise on a traveller's part to penetrate. The opening of the railway to Nagpore did much to dispel this illusion

by bringing visitors to Nagpore and the cotton regions of the Wurdah valley. The Nagpore Exhibition again had its effect in introducing the western portion of these Provinces to Western India and Bombay. But it was not till August 1868, when the East Indian Railway opened a branch to Jubbulpore, that the Central Provinces came fairly before the world. Up to this time travellers from the West had reached Nagpore and no further; but now, with the termini of the two railways as poles, and the Imperial road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore as a connecting medium, the electric current of traffic passed to and fro across the whole breadth of the Province. These territories had now become one of the highways of communication between England and Eastern India, and the Great Northern road with difficulty endured the stream of passengers and merchandise which passed over it. Every effort was made to improve the opportunity. A Mail service was organised between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, which carried the Mails with regularity and speed, and on the road layer succeeded layer of metal as the traffic wore it through. A Transit service was organised for ordinary passengers; and for troops a Military train, with cheap rest-houses at convenient intervals, was improvised.

But it was felt all along that the line *viâ* Nagpore was to be only the temporary channel through which traffic would flow, and when the last rail was keyed in by His Excellency the Viceroy at Jubbulpore, its purpose had been fulfilled. It is still traversed by the Mail carts, which kept the seat of the Administration in connection with Calcutta and Northern India, without necessitating the long detour by Bhosawul; but the road is now Provincial not Imperial, and Nagpore is only a local capital, which the traffic of India passes by at a distance, and which has in future to rely solely on its own resources.

Very different is the case of its northern rival—Jubbulpore. Placed at the junction of the two railway systems of Hindoostan, it is by position the Alexandria of the East and West of India. Already some portion of the trade of the North-Western Provinces passes through it; and if, as now seems certain, the Suez Canal attracts to itself the cargoes which now make the voyage of the Cape, the commerce of a large portion

of the valley of the Ganges, as far south as Mirzapore and Benares, will pass through this favoured city.

The completion of the scheme of railway communication, as far as it has hitherto been sanctioned, leads us to ask what yet remains to be done. The Nerbudda valley in the north is now amply provided for; in the central plateau of the Sautpooras, the road lines of Provincial importance are completed or in progress; in the west the cotton country up to Nagpore is opened out by the Nagpore branch. But having said this much, we can find little that is satisfactory in the provision made for the south-eastern half of the Central Provinces, and in particular for the great grain country of Chutteesgurh. Owing to the peculiar difficulties which attend road-making in these Provinces, there is little chance of our being able to thoroughly open up those remote tracts by roads; and even if this had been possible, a glance at the map would show that Nagpore was never intended to be a railway terminus, but that to utilise to the full the branch already constructed, and in the interests of the country beyond, the line must eventually be carried to Raepore. The future prosperity of Chutteesgurh is known to be dependent on improved communications; but it is not so generally perceived that the development of the cotton production of the Nagpore Province depends on its being brought into communication with a grain producing tract, and thus being able to devote a large acreage to the growth of the cotton plant. It seems, however, hardly necessary to enlarge on this point here, as this important subject has only lately been very fully discussed in a Minute submitted to the Supreme Government with reference to a proposal for the construction of a light railway between Nagpore and Raepore.

One of the most notable occurrences of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Central Provinces. No Viceroy had ever before penetrated this part of India south of the Nerbudda. Lord Mayo travelled over the Northern road from Jubbulpore to Nagpore, and thence went on to Chanda and its coal fields, visiting *en route* the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and riding across some fifty miles of cotton country. At Googoose, a village on the Wurdah river some fourteen miles west of Chanda, a pit for working the Chanda coal had been sunk. The Viceroy formally opened this pit, which

will henceforth be known as the Mayo colliery. At the point where the Mayo pit is sunk 32 feet of coal are found at a depth of about 80 feet from the surface. And the pit is situate in the midst of a patch of 2½ square miles, over which these coal seams (30 to 40 feet thick) have been proved to be nearly constant.

In the body of this report will be found a detailed account of the explorations in the Chanda coal field during the past year; of the assays of the coal and of the several occasions on which it has been burnt in locomotives on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian railways. It may suffice to mention here that a considerable coal-bearing area west of the Googoose tract has been proved; and boring operations are still going on with a view to ascertaining the western limit of the field. So far as the bore holes have yet gone, a place called Manjree, 33 miles from Hingunghat and 53 miles from Wurdah, is the nearest point to the railway at which the coal has been actually proved. The seams at Manjree aggregate 51 feet in thickness, and the top of these seams is 75 feet below the surface. The coal field eastward of Chanda has not yet been proved, as our chief object is at present to find the nearest coal to the railway line. According to the assays, the Chanda coal is nearly if not quite as good as average Bengal coal. It does good duty in locomotives. The engine which drew the Viceroy's special train from Nagpore to Sindee burned Chanda coal; it got up steam in reasonably short time; and the train did the distance (30 miles) in ten minutes under the ordinary time. Although only a small part of the possible coal-bearing area has been proved, still the Chanda coal field, as established by bore holes put down last year, would suffice for the wants of this part of India for centuries. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey, under whose direction the boring operations have been conducted, recently wrote that 73 millions of tons on the Chanda side of the Wurdah river, besides many millions more on the Berar side, had already been proved.

The existence of workable iron within a few miles of the Chanda coal largely increases the importance of this coal field. The very best Chanda iron is a red hematite; according to assay it contains 67 per cent of metallic iron, and is said by the Analyst to be an extremely rich ore. The Lohara hill, which

contains this ore, is more than 50 miles from the Googoose coal pit. The coal-bearing rocks however reach to within 30 miles or so of this valuable ore, and as soon as our bore holes shall have ascertained the nearest point in the coal field to the railway our efforts will be directed to finding the nearest workable coal to the Lohara iron mines.

The importance of connecting the Chanda coal field with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been fully recognized, and under the orders of the Supreme Government, surveys for the Chanda Railway were begun during last year. These surveys have been completed. Plans and estimates have been prepared for alternative lines, and the entire scheme has been laid before the Government of India for consideration and final orders. The cost of the Chanda Railway will be not more than £5,484 a mile for a narrow gauge, and £7,088 for a standard gauge. The line as at present proposed will pass through the well known cotton mart of Hingunghat, from which about 20,000 bales were exported to Bombay in 1869. And the line will also serve a large area of cotton growing country on both sides of the Wurdah to the south-east of Hingunghat. The sketch map appended to this report shows the direction of the proposed line, and also the situation of the Chanda coal fields and iron mines.

Having completed his tour in Chanda and over the Hoshungabad cotton country, the Viceroy took train to Berar. After a short stay in that Province, he returned into the Central Provinces by the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, through Nimar and the Nerbudda valley; and at Jubbulpore, the junction of the railway systems of Northern and Western India, His Excellency, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, declared the railway from Calcutta to Bombay to be open. Since March 1870, when this opening took place, a continuous stream of traffic has passed down the Nerbudda valley towards Western India. During the two months of April and May last 43,000 maunds of grain and 400 bales of cotton were dispatched westwards from the Nerbudda valley marts; while 35,000 maunds of Bombay salt were consigned to towns in the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore country. When it is remembered that the Nerbudda wheat country was formerly separated by long stretches of roadless country from

the dear markets of Western India, and that the Hoshungabad and Nursingpore salt supply had to come on pack-bullocks from Rajpootana, some idea can perhaps be formed of the immense boon conferred on the most fertile tract of the Central Provinces by the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore.

While material progress has thus been attained, indications have not been wanting of awakening intellectual life among the people. In printed publications addressed to Native readers the Central Provinces are doubtless poor, but of late Societies (Subhas) for the diffusion of useful knowledge and Schoolmasters' conferences have sprung up spontaneously in one or two places and excite much interest. Compared with the North-Western Provinces and Bengal the people of these territories labour under many disadvantages, the principal of which is their heterogeneous origin. A population which traces its origin to three Presidencies can have no national literature; and it may be also remarked that the great centres of religious feeling, which are generally centres of learning also, are not found within our limits.

In State education we are able to record a steady annual advance, and we can point with satisfaction to the fact that education becomes year by year more self-supporting. Several matters of interest will be found discussed in the Educational chapter, but an unfortunate incident in the Educational annals of the year deserves to be noticed here on account of the principle which it involved. The Chanda High school, founded in 1868, numbered 116 boys, almost all of them being the children of parents of good caste and position. It was presided over by a Brahmin master, a native of Poona, and it had enjoyed the advantage of the warm support and influence of the Deputy Commissioner. During the course of the year the Head Master ascertained that some low caste ("Dher") boys in other schools had reached the High school standard of educational proficiency, and proposed to enter the school. He wrote a letter to the Circle Inspector soliciting instructions how to act, and went on to say that the Dhers entering the school would be offensive to the other boys and might produce excitement. The Deputy Commissioner on his part took the matter up warmly, and trusting to his great local influence, believed that he would

be able to overcome all opposition to the entrance of the Dhers. But the result proved that he had miscalculated, for when the Dher boys took their seats on the High school forms almost all the other boys discontinued attendance, and the state of the school is still critical. When the question of the admission of these Helot children was referred for the decision of this Administration there was but one answer to give. The principle of the equal rights of all castes in the advantages offered by Government schools was broadly asserted; and the Educational authorities were informed that caste prejudices which did not prevent Brahmins and Dhers from riding side by side in railways, and which it was believed had been got over in Mission schools, should not be bolstered up in institutions supported almost exclusively from Government funds, and that if the Dher boys were only clean in their persons and habits, they must be admitted. But although a decisive settlement of the caste question at Chanda may be directly advantageous by producing a healthy effect elsewhere, it is impossible not to regret that the question was ever raised; and the general impression left on the mind on a consideration of the case is, that while the Deputy Commissioner was injudicious in his too eager support of a principle, and while his proceedings made the entry of the Dhers look aggressive, when it ought to have been made with all quietness and an absence of all that could provoke hostility, yet that the question might have been entirely avoided if the Head Master had shown more moral courage at the outset, and had been less inclined to defer to the opinion of the high-caste people of the place. It would perhaps be unfair to accuse the Head Master of abetting the Chanda people in their determination to exclude the Dhers; his action was rather that of a weak man assuming a neutral attitude, when all his influence and tact should have been exerted to secure success to the innovation.

During the past year the important financial question of maintaining a balance between income and expenditure has been carefully considered, and every effort made to aid the Supreme Government to the utmost in effecting practical reductions. But from the first formation of the Central Provinces into a Chief Commissionership, the most careful economy had been observed in fixing the strength of establishments in all

departments of the Administration, and in effecting any reduction it was therefore the more necessary to proceed with the utmost caution, so that a saving in expenditure might not be accompanied by a corresponding falling off in efficiency. Without incurring this penalty, some saving has nevertheless been effected.

The Police force has been slightly reduced, and some saving has been made in the Judicial department. The management of the department for the issue of Paper Currency has been transferred from a special officer to the local Deputy Accountant General. The office of Superintendent of Vaccination has been amalgamated with that of Sanitary Commissioner. After full consideration it was also thought possible to reduce to a certain extent the rewards paid for the destruction of some of the wild animals, chiefly tigers and wolves; and to withdraw altogether the reward which had been paid for the destruction of snakes. This measure will not, it is confidently expected, discourage the killing of these animals, while the saving to Government will not be less than Rs. 30,000 per annum. Finally, in the Customs department a large saving of expenditure has been effected. The Nagpore loop line which lay within the Berar Customs line has been entirely removed, and the Nagpore and Berar Divisions have been united. Part of the establishment set free has been used in strengthening the Chanda and Raepore Customs line; the Hoshungabad line and the Berar line has also been carried on to Boorhanpore in Nimar; but an actual saving of a very large sum has been effected. Altogether it has been possible to reduce the annual expenditure of Government on establishments by more than Rs. 1,60,000.

Another of the problems which had to be solved during the year, was how to enable Municipal towns to raise funds sufficient for all the objects for which it is the duty of a Municipality to provide; such as the watch and ward of the township; a certain amount of conservancy; material improvements; and local institutions, such as schools, dispensaries, hospitals, &c. Up to the end of 1868 Municipal taxation had been almost entirely confined to the levy of Octroi duty on goods entering the towns for consumption and sale there. But when by orders of Government the future levy of Octroi on all goods which had paid the Sea Customs was prohibited and the neces-

saries of life were alone left to be taxed, it became clear that a very large portion of the income of Municipalities had been lost. Direct taxation is so greatly disliked by natives of India, that much consideration had to be devoted to the question of the proper course to be pursued.

To enable the Administration to assist Municipalities, the Government of India consented to make over the half of the proceeds of the Pandhari tax, which had still been retained by the Supreme Government, after granting the other half to be expended on local objects. The Pandhari tax is an impost on all non-agriculturists, who, owing to the smallness of their incomes, do not fall within the scope of the Income tax. It is peculiar to the Central Provinces, and is a source of revenue that might therefore be legitimately devoted to meet the more pressing wants of the Province. The liberality of the Supreme Government thus placed it in the Chief Commissioner's power to offer assistance to Municipal towns, and it has been notified that Municipalities will be allowed to enjoy half the proceeds of the Pandhari tax levied within their limits, provided that some other form of Municipal taxation exists at the same time. This proviso is intended to ensure that the rich shall contribute something to Municipal income as well as the poor. The Pandhari is a tax on the poorer classes only, and if the rich were to contribute nothing Municipalities would be supported entirely by the poorest classes. At the same time, on good cause being shown, or for the purpose of enabling important works to be executed, a larger grant from the Pandhari collections can always be obtained. Of the balance of Pandhari remaining, a considerable portion of its collections has been assigned to each district for local purposes, and the remainder will be spent on objects of Provincial importance.

This is the arrangement which will hold good for the present year. The high rate at which it has been necessary to fix the Imperial Income Tax has rendered Municipalities averse to introducing at present any new form of taxation; but during the year it is believed that plans will be matured for placing the finances of Municipalities on a permanently secure footing. Their income has been curtailed, but they have earnestly set to work to reduce their establishments and bring their expenditure to a level with their receipts; and while they have some-

what contracted their operations, they have not allowed any important branch of Municipal work to fall into neglect.

A scheme has been revived during the year for giving to the Central Provinces a small local Sanitarium, somewhat similar to what the hill station of Chikalda is to Berar. Puchmurree in the Hoshungabad district is the spot selected. It is a plateau on the Satpoora range of hills, extending from 3½ to 4 miles from north-north-east to south-south-west, with an elevation of about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and some 2,000 feet above the plain below. It is easily approachable from Sohagpore and Bankheri, stations in the Nerbudda valley on the Great Indian Peninsula line of railway, from which it is distant from 30 to 40 miles. The table-land comprises a considerble extent of open country; and flowing from west to east is a perennial stream which has its source in one of the neighbouring hills. Formerly this stream was dammed up, and a fine lake formed by the water being thrown back for a distance of nearly half a mile; but the dyke has long since been burst through by the waters, and the dry bed of the lake alone remains. There are also some curious artificial caves on the hill and the remains of brick buildings, as if a village or town existed there in times past. All trace of the people by whom these works were constructed and who lived on the plateau has disappeared. But these remains bear witness that Puchmurree at some remote period was peopled by a civilised race, who cannot have been of the wild tribe of Koorkoos, who are now the only dwellers on the hill.

In 1862 an officer of the Forest department paid a visit to the place, and since then two bungalows have been built. In 1865 a garden, under the management of the Forest department, was laid out; and in 1867 an experiment was made in chinchona cultivation, the conduct of which was entrusted to a European gardener. Since 1867 he has resided on the hill, and has while there enjoyed perfect health, never having had even the slightest attack of fever. The cultivation of chinchona has not succeeded, and the garden will no longer be kept up by the Forest department; but the experiment may be considered to have proved that Puchmurree is not unhealthy.

The Hoshungabad District authorities have now taken over the bungalow and everything from the Forest department,

and a serious attempt is being made to make Puchmurree a hill station. The bungalows are being put in order, and the station carefully laid out. A working party of 100 men under the direction of a European officer is employed on the hill. The stream is once more being dammed up. The road from Sohagpore has been already made smooth, and the difficulties in the ascent have been removed. Carts can already go up the hill. The scheme so far bids fair to prosper, and it will now depend on the climate whether Puchmurree will become a Sanitarium or not. Of the climate it is impossible to judge, except by trial; but there is no reason to apprehend that the trial will turn out other than favourable. On Puchmurree in the month of May delicate plants like Verbena and Heliotrope grow to perfection, become wild indeed; and flowers, shrubs, and coffee plants thrive excellently. Chinchona has proved a failure hitherto, and for tea the climate is considered too dry. Potatoes grow admirably, and an experiment on an extended scale is now being made with them there, with the view of supplying the European troops located in the Central Provinces. The garden of the Forest department will remain and can be utilised in many ways. Experiments of all kinds can be carried on, and the station will, it is hoped, become a favourite hot weather resort with the residents of the neighbouring stations in the plains.

The completion of a second edition of the *Gazetteer* of the Central Provinces must not be omitted from amongst the undertakings which have been accomplished during the past year. The first edition was published in 1867, and the whole edition having been exhausted, it became a question whether the *Gazetteer* should not be re-printed. There were, however, many inaccuracies, many omissions, many absolute errors in the first edition which time had brought to light, and it seemed impossible to rest satisfied with a mere reprint of the work in its original form. Under the modest name of a second edition, Mr. C. Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has in reality compiled a substantially new work.

The very form of the *Gazetteer* is no longer the same. The first edition was a historical description and general account of each district. In the district article the various mountains rivers, towns, &c., in the district were noticed. The arrange-

ment in the present edition is different. The *Gazetteer* is for the Provinces, not for each district, and therefore the names of places have been arranged alphabetically, and will be thus found in the *Gazetteer*. Each place has its own special article devoted to it. In writing the names, the spelling recently prescribed by the Government of India for transliterating vernacular words has been adopted, and the *Central Provinces' Gazetteer* will be the first work intended for popular use in which this spelling of Indian names has been systematically carried out.

Many of the articles in the new edition are entirely new, and they are among the best. A masterly Introduction, written by Mr. Grant himself, will be found to contain much abstruse and curious information regarding the Central Provinces in times past. The *Gazetteer* has been printed and will be published very shortly.

NAGPORE,
*The 9th July* 1870.

# CHAPTER I.

## JUDICIAL.

### SECTION I.—LAW.

Among the Acts passed by the Imperial Legislature during the year 1869-70 the following may be noticed, as forming additions to the enactments already in force in the Central Provinces. With one exception they affect the Central Provinces in common with the rest of British India.

Act IX. of 1869 imposed a tax of 1 per cent on income and profits arising from offices, property, professions, and trades.

Act XV. of 1869 provided facilities for obtaining the evidence of of prisoners and for the service of Judicial processes on them.

The General Stamp Act, XVIII. of 1869, made alterations in the law relating to stamps, lowering the scale of stamp duties on instruments requiring to be stamped.

Act XX. of 1869 provides for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps.

By the European Vagrancy Act, XXI. of 1869, persons of European extraction wandering about in a destitute condition or found begging, may be sent to places where they have the prospect of obtaining employment, or may be detained in work-houses, and in certain cases removed from India.

Act XXIII. of 1869 raised the Income Tax for the last four months of the official year to 2½ per cent.

Act XXV. of 1869 provides for the making of rules for the manufacture and sale of alimentary salt in the Central Provinces, as well as in other Provinces.

Act VIII. of 1870 is a law for the prevention of the murder of female infants.

Act XI. of 1870 provides for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures throughout British India.

## Section II.—Civil Divisions and Districts.

2. There have been no changes of any importance in the matter of Civil Divisions.

3. The redistribution of tehseels in the Jubbulpore district, whereby certain villages were transferred to Dumoh, and the Bijeragogurh tract merged in the Sleemanabad tehseel, was accomplished in the very commencement of the year, but was mentioned in the Administration Report for 1868-69.

4. Since then the Special Assistant who was located at the town of Gadurwara in the Nursingpore district has been recalled to head-quarters, as it seemed no longer necessary to maintain Gadurwara as a separate charge. Gadurwara is on the line of railway, a town of no great importance in itself, but one which it was expected would become more important. It is a railway station, and at one time it was supposed that the Saugor road would reach the line of railway there, and bring considerable trade to the town. This is, however, not to be. The only reason for retaining an Assistant there would be to minister to the convenience of the towns-people in the way of enabling them to have their Civil suits rapidly disposed of. But as Gadurwara is the head-quarters of a Tehseeldar who has power to hear and determine suits of the ordinary value of those which occur at Gadurwara, and as Nursingpore can be reached by rail in little more than an hour's time, it appeared unnecessary to retain a superior officer in a place of comparatively little importance.

5. For some months in the year a sub-divisional Court presided over by a Tehseeldar was kept sitting at Pownee in the Bhundara District, a town of some present importance, and which had enjoyed great prosperity in past times.

The presence of the Tehseeldar was a great convenience to the inhabitants, but on the whole it was decided that the circumstances of the town and the amount of business, scarcely warranted the special location of a Tehseeldar at Pownee. He was accordingly withdrawn.

6. The Balaghat district has continued to advance in material prosperity during the year. Settlers in the district have had lands allotted to them on fair conditions, and the question of maintaining the district as the permanent charge of a Deputy Commissioner has been laid before the Supreme Government.

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## Section III.—Civil Justice.

7. The number of Courts exercising jurisdiction under Act XIV. of 1865 has increased during the year.

Tribunals.

At the close of the years 1868 and 1869 the Courts were—

| | 1868. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Judicial Commissioner ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Commissioner ... .. ... | 4 | 4 |
| Deputy Commissioner ... ... | 19 | 19 |
| Assistant Commissioner ... ... | 23 | 24 |
| Tehseeldar .. .. ... ... | 36 | 38 |
| Naib-Tehseeldar ... ... .. | 7 | 9 |
| | 90 | 95 |

There was no change in the number (6) of the Small Cause Courts. A Registrar with Judicial powers, however, was added to the strength of the Kamptee Small Cause Court.

The system introduced in 1868 of limiting the cognizance of Civil business in the ordinary Courts (as far as possible, but still with due regard to the interests of the other branches of the Administration) to a single Court, has been continued and further consolidated during the year.

Pleaders.

8. Only two persons have this year passed the examination qualifying them to practise as Pleaders in the Central Provinces. A number applied for admission; out of these 14 in the first place were elected as elegible, but out of this number again only 2 were able to pass by a no means extraordinarily difficult examination. There are now 45 Pleaders practising in the Central Provinces.

Amount of litigation.

9. The general increase in the business of the Courts during the year has been very remarkable.

The number of Civil suits tried in the Courts of the Central Provinces has in seven years (from 1862 to 1869) increased from 24,666 to 63,137. that is the suits number two and a half times what they were in 1862.

In the Chindwara district the business is three times what it was in 1867; while in the Wurdah district in the space of two, and in Nagpore in the space of three years the work has doubled.

The average value of each suit is Rs. 64,—the same as for last year. Of the whole number of suits 77·3 per cent did not exceed Rs. 50 in value; 89·8 per cent did not exceed Rs. 100; while 1·2 per cent exceeded Rs. 500 in value.

Distribution.

10. The suits were instituted in the following proportions in the various Courts:—

18 per cent in Small Cause Courts.
47 „ „ Tehseeldars' and Naib-Tehseeldars' Courts.
35 „ „ Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

They were disposed of as follows:—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Withdrawn or struck off without trial ... ... | 24 |
| Decreed *ex parte* ... ... ... | 14 |
| Do. by confession ... ... ... | 30 |
| Do. by compromise or consent ... ... | 10 |
| Do. by arbitration .. ... ... | 1 |
| Total uncontested ... | 79 |

The contested cases tried were decided—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| In whole for plaintiff ... ... ... | 10 |
| In part for do. ... ... ... | 6 |
| For defendant ... ... ... | 5 |
| Total ... | 21 |

The above results are similar to those shown last year.

Also, as was the case in 1868, so in the present year, 89 per cent of all claims are for money due on contract.

Almost 53 per cent of all suits are bond debts; 13 per cent simple debts; and 5 per cent for personal property or its value.

Thus the suits are for the most part of simple kinds.

There was a slight increase in the number of suits referred to arbitration.

11. The average duration was 10·8 days in uncontested suits and 20 in contested.

Duration.

Last year the averages were respectively 13·6 and 18·8.

In former years the institution of the suit was reckoned a hearing. But this year the institution has been excluded from the number of hearings, the average duration of which in disputed cases is 2.

In the Small Cause Courts the average number of hearings is little more than 1.

12. During the year the number of appeals instituted has been, in—

Appeals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Judicial Commissioner's Court ... | 116 |
| Commissioner's Courts ... | 666 |
| Deputy Commissioners' Courts ... | 878 |
| The total is .. | 1,660 |

Last year 1,260 appeals were instituted.

Appellants were partly or wholly successful in about one out of every three appeals.

The Appellate work of the Courts has been generally promptly and effectively done.

13 34,122 applications for execution of decree were filed during the year,—a slight increase on last year's work.

Execution of decrees.

22,221 decrees were wholly or partially executed. Sale of land was resorted to in 71 cases.

922 persons were imprisoned for debt,—a slightly smaller number than during last year.

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## Section IV.—Criminal Justice.

14. The aggregate of crime in the Central Provinces has increased largely during the year. Yet, inasmuch as there can be no doubt that the increase is due solely to the terrible distress that parts of the Central Provinces as well as adjoining tracts underwent from famine, it need not be inferred that any new and vicious tendency has manifested itself in the character and disposition of the people. The nature of the most common class of offences shows most clearly that the people generally are contented, peaceable, and law-respecting, and that among them those conditions are wanting which when distress intervenes are wont to lead to lawlessness and disorder. For, notwithstanding that there were few instances in which a calamity as severe as the famine of 1865 has fallen on a large population without producing some kind of agrarian commotion or impelling the people to the commission of violent offences against property, yet in the Central Provinces nothing of the kind occurred. There was no feeling of insecurity abroad; landlords have had nothing to fear; no plundering bands kept the country in terror; there have been no signs of combined or organized crime; and the authority of the Police has everywhere been respected.

Amount of crime.

The numbers of reported offences for the last four years are:—

| *Year.* | | *Cognizable.* | *Non-cognizable.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | .... | 23,797 | 11,359 | 35,156 |
| 1867 | .... | 20,208 | 11,532 | 31,740 |
| 1868 | .... | 22,370 | 13,398 | 35,768 |
| 1869 | .... | 34,190 | 11,708 | 45,904 |

It will be seen that, while crime cognizable by the Police has increased enormously, there has been a decrease in the number of non-cognizable offences. In either case the result is traceable to the abnormal character of the year.

15. As regard heinous crime, it will be seen from the figures below that some kinds have increased in number while others have decreased :—

Heinous crime.

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder ... ... | 64 | 85 | 94 |
| Culpable homicide ... ... | 24 | 21 | 30 |
| Dacoity ... ... | 22 | 30 | 13 |
| Robbery ... ... | 53 | 76 | 47 |
| Grievous hurt ... ... | 106 | 88 | 89 |

16. There have been no murders by Thugs during the last three years in the Central Provinces. The crime may be said to have died out.

Murders.

Four murders were perpetrated by dacoits, and 23 by robbers or for the sake of robbery. Last year under all the above heads the number of murders was 17. Altogether the increase in murder, culpable homicide, and attempt at murder (the number of these last being 25) is largely due to the unpremeditated violence of thieves who were surprised in the commission of petty thefts.

It continues to be a matter of regret that the belief in witchcraft is still the cause of murder being committed. In two cases women were murdered because they were unable to stay the spread of cholera, which, they being reputed witches, it was believed to be in their power to do.

There has been a decrease of offences under the heads of rape and kidnapping.

17. The marked decrease in dacoities and robberies is a most favourable feature in the returns of the year. 263 persons were brought before the Magistrate under this head, while the number in 1868 was 362.

Robbery and dacoity.

In more than one instance the leader of a gang of robbers has been brought to justice, and in one case at least the conviction of the leader led to the breaking up of the gang.

Thefts, &c.

18. Thefts have greatly increased in number:—

| | 1868. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Thefts of cattle .. | 1,070 | 1,663 |
| Thefts ordinary. .. | 8,777 | 15,123 |
| House-breaking in order to commit theft. | 6,838 | 11,982 |

Thus, while offences against property increased in an extraordinary degree (here the effects of a year of famine are very manifest, for starving individuals can hardly be expected to respect the laws of property), no other class of cognizable offences increased (if at all) in anything like the same proportion.

19. Only 70 persons were ordered to find security during the year, against 279 in 1868, and a still larger number in 1869.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

20. The crimes of forgery, false evidence, &c., have been very prevalent in the Nimar district, where Kishen Rao, an accomplished and notorious forger of 20 years' standing was brought to justice. His forgeries are unique in the audacity and skill with which they were carried out.

Forgery, &c.

21. There has been a diminution in prosecutions under special laws, and in particular under the Salt, Stamp, and Forest laws,—a satisfactory result, as it is owing not to relaxed executive supervision but to the better observance of the law by the people.

Non-cognizable offences.

The decrease under the head of non-cognizable offences is due partly to the above, and partly to causes special to the condition of the people during the year. The prevalent distress, and in some months of the year general sickness, have had a great effect in rendering people averse to the prosecution of petty offences. In 1868 this class of cases had reached a very high level, and the number of prosecutions entered in the returns for 1869 agrees very exactly with the number for 1867.

22. The number of criminal tribunals remains much what it was last year; there has been, however, a slight decrease in the number of the Honorary Magistrates.

Tribunals.

23. 53,183 persons were brought up before the Magistrate in the following proportions:—

Action of the Courts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Honorary Magistrates | ... | 21·9 per cent. |
| Subordinate Magistrates | ... | 43·7 per cent. |
| Full power Magistrates | .. | 27·2 per cent. |
| Jail Magistrates | .. | ·5 per cent. |
| Magistrates of Districts | ... | 6·7 per cent. |

Sessions trials which were held by Commissioners have increased from 142 in 1868 to 197 in the past year.

Before Deputy Commissioners 79 cases, involving 178 persons, came on for trial.

24. A very large portion of the Magisterial work of the country is performed by Honorary Magistrates. They play an important part in our administration o criminal justice, and the extremely valuable services which these gentlemen can render are fully appreciated.

Honorary Magistrates.

During the year the Bench system of Honorary Magistrates sitting together for the trial of cases has been introduced in the city of Nagpore. The work done by the two Honorary Magistrates who sat as a bench appears to have been well done; and, as far as can be learned, it appears that the public prefer to have their cases heard by the bench rather than by single Magistrates. The system as yet is quite undeveloped, and there is reason to fear that the prompt disposal of cases is rather checked. The measure is only an experiment, nor is it proposed to extend the system beyond the limits of the city of Nagpore. It is only in large towns where several Honorary Magistrates reside together that such a system could be introduced. It would be impossible to have anything of the kind in the rural tracts, and it is especially in these latter places that the appointment of Honorary Magistrates tends to secure the reign of peace and order.

Result of criminal trials.

25. Of the persons brought for trial before the Magistrates—

11,808 were discharged without trial.
5,729 were acquitted.
34,800 were convicted.
459 were committed or referred.
266 died, escaped, transferred, &c.
121 remained at close of year.

Punishments.

26. 34,645 persons were punished in the following proportions:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fined | Fined only | 15,323 | =44·4 per cent. |
| | Fined and whipped | 21 | |
| Imprisoned.. | Imprisoned only | 6,790 | =27·5 per cent. |
| | Imprisoned and fined | 2,067 | |
| | Imprisoned and whipped | 678 | |
| Whipped only | ... ... ... | 9,677 | =27·8 per cent. |
| Transported.. | Terms ... .. | 7 | = ·2 per cent. |
| | For life .. .. | 48 | |
| Death | .. .. ... .. | 34 | = ·1 per cent. |

The percentage of persons fined or whipped, *i. e.* not sent to jail, is 72·2. In 1867 and 1868 the percentage was 79.

These results are due, first to a reduction in the number of non-cognizable cases, in which fine is the principal punishment (the relative proportion to other offences becoming still lower by reason of the extraordinary increase in cognizable crime), and secondly to the large increase in the number of petty thefts and similar offences against property, for the punishment of which whipping is much resorted to, being considered more efficacious than any other class of punishment.

27. The fines imposed on each of the 17,411 persons fined stood, as regards their amounts, in the following proportions:—

Fines.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Rs. 5 | ... | 75 per cent. |
| Do. „ 50 | ... | 24 „ |
| Exceeding „ 50 | ... | 1 „ |

79 per cent of the fines have been realised; this proportion is low, and lack of discrimination in awarding fines is no doubt, as heretofore, the primary and chief cause of this deficiency in realisation. Fines on the whole are still pitched somewhat too high.

28. Out of the total number of persons imprisoned the following is the percentage in which they were sentenced to the various periods shown:—

Imprisonment.

| | | Days. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1869. | 1868. |
| For 15 days and under | ... | 19 | 17 |
| „ 2 months and under | ... 39 | 70 | 66 |
| „ 6 do. do. | ... 31 | | |
| „ 2 years and under | ... | 10 | 15 |
| „ 7 years and under | ... | 1 | 2 |

The leniency in this year's punishments is owing in some degree to the number of comparatively petty offences requiring very light punishment, and to short imprisonments having unavoidably in some cases taken the place of fines and whipping as punishment. The general incidence of punishments seems fair, and the Judicial Commissioner reports that fewer instances have come before him this year of ill-judged sentences.

29. Solitary confinement was adjudged in 52 cases. The present advanced state of the new Central and Divisional jails has removed the difficulty which was formerly experienced in carrying out sentences of solitary imprisonment; and in future no doubt this punishment will be more frequently awarded.

Solitary confinement.

30. Out of every 100 witnesses who attended at the Magistrates' Courts, 84·5 were detained only one day, 10·5 for two, and 3 for three days. Thus the detention of 98 out of every 100 witnesses did not exceed three days.

Detention of witnesses.

31. 1,280 appeals were instituted during the year. Though this is an increase on the number for last year, yet the appeal rate has by no means kept pace with the rate of convictions on trial. This may, however, be explained by the supposition that in districts where crime largely increased appeals in

Appeals, &c.

large number of petty cases were inadmissible, while in majority of cases the accused no doubt pleaded guilty.

Of the above appeals, 1,130 were admissible, and 40 per cent of these were modified or reversed by the Appellate Courts.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court 36 cases came up for confirmation of sentences of death on 47 persons. The sentences on 38 were confirmed, 1 was altered to transportation for life, and the remaining 8 sentences were annulled.

As a Court of revision the Judicial Commissioner modified sentences passed on 20 persons, and cancelled sentences or orders in respect of 81 other persons.

Duration.

32. The average duration of cases was—

| | *Days.* 1868. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| In cases sent up by Police ... | 3·4 | 2·4 |
| Instituted directly before the Magistrates | 9· | 9· |
| Committed to Session Courts ... | 55· | 48· |

Summary of results.

33. On the whole the working of the Criminal Courts during the year may be regarded as by no means unsatisfactory. The abnormal increase of crime, unaccompanied by any increase in the number of Magistrates, has severely taxed their powers; but yet the results do not show that the additional work got through has had any injurious influence on the manner in which it has been performed.

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## Section V.—Police.

Police force.

34. At the end of 1869 the Police force in the Central Provinces numbered 8,495 men, consisting of—

| | |
|---|---|
| European officers ... ... ... | 46 |
| Native officers ... ... ... | 286 |
| Constables ... ... .. .. | 7,800 |
| Mounted Constables ... ... ... | 363 |

Cost.

35. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 12,58,831-2-11 (£125,883). Of this Rs. 11,29,387-9-9 were paid from Imperial funds, private persons and offices supplied Rs. 6,685-11-6, and Rs. 122,757-13-8 were derived from Local Funds.

The whole is an increase on last year's expenditure of a little over Rs. 77,000.

Distribution.

36. The force was employed as follows:—

328 men as armed guards over treasuries.
321 do. in guarding jails.
1,324 do. at head-quarters, *i.e.*, not on Police duty, or absent on leave.
5,340 do. remained available for Police duty.

The above are Imperial Police; the remainder of the force, numbering 1,202 men, are Town and Municipal policemen.

Results of Police action.

37. 34,199 offences cognizable by the Police were reported during the year. Of these, 76 per cent were enquired into, the percentage was the same in the previous year. In nearly 70 per cent (the same also as in 1868) of the cases enquired into arrests were made.

Of the 30,821 person arrested, about 88⅔ per cent were sent up for trial before the Magistrate; and of these, numbering in all 27,331 persons, about 10 per cent were discharged by the Magistrate without being put on their defence, over 4 per cent were acquitted, and about 86 per cent were convicted or committed.

The value of the property stolen in the cases investigated by the Police is estimated at Rs. 434,281; of this amount 47 per cent (against 33 per cent in the previous year) was recovered.

Crime.

38. Crime has greatly increased during the year,—at the rate indeed of 70 per cent on the number of offences reported in 1868.

It is satisfactory, however, that the number of heinous offences has decreased, but a matter of regret that murders by dacoits and robbers have increased in number, and that the perpetrators of some of the worst murders have remained undiscovered.

To the enormous increase in the number of minor offences against property are to be ascribed the unfavourable results of the year. The matter has already been noticed under the head of Criminal Justice; suffice it here to say that the increase under this head, there can be no doubt, is to be attributed to the scarcity prevailing in almost all the districts in the Central Provinces during certain months in the year.

39. Below will be seen a Table of the number of persons killed by certain kinds of violent or accidental deaths during the last five years, as reported by the Police:—

Accidents, &c.

| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By drowning ... | 904 | 1,010 | 1,126 | 858 | 1,302 |
| By wild beasts ... | 546 | 699 | 506 | 386 | 445 |
| From snake bite ... | 651 | 506 | 717 | 832 | 606 |
| From the falling of houses, &c. ... | 65 | 75 | 77 | 51 | 33 |
| From accidental fires ... | ... | ... | 71 | 67 | 156 |
| Suicides ... | 341 | 372 | 314 | 390 | 446 |

By accidental fires too it is estimated that 16,461 houses and Rs. 6,94,240 worth of property were destroyed.

The general conduct of the Police has been satisfactory. Executive officers for the most part join in commending their services. They seem to work well too with the landholders.

In one or two of this year's cases a considerable amount of skill has been shown in tracing out offenders; but in these Provinces, as elsewhere in India, the want of detective skill is the weak point of the Police.

The following Statement shows the number of persons belonging to the Police force punished departmentally and by Magistrates:—

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *By Magistrates.* | | | |
| Fined ... ... | 113 | 125 | 55 |
| Imprisoned ... ... | 113 | 102 | 90 |
| Other punishment .. | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| *By Police officers.* | | | |
| Fined ... ... | 2,538 | 937 | 1,002 |
| Dismissed ... ... | 530 | 407 | 357 |

These figures tell of an improvement being effected in the *morale* of the Police force.

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## Section VI.—Jails.

40. Less progress was made in Jail buildings than was hoped at the beginning of the year, and this was due to the restriction of expenditure in the Department of Public Works, rendered necessary by financial difficulties.

Buildings.

The Nagpore Central jail is however practically complete according to its original design; the contagion wards and juvenile barracks only being under construction. Much remains to be done to the Jubbulpore jail, and the old building has not yet been abandoned.

The Divisional jail at Raepore has been completed; but that at Hoshungabad has made but little progress.

A new lock-up is required for Khundwa, and the one under construction at Dumoh still remains unfinished.

Number of prisoners.

41. The number of prisoners has increased very considerably during the year, by as much indeed as 30 per cent.

The actual numbers were 17,747 in 1869, against 13,695 in the preceding year.

At the close of the year there remained, however, only 3,400 prisoners in jail, compared with 3,615 at the end of 1868. This last result is attributable to the generally short sentences imposed for petty offences against property, the increase of which formed a distinguishing feature in the Criminal statistics of the year. In the preceding chapters the causes of the increase in the number of petty offences against property have been pointed out, and it would be unnecessary to refer to the subject again at any length. In addition, however, to what has been said regarding the scarcity of food being the incentive to crime, it may perhaps be pointed out as an additional piece of evidence, if such were necessary in proof of that assertion, that the number of females sentenced to imprisonment during the year has increased in a much greater proportion than the number of males.

| | *Males.* | *Females.* |
|---|---|---|
| In 1868 the prison population consisted of .. | 12,457 | 1,138 |
| In 1869 do. do. .. ... | 15,694 | 2,053 |

Thus, while the number of males imprisoned increased by little more than 26 per cent, the number of females increased by 80 per cent.

Reconvictions.

42. Of the prisoners who remained in confinement at the end of the year, 14·5 per cent were persons who had been previously convicted and imprisoned. As there is reason to fear that the statistics on this head err on the side of defect, it is impossible not to regard the result with some concern. Measured by English standards,* the proportion of reconvictions appears satisfactorily small; but in the Central Provinces there exist neither the large cities which are the breeding places of the thieving classes, nor the pauper class from which Criminal classes are fed. In Bengal the percentage of reconvictions was in 1868 only 3·61;

* The English percentage of reconvicted prisoners to prisoners in jail was in 1868 32·5.

and, comparing this percentage on the one hand with the English percentage on the other, it is obvious that with data varying so greatly no certain conclusion can be drawn by which to judge of the percentage for these Provinces. Another remarkable point is the way in which the proportion of reconvicted prisoners varies in different districts. In the Nagpore Central jail 19 per cent of the prisoners at the close of the year were reconvicted men; in the Jubbulpore Central jail the number of re-convicted prisoners did not amount to 4 per cent. Many suggestions might be made to account for such differences; but the subject must be carefully enquired into and receive the fullest elucidation. An improved system of registering previous convictions has already been devised.

**Juveniles.**

43. On the last day of the year 96 prisoners under the age of 16 were in the various jails. Nearly all of these were imprisoned in the Central jails. These juveniles are kept from all contact with the older prisoners, and are put to work suited to their age. It has again been impressed on the Jail department that the kind of employment to which each child is trained shall be suitable to his or her caste, previous occupation, and probable future career.

**Escapes and punishments.**

44. The number of escapes diminished during the year, and punishments for breaches of jail discipline were also fewer.

**Classification of prisoners.**

45. It has been proposed to classify the prisoners in the jails according to their conduct in prison, instead of classifying them according to the crime for which they have been sent to jail. Although such a system of classification according to conduct might give a great impulse to the good conduct system, the objection presents itself, that taking the system which has been sketched out, it involves the promiscuous herding of all new admissions, and would thus leave short term prisoners exposed to the influences of all the worst characters whom a jail receives. The real obstacle in the way of a complete classification is the unhealthiness of numerous dividing walls in jails. Each partition wall is probably a sanitary evil, and, unlimited jail extension being out of the question, it is necessary to accept the least of two evils and sacrifice segregation to health.

**Employment of prisoners.**

46. The manner in which prisoners were employed is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Manufactures | ... | 1,130 |
| On Jail buildings | ... | 939 |
| On roads and outside jail labour | | 75 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Their earnings were, from | | |
| manufactures | .. | Rs. 64,185-6-11 or 56-12-8 per man. |
| Prisoners employed on jail buildings | .. | Rs. 41,852-12-1 or 44-9-1 per man. |
| On roads, &c., | ... | Rs. 2,944- 5-0 or 39-0-0 per man. |

47. Under the head of expenditure there has been an increase in average cost per prisoner of Rs. 4-2-1. The average cost to Government per prisoner was Rs. 72. The higher cost is due to the famine prices of rations, but for which there would have been a decrease in the average expenditure incurred on account of each prisoner. After deducting the earnings of prisoners, the average cost to the State was Rs. 43-10-10 per prisoner.

Expenditure.

48. The year was one of sickness generally, and the jail population has suffered in common with the mass of the people. Cholera, extreme heat, inferior food, and fever, all contributed to cause a large sick rate. It stood at 5·56 per cent during the year; and this, though less favourable than in 1868, is actually less than the average rate of the six years preceding 1868.

Mortality.

49. The death rate for 1869 is also high, 6·44 per cent, against 3·01 in 1868, 4·07 in 1867, and 5·43,—as calculated on 1867 and preceding years; but it may be stated with confidence that this high rate of mortality was not the result of unfavourable conditions of jail life, but is attributable partly to the cholera and fever epidemics which affected the outside population as well, and partly to diseases, the seeds of which were laid by bad and insufficient food before the prisoners entered the jail. Dysentery and diarrhœa have been more fatal in Relief camps and dispensaries than in jails, and the immunity of so many jails from cholera is quite a matter for congratulation. In the Hoshungabad, Raepore, Baitool, Mundla, Nursingpore, Seonee and Wurdah jails no deaths from cholera occurred, though the disease was present in all these districts.

50. The Jubbulpore School of Industry has maintained its reputation as a manufactory; and apart from its original design, which was to afford occupation to Thug prisoners and approvers and their children, it answers many of the purposes of a School of Artizans. Many improvements have been made in it by the present Superintendent.

Jubbulpore School of Industry.

## SECTION VII.—REGISTRATION.

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Agency.

51. The Registration of Assurances continues to be effected through Assistant Commissioners and Tehseeldars. The only change in the agency during the year has been the appointment of a paid Sub-Registrar for the Nagpore Sub-Registry office, the work being considered too much for the Tehseeldar, who was Sub-Registrar in addition to his other duties.

Instruments registered.

52. Exclusive of 147 powers of attorney attested, 18,931 instruments have been registered during the year under review. Registration work this year, as compared with that of the previous year, has increased 6·36 per cent.

Compulsory and optional registration.

The number of compulsory registrations was 7,565, and that of optional registrations was 11,426. There has been an increase under both heads, but it has not been at all in proportion to that in 1868-69. In the present year compulsory and optional registration increased respectively 15·12 and 1·30 per cent, while in the previous year 49 and 27 per cent. It will be seen that by far the greater increase has taken place in compulsory registration. On the whole, considering the distress which prevailed during the year and pressed heavily on almost all classes, the results are satisfactory.

Special registration.

53. Special registration has increased from 763 in 1868-69 to 2,458 in 1869-70. The increase would seem to indicate that the value of this kind of registration is becoming more widely known.

Financial results.

54. The financial results have been satisfactory. Receipts for the year have been Rs. 48,719-7-6, and the expenditure has been Rs. 34,187-9-1, leaving a balance of some Rs. 14,531 (£1,453) to the credit of the department.

55. Indices for the year 1868-69 have been all arranged and bound in every Registry office; and, looking at the greater number of searches made during the year, it would appear that the uses of registration are being better understood.

Indices.

# CHAPTER II.

## REVENUE.

### SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

Demands.

56. The character of the season having been enlarged upon already it will suffice under this head of the year's report to state briefly any circumstances connected with the extent of the Government demand, collections, and balances of land revenue. Progressive as this source of revenue has been in past years, a further increase of above a lakh of rupees (£10,129) is apparent in the demand of the year under review,—the aggregate being Rs. 60,22,672 (£602,267), as against Rs. 59,21,379 (£592,138) in the preceding year. Besides the increase brought upon the books at the commencement of the year, resulting from regular Settlement operations, there were during the twelve-month other increments in the shape of revenue from freehold or quit-rent estates lapsing to Government in whole or in part, sale proceeds of waste lands, and the like, amounting to Rs. 45,240 (£4,524). These, with the uncollected balances of the previous year's revenue, Rs. 27,310 (£2,731), made the aggregate land revenue demand of the year amount to nearly sixty-one lakhs (£609,522), a point not reached in any previous year.

Collections.

57. Notwithstanding the distress in the eastern and trans-Nerbudda districts this demand has been fairly met. The first instalment (Kist) due in June 1869 was, owing to the partial failure of the Rubbee or spring harvests of 1868-69, paid in with some little difficulty in most districts, and in selected villages where the failure was complete was temporarily suspended. But the more bountiful harvests of the autumn (Khureef) of 1869-70 enabled the land-holding classes to meet their liabilities on account of the second instalment due in January 1870 to the full, and only 0·2 per cent, or Rs. 11,991, remained uncollected at the close of the year, of which Rs. 8,456 were immediately realisable.

Balances.

58. Of the balances of former years there were collected Rs. 14,913, making the total land revenue collections Rs. 60,70,682 (£607,068) or about one and a half lakh of rupees in excess of the previous year's collections.

Dustuks and coercive processes.

59. It was remarked in last year's report that many of the village proprietors, even in the tracts where the failure of the crops was most complete, declined to apply for a temporary suspension of the demand, from some

undefined fear of endangering the proprietary rights in the holdings recently conferred upon them at the Settlement; but though there were a few, later in the season, who were compelled to resort to such a course, the general anxiety to pay up the Government dues promptly and without coercion is fairly illustrated in the Table showing the number of notices (Dustuks) served on parties in arrears—there being 2,365 such notices, against 3,009 in the previous year. One village was sold for arrears in the Nagpore district, and one was farmed in Jubbulpore, and seven villages were held under direct Government management (Kham tehseel). Even between landlord and tenant the amount of litigation before the Courts for arrears was less than in 1868-69; though compared with 1867-68, a year of normal conditions, there was some increase.

Proprietary mutations.

60. Mutations of the proprietary right in landed estates, by sale, mortgage, or other temporary alienation, under decree of Court, were fewer than in the preceding year; but by private transfer the number rose from 576 to 831. The proportion of transfers absolute, by sale, is as 6 to 1 of temporary alienations by mortgage; the proportion in the previous year was only about 3 to 1. The increase, however, is not altogether due to the effects of the famine, for it occurs in districts the least affected by the drought of the past season, as well as in those which suffered most; besides, some general increase was naturally to be expected from the recent conferral of heritable and transferable rights on the large body of occupancy tenants; and the small average value of the estates transferred by sale, viz., Rs. 127 (£12-14-0) seems to point to this explanation being the true one.

Prices realised at sales of proprietary rights.

61. Omitting Sumbulpore, where the revenue Settlement is about to be commenced, the value of land seems to hold its usual place in the market. It was highest in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, which are about on an equality, and lowest in Chutteesgurh, the Nagpore Division holding a middle place. Compulsory sales fetched from two to five and eight times the Government revenue demand, while private sales were negotiated at from three to eight and fourteen times the annual revenue.

Litigation under the rent laws.

62. Omitting the number of cases by landlord against tenant for arrears, viz., 4,843, already remarked upon, the amount of litigation before the Courts under the Rent laws is still small. The number of suits was 1,760, of which 784 were by landlord under Section 25 of Act X. to eject tenants and thus prevent the growth of occupancy title, and 574 by tenants to recover possession and prove their right of occupancy. There were besides 741 cases of a miscellaneous character, and 2,007 applications for execution of decree. Altogether there appears to be a growing appreciation of the rights conferred at the Settlement, and as these rights become more generally understood a freer re-

sort to the Courts must be looked for. Taking the whole number of cases instituted, the proportion, viz., 42 per cent, in which decree passed without contest in Court, was considerably higher than in the preceding year, particularly under the head of "by arbitration." Every encouragement should be given the landlords and tenants thus to settle their disputes out of Court, and it is hoped that with the exercise of a little tact on the part of our officers this proportion may be largely increased. There is a favourable decrease from 33 to 22 days in the average duration of contested cases. There were no suits above Rs. 5,000 in value, the majority being below Rs. 100. Compared with the previous year, the proportion of costs to value of suits rose from Rs. 14·9 to Rs. 15·5 per cent.

Of 246 appeals to the Collector, the decisions in 149 were upheld, in 11 modified, and in 79 reversed or returned for re-investigation; 7 appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

One hundred and twenty-two appeals under the Rent Act came before the Commissioners of Division sitting as Civil Judges. Of these 6 were withdrawn or were struck off the files of the Court, 23 were decided in favour of the appellants, 50 in favour of the respondents, 9 were remanded for new trial, and the remainder were pending at the close of the year.

Nine special appeals were made to the Judicial Commissioner. The special appellants succeeded in 6 cases, respondents in 1, and 2 were remanded for new trial.

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## Section II.—Other Taxes.

**Customs.**

63. A falling off in this branch of the revenue, which is administered by a special agency, was noticed in last year's report as resulting from the collapse of the Bunjara pack bullock traffic between the salt sources in Central India and our northern districts. The operation of the same causes has this year again produced the same effect. The loss in 1868-69 was Rs. 2,50,537 (£25,053), and in 1869-70 it was Rs. 2,73,298 (£27,329); but it was only Provincial, not Imperial, as the consignments of salt which formerly crossed the Customs line, inwards, at Saugor and Hoshungabad are stated by the Commissioner to cross the line and pay duty higher up at Agra under the North-Western Provinces' Government, and then come into Jubbulpore by the East India Railway. It is not quite certain whether this change in the direction of the trade will become permanent; but so long as the railway can bring a slightly inferior salt from a greater distance at smaller cost of transit the probabilities are in favour of such salt supplanting that formerly used. Under this impression some reduction has already

**Salt duty.**

been made in the cost of the Preventive establishments on the Saugor line.

While in the North the railway has thus within a couple of years attracted to itself above two-thirds of a long established pack bullock traffic amounting to some 10,000 tons per annum, so in the West the railway from Bombay is every year enabling the traders at the terminus at Nagpore to enlarge their imports and supply with salt wide areas of country hitherto dependent on the pack bullock traffic with the Eastern Coast. The quantity of salt imported from the Western Coast in the year under review rose from 17,000 tons to 20,000 tons, while from the Eastern Coast it fell from 4,822 tons to 3,964 tons. The gain in revenue is, however, small in proportion, owing to a reduction during the year of the inland duty corresponding with the increase authorised in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay by Act XXIV. of 1869.

Sugar duty.

64. Except at the Hoshungabad Customs house, where there has been a slight increase, the income from this head of revenue fell from Rs. 83,579 (£8,357) in the previous year to Rs. 65,863 (£6,586) in the year under review. The distress in the Central India States, in crossing into which the duty is paid, will mainly account for this falling off; but no improvement can be hoped for under the conditions of transit existing during the year 1869-70, the railway from Bombay enabling traders to meet the demands of the Central India markets with a cheaper sugar free of inland duty, while the Mirzapore sugar was weighted with the cost of transport by pack bullock over long distances from the railway terminus at Jubbulpore, in addition to the export duty of one rupee per maund. The opening of the railway line along the Nerbudda valley about the close of the official year will probably enable the Mirzapore article to enter into the competition under more favourable circumstances in the present and future years.

The arrangement for throwing back the Customs line of the Wurdah division so as to embrace the Berars, referred to in last year's report (para. 74), has been finally carried out, and as under sanction of the Supreme Government the cost of the line will be divided between the two Administrations a considerable saving in expenditure will accrue. This will enable the Commissioner to put the line through Chutteesgurh on an efficient footing, and to complete the junction with the Bengal line from the Eastern Coast.

Abkaree.

Excise on liquor.

65. Owing to a considerable failure of the mohwa crop, from which the ordinary country liquor is distilled, and to the poorer classes consuming a larger proportion of the produce as food during the distressed period, there has been a falling off in the total demand from Rs. 7,32,582 (£73,258) in 1868-69 to Rs. 6,72,627 (£67,262) in 1869-70. Except in the large towns where the

competition for the monopoly of retail vend is keen, and had contributed to maintain the Abkaree income at the level of previous years, the collections from still-head duty had fallen almost in every district, especially in Bhundara and Balaghat. This general result is partly due to the unfavourable features of the season, and partly to consumption being checked by the price of liquor being artificially enhanced by the large amounts offered at the auction sales of the monopoly of vend. This however is the first year in which the "Sudder distillery system" has been in force throughout the Central Provinces for the entire twelvemonth, and no comparative results can be fairly deduced; but generally it may be said that some difficulty is still experienced in adapting it to the circumstances of different districts and special localities. The matter is however receiving close attention.

On opium and drugs.

66. The opium revenue, which is raised by an excise on the monopoly vend of the drug, has increased from Rs. 2,30,017 in the previous year to Rs. 2,70,133 in the year under review. Fewer licenses to cultivate opium were taken out, and the income from that source fell from Rs. 3,440 to Rs. 2,980. This was only natural in a season following one of drought and distress. But recent examination has shown that the cultivation languishes in these Provinces under the existing system which permits importation of foreign opium free of duty, while cultivation is not fostered or favoured. Suggestions for placing this branch of the revenue on a satisfactory footing have been placed before the Government of India.

Under the farming system of the monopoly of vend it is impossible to say that with an increase of revenue there is a corresponding larger consumption of the drug. The result of special enquiry directed to the point has elicited that the growth of the opium and drug revenue is not due to the diminished consumption of liquor, as was at one time supposed; for, where over wide district areas the consumption of liquor has most fallen off from the high still-head duty imposed, the people accustomed to drink are known not to have taken to opium or other intoxicating drugs; but it is in the large towns and wealthy centres of commerce where liquor has least fallen off in consumption that the opium and drugs revenue has risen; and to judge from the higher retail prices for opium and drugs now obtaining, the hypothesis is rather in favour of their consumption being much less than it was when the revenue from the excise on liquor was larger.

On the whole the Abkaree revenue fell from Rs. 9,62,599 (£96,259) to Rs. 9,42,760 (£94,276). But though there has been a gradual annual diminution within the last few years the total collections of the year under review are still above the maximum realized under the lax farming system of previous years.

Stamps.

67. Towards the close of the year the Stamp Law underwent complete change,—Act X. of 1862 as amended by Act XVIII. of 1865 and Act XXVI. of 1867

having been superseded by Act XVIII. of 1869 from 1st January 1870, and by Act VII. of 1870, from 1st April 1870. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 8,84,981 (£88,498) or Rs. 47,955 (£4,795-10), above those of the previous year. There were no sales of Foreign Bill Adhesive Stamps; and the receipts from sales of other Adhesive Stamps were about the same as in 1868-69, a good proportion accruing from receipts taken for official salaries, and pensions, paid away in public offices. It is believed that the people at large still fail to guard their small payments by stamped receipts. The sale of Bill Stamps rose to Rs. 36,704 (£3,670), or 36 per cent over the previous year, and is attributed mainly to some purchases made here for transmission to Bombay where a lower rate of discount is allowed. The local rate has since been reduced. But the extension of the Currency Note and Money order systems will prevent much growth in the receipts from Bill Stamps. The arrangements for distinguishing General from Judicial stamps not having been completed, they cannot be separately compared; but it is satisfactory to notice that the receipts increased to Rs. 8,35,651 (£83,565), or nearly 5 per cent over the previous year.

Without any alteration in the rates of discount the charges rose to Rs. 60,349 (£6,034-18), or nearly 28 per cent our 1868-69; partly owing to increased sales involving increased discount, but mostly to refunds under Section 26 of Act X. of 1862. Fewer prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Law occurred, and it is only natural to suppose that as its provisions become more generally known they will be more strictly conformed to and fewer intentional breaches of the law be brought to light. Very full instructions have been issued by the Judicial Commissioner in respect of the new Stamp Law, and a close supervision is exercised over its working.

**Assessed taxes.**

(1) Income Tax.

68. The assessments under the Income Tax Act, IX. of 1869, as amended by Act XXIII., towards the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 3,02,376. Of this amount Rs. 42,133 have been realised on official salaries and pensions.

(2) Pandhari.

69. The Pandhari Tax, being assessed on non-agriculturists in receipt of incomes between Rs. 75 (£7-10s.) and Rs. 500 (£50) per annum, the class which suffered from the high prices of food more severely even than the cultivating farmers, the revenues from this source (exclusive of old balances) fell to Rs. 2,51,655 (£25,165-10) from Rs. 2,75,605 (£27,560-10) in the preceding year. The average incidence of the tax is about Rs. 1 per head, and is assessed on about 7 per cent of the total non-agricultural population of the country. The total collections inclusive of balances of past years was Rs. 2,40,382 (£24,038).

In last report it was noted that Government had sanctioned the appropriation for local purposes of half the income from Pandhari; since

then, and consequent on the exclusion from the Town octroi schedules of many articles which formerly paid duty, the whole of the Pandhari collections have been placed at the disposal of the local Government, but, as in the previous year, they have been mostly devoted to famine relief operations.

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## Section II.—Total Revenues.

The total Imperial revenues for the Central Provinces, inclusive of collections of balances of previous years, may be thus shown compared with the revenues of the previous year:—

| | 1868-69. | | 1869-70. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | £. | Rs. | £. |
| Land revenue ... | 59,30,603 | 593,060 | 60,70,682 | 607,068 |
| Customs .. | 15,57,272 | 155,727 | 12,55,143 | 125,514 |
| Excise (Abkaree) ... | 9,44,931 | 94,493 | 9,36,863 | 93,686 |
| Assessed Taxes— | | | | |
| Pandhari ... | 2,65,474 | 26,547 | 2,40,382 | 24,038 |
| Certificate Tax ... | 1,08,067 | 10,807 | 706 | 71 |
| Income Tax ... | ... | .. | 3,02,376 | 30,238 |
| Stamps ... | 8,37,026 | 83,703 | 8,84,980 | 88,498 |
| Forests .. | 3,51,013 | 35,101 | 3,81,783 | 318,178 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 7,557 | 756 | 6,108 | 611 |
| Total ... | 100,01,943 | 1,000,194 | 100,79,023 | 1,007,902 |

showing an aggregate increase of Rs. 77,080 (£7,708).

# CHAPTER III.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Budget allotment and expenditure.

70. The Imperial grant for Public Works for the Central Provinces for 1869-70, as passed in the Budget orders by the Government of India, was Rs. 47,00,000, which was reduced in November 1869 by Rs. 7,25,000, leaving a net grant of Rs. 39,75,000, against which sum an outlay of Rs. 33,48,259 has taken place, showing a saving, under all heads, of Rs. 6,26,741.

The main assignments of the grants were—

| | *Grant.* | *Outlay.* | *Saving.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORDINARY. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Public Works ... | 34,25,000 | 33,42,253 | 82,747 |
| Railways .. | 50,000 | 6,006 | 43,994 |
| Total ordinary ... | 34,75,000 | 33,48,259 | 1,26,741 |
| EXTRAORDINARY | | | |
| Irrigation ... | 5,00,000 | ... | 5,00,000 |
| Total Grant .. | 39,75,000 | 33,48,259 | 6,26,741 |

No extraordinary irrigation works having been undertaken during the year, the entire budget provision under this head consequently lapsed.

Taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances of the year, owing to the reduction of the budget grant by 7¼ lakhs in November last, it will perhaps be allowed that the operations exhibit satisfactory results, and that the budget grant has been fairly utilised. Considering, moreover, that almost the whole of the works in the Province were stopped temporarily, pending the result of an examination of the available balances, all of which had to be carefully and thoroughly considered, in order that the required surrender of funds should be correctly made.

Some famine relief works, undertaken by the Civil department in the Jubbulpore, Raepore, and Belaspore districts, were charged to the Public Works Budget under authority, in addition to portions of some Imperial projects under construction, which were also thrown open to famine labour. The expenditure of the former class of operations amounted to Rs. 63,996, and a corresponding reduction naturally took place in the amount available for Imperial works, and as originally provided for.

The following tabular Statement exhibits the actua l expenditure during the past year, under the different heads of service :—

| ORIGINAL WORKS. | Expenditure, 1869-70. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Military ... ... | 7,72,646 | |
| Civil Buildings ... ... | 1,96,088 | |
| Agricultural, Ordinary ... ... | 6,892 | |
| Communications ... ... | 11,46,879 | |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 227 | |
| Total ... | ... | 21,22,732 |
| REPAIRS. | | |
| Military ... ... | 97,510 | |
| Civil Buildings ... ... | 40,361 | |
| Communications ... ... | 3,14,800 | |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 11,000 | |
| Total ... | ... | 4,63,671 |
| ESTABLISHMENT. | | |
| Other services ... ... | 7,24,164 | 7,24,164 |
| TOOLS AND PLANT. | | |
| Other services ... ... | 44,960 | 44,960 |
| Profit and loss ... ... | 2,067 | 2,067 |
| Railways ... ... | 6,006 | 6,006 |
| | | 33,63,600 |
| *Deduct* decrease in Stock Balance ... | ... | 15,341 |
| Total ... | ... | 33,48,259 |

71. There have been numerous changes in the executive charges in the Province during the past official year, caused principally by the reductions of budget grants, and which necessitated the amalgamation and abolition of some divisions. Of seventeen executive charges at the commencement of the year, only eleven remained at the

Reduction in executive agency.

close, four divisions were absorbed by four others, and two were abolished altogether. Further, the post of Superintending Engineer, Nagpore Circle, has been done away with; the Chief Engineer undertaking the duties of this appointment, and directly supervising the Kanhan, the Nagpore, and the Eastern divisions, as well as holding charge of the Irrigation department.

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## Section I.—Military Buildings.

72. Jubbulpore Division. The three double-storied Royal Artillery barracks at Jubbulpore were raised to five feet above upper floor level. All the floor girders are in place. About two-thirds of the arched floors have been turned, and 58 roof trusses are ready. The ground floor of one barrack has been completed.

The eastern swamp works at the same station have made progress and are nearly complete. The good that has been already effected is considerable. The land has become firm and dry, and cattle can now move about over all parts of this swamp. Formerly they could not do so, sinking into the soft soil as deep as their shoulders.

The rest-houses at Hoolkee and Guneshgunge were completed, and wells were sunk.

Nothing has been done towards the construction of railway rest-houses at Jubbulpore, with the exception of well-sinking.

Material has been collected for the subsidiary buildings in the Artillery Lines, but construction has not been commenced from want of funds.

73. Nimar Division. The Khundwa permanent rest-houses were completed and handed over to the Military authorities in December last. These buildings consist of four company barracks, two blocks of twenty quarters each for married soldiers, two blocks officers' quarters for twelve each, quarter-guard, lock-up, out-offices, and commissariat buildings. A railway siding with platform, superintendent's house, &c. The water-supply for these barracks is defective, but a scheme to remedy this is now under consideration. Well-sinking is in progress.

Block No. 2, for married quarters at Asseergurh has been nearly completed. Various causes, unconnected with the department, have

combined to delay this work; little, however, now remains to be done, except the putting up of the roof. Block No. 1 has not yet been commenced, owing to a difficulty that arose about the site. This, however, has now been decided on, and definitely settled. Work will commence early in the ensuing year, and, as materials are ready, rapidity of erection can be anticipated.

The Asseergurh gun road has made fair progress, and is now passable for carts, &c. The revetment wall is, however, unfinished, and ten out of forty culverts have only been built. This work was suspended for want of funds, and also to allow the action of the monsoon of 1870 on it being observed, as some data for waterway and for other constructive details is required.

The filth lowering apparatus at Asseergurh fort has been commenced, and the materials necessary for its completion have been collected.

Saugor Division.

74. Very creditable progress has been made in the building of the twelve new half company barracks at Saugor. Nos. 12, 17, and 18, which were in hand at the close of the last year, have been entirely completed, and are now occupied by the troops. Nos. 3 and 9 are being pushed on vigorously and will soon be finished.

The masonry of both stories in barracks Nos. 4, 10, 15 and 19 is complete. The iron girders are in place and the connecting arching for the floors out of hand. Nearly all the wood-work of the roofs is ready. At No. 16 barrack the masonry of the lower and two-thirds of upper stories is built. No. 20 barrack,—the masonry of the lower and 75 per cent of the upper story is done. The upper floor girders are laid and arching completed.

The gymnasium barracks were commenced, but after the foundations had been put in, the work had to be suspended from want of funds.

The out-offices for the European Infantry barracks have been pushed on, and the whole of the required number of cook-houses have been completed, as also about 75 per cent of the wash-houses, privies, and urinaries. No. 4 block of quarters for married men has been finished.

Nagpore Division.

75. The barrack in the Seetabuldee Hill fort for a detachment of European Infantry, was completed early in the year, and made over for occupation to the Barrack department. Temporary out-houses for this barrack have also been built.

Various other minor works have been executed, such as sinking a well in the Seetabuldee Hill fort, through basalt and sandstone, 90 feet in depth, diameter 15 feet; deepening considerably three wells in the Native Infantry lines at Taklee; metalling Native Infantry parade ground, lines and roads; sinking wells, &c.

Kamptee Division.

76. Owing to the question of sites being yet under reference with the Government of India, nothing has been done towards improving the housing of the British troops at this station. The speedy settlement of this question is much to be desired, as the existing Artillery barracks are not only over-crowded, but are objectionable on many sanitary points.

The designs for the Artillery buildings are all ready, and estimates drawn up, with the exception of the foundations, which cannot be filled in until the sites are determined. Owing to the peculiar manner in which black soil is deposited at and around Kamptee, the depth of foundations varies from six or seven to twenty-six feet; hence it will be seen that the foundation of a building may become a serious item in the total cost, and no estimate can be considered reliable until this point has been ascertained.

A most useful and long required verandah has been built to the south-west face of the Royal Artillery hospitals at Kamptee.

The surgery and dispensary rooms have been enlarged and re-modelled, and a verandah built to them.

Lightning conductors have been put up in the lines of the 1st and 32nd Madras Native Infantry, and for the Royal Artillery Expense Magazine. New wells for drinking purposes have been sunk for the European hospital, and the wells in the European and Native Infantry lines have been domed over.

Eight wells, all domed over, have been constructed for the cholera encamping grounds at Yaisumbah, Taikaree, Sehora, and Godah.

Eastern Division.

77. The new Native Infantry hospital at Raepore was completed in the early part of the year. It has been solidly constructed.

Some materials have been collected for the erection of the new buildings for a wing of a regiment of Native Infantry at Sumbulpore. Lately, the sanction of the Government of India has been received to the works; and now, as budget provision exists, construction will be pushed on so far as sanction has been obtained.

The following Table exhibits the expenditure of the year distributed over the several classes of works comprised under the head "Military":—

| | Modified Grants. | Outlay. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Major. | Minor. | Total. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Accommodation for European Troops ... ... | 5,57,901 | 5,77,503 | 17,929 | 5,95,432 |
| Do. Native Troops... | 8,648 | 11,442 | 9,749 | 21,191 |
| Rest-houses and Encamping grounds ... ... | 65,703 | 65,375 | 5,807 | 71,182 |
| Ordnance and Commissariat .. | 18,059 | 16,715 | 1,359 | 18,074 |
| Fortifications ... ... | 31,126 | 33,749 | .. | 33,749 |
| Gun sheds ... ... | 20,600 | 1,238 | 2,153 | 3,391 |
| General Cantonment works and roads ... .. | 8,000 | 10,522 | 5,344 | 15,866 |
| Minor works, Grant ... | 76,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Petty works, not exceeding Rs. 200 each ... ... .. | ... | ... | 13,761 | 13,761 |
| Total .. | 7,86,037 | 7,16,544 | 56,102 | 7,72,646 |

**Repairs.**

**Saugor Division.**

78. The Executive Engineer reports the successful introduction into this Division of the system of petty contracts. All daily work has now ceased. The buildings are in excellent order. Mr. Johnstone, the Executive Engineer, spares no pains to carry out his works creditably and successfully. In this he follows the example of his predecessor, Captain Faber, R. E.

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## Section II.—Civil Buildings.

**Nagpore Division.**

79. The additions to the Civil Secretariat buildings have been finished, and some additions were also built at the Residency.

The additions to the Nagpore Museum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,000, which will be defrayed from local funds, have been undertaken by the department. The work is well in hand. It is sound and substantial, and when finished will make rather a handsome building, erected under moderate rates for the style of masonry carried out.

80. The masonry of the Chanda Post Office has been finished, and some of the roof timbers fixed. This will be a neat and solidly constructed building. It is of white sandstone, with red sandstone dressings, quoins, arches, &c.

Southern Division.

**Ecclesiastical.**

81. The military Protestant church has been dismantled. It was condemned as unsafe.

Jubbulpore Division.

82. The new church at Seonee, which was commenced last year, has approached completion. It is a very neat building of creditable design, and will be an ornament to the station. Mr. Wallace, Assistant Engineer, has exhibited much care in the building of this church.

Kanhan Division.

83. The church at Wurdah Civil station has been completed by Lieutenant Nuthall. It is a sound, substantial work. That at Chanda has been finished, with the exception of some trifling fixtures. This last work reflects great credit on Mr. Stein, Assistant Engineer in charge. The late Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, Major Lucie Smith, has subscribed very largely to this work. Indeed, to him it owes its existence.

Southern Division.

84. The construction of the Central Jail has progressed so far as funds allowed. The European debtors' prison, the masonry of the three hospitals in the eastern octagon, and the octagonal enclosure walls, have been completed. The radiating walls in both octagons are well in hand.

**Judicial.**

Jubbulpore Division.

85. The works of the Central Jail at Hoshungabad were interrupted in May last, owing to an outbreak of cholera. Work was stopped, and was not resumed until after the monsoon. Funds were limited at this time, and but little work was done in consequence. The Hurdah Court House was completed this year, and was occupied by the Assistant Commissioner in November.

Nerbudda Division.

86. The new Police hospital at Khundwa has been nearly completed.

Nimar Division.

87. The Central Jail at Anjnee has been completed. The Superintendent's and Jailor's quarters have been finished. Eleven wells have been grated over, and the garden wells, and others, much improved and deepened. The works on the Juvenile Reformatory, Infectious Disease Wards, and Native Doctor's quarters, have made good progress. The masonry is of a superior class and is well built.

Nagpore Division.

88. The following works have been executed at Seonee :—Re-roofing the Jail barracks with iron trusses and corrugated iron covering. Improving east barrack and renewing four old wards. Building bathing platforms. A Police Inspector's bungalow was commenced and nearly completed.

Kanhan Division.

89. The Jail Darogah's house and a Police guard-room for the Chanda jail have been built. The well for the Police lines at Chanda has been lined with masonry to a depth of forty-six feet.

Southern Division.

90. The balance of work remaining to be done from last year at the Central Jail, Raepore, has been executed, with the exception of Native Doctor's quarters, for which there are as yet no funds. A Police hospital has been built at Sumbulpore; and the Post Office at Raepore, and its out-buildings, have been completed. At Bhundara some works have been built at the jail. This is, however, an old building, and when funds are available an entirely new jail should be erected.

Eastern Division.

In the following summary the expenditure of the year is classified according to the department for which it was incurred, and is compared with the modified budget grants :—

| | Modified Outlay on Works. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grants. | Major. | Minor. | Total. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Police Buildings .. | 37,631 | 34,057 | 1,000 | 35,057 |
| Administration of Law and Justice. | 5,056 | 5,009 | 4,175 | 9,184 |
| Central and Divisional jails . . | 96,495 | 1,05,024 | 12,355 | 1,17,379 |
| Revenue Buildings . . | 4,000 | 4,000 | ... | 4,000 |
| Ecclesiastical . . | 4,300 | 7,732 | 2,382 | 10,114 |
| Government offices . . | 7,895 | 2,895 | 2,822 | 5,717 |
| Postal Department . . | 6,850 | 6,382 | 896 | 7,278 |
| Educational . . | . . | . . | 673 | 673 |
| Water-supply . . | . . | 77 | 458 | 535 |
| Petty works, not exceeding Rs. 200 each . . | ... | . . | 6,151 | 6,151 |
| Minor works . . | 38,220 | . . | . . | . . |
| Total . . | 2,00,447 | 1,65,176 | 30,912 | 1,96,088 |

91. The necessary and indispensable annual repairs to the various Civil and Judicial buildings in the Province have been executed so far as

budget provision permitted. Endeavours have been made to carry out these operations in a regular, systematic, and practical manner.

Hitherto, the practice has largely prevailed of executing repairs piecemeal, principally on requisitions, and for insignificant petty jobs. Under such a system budget grants were frittered away, and the good done was not much, and apparently lost.

Orders have been issued to classify repairs under the heads "Urgent" and "Annual." The latter provide for an annual and a radical repair of the buildings. The former for petty urgent works, such as leakage, accidents, &c.

Under the continuous requisition system Executive Engineers and their subordinates were continually engaged making up petty estimates, taking petty measurements; and in keeping the accounts of such very petty works much valuable time was lost, and the expenditure incurred did not yield satisfactory results.

The total grant for repairs of all classes was Rs. 4,72,139, and the outlay Rs. 4,63,671, showing a saving of Rs. 8,468.

The following Table exhibits the grants and outlay on this head of service:—

| | 1869-70. | | Difference, 1869-70. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grant. | Outlay | Outlay less than Grant. | Outlay more than Grant. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Military ... | 98,963 | 97,510 | 1,453 | ... |
| Civil Buildings ... | 40,000 | 40,361 | .. | 361 |
| Communications ... | 3,22,176 | 3,14,800 | 7,376 | .. |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 11,000 | 11,000 | ... | ... |
| Total .. | 4,72,139 | 4,63,671 | 8,829 | 361 |
| Short outlay ... | 8,468 | | 1·8 per cent of Grant. | |

## Section III.—Irrigation.

92. After some years of careful investigation of the capabilities of various districts in the Central Provinces, it has become evident that the ordinary flow of its rivers is unable to afford a sufficient and constant

supply of water for the perennial irrigation of any large area, and that, owing to the principal streams having deep channels, the expense of the head works necessary to bring the water flowing in them on to the lands to be irrigated is considerable, and too great to warrant an expectation of a profitable return unless the irrigation was perennial and the supply certain.

Hence, in laying out irrigation works for a country like that presented by the Central Provinces, where the rivers flow in large volumes during the monsoon season, and are comparatively dry during the remainder of the year, it does not seem to admit of a doubt but that the system of storage should be adopted on a large and comprehensive scale; water, as a rule, being stored at a much cheaper rate proportionally in large reservoirs than in small ones.

Experience proves that water has been stored in India at one-tenth of a penny per cubic yard against the lowest price for such works in England, of 3*d.* per cubic yard. From this it would appear that any work of irrigation in these Provinces, where the system of storage is adopted, must, in order to pay a sufficient profit on the outlay, be on a large scale, and on rivers having large catchment basins. A system of tank schemes would prove too costly, and would also be likely to fail from want of water, on account of the limited drainage area from which they could be supplied. In some parts of India, where the flow of water in the rivers is more regular, such, for example, as those supplied during the hot weather from the glaciers of the Himalayas, reservoirs can be safely dispensed with; but in dealing with the Central Provinces, no project would be worthy of consideration, which does not provide such a compensating medium. Taking everything into consideration, a state of things cannot well be imagined where this system of storage is more applicable than in the case of irrigation projects for such arid districts as those under consideration at present in this part of India.

The following details are given and at length, regarding projects on hand, submitted to Government or completed, as it is advisable to show what progress has been made in the prosecution of surveys for irrigation schemes, and also what success has attended the investigations of the Irrigation department.

Upper Dham project.

93. The investigation of this project was commenced, in the first instance, with a view to supplementing the supply in the lower portion of the Wurdah Canal. It was again taken up at the commencement of the last field season as a separate scheme. The idea entertained was to throw an anicut across the Dham at either Kachnoor, the site first hit upon, or at Kharangna, a later and better site, and to lead the water of the river by channels on either bank. Lieutenant Shepherd, however, found that so early as January, there was a flow in the river of only 2¼ cubic feet per second, and that officer consequently recommended that a reservoir site,

higher up the river, should be searched for, with the view either of supplementing the channels below in the drier months of the year, or else of taking out the channels direct from the reservoir itself, and so avoiding the construction of the anicut. Two sites were examined. That near Masodh was found to be the most favourable, it has been surveyed and cross sectioned.

It was found impracticable from the physical conformation of the country just below the proposed reservoir, to lead out the channels direct from it except at a great expense, and the project has consequently been designed with a view to storing water in the reservoir at Masodh, and then passing it down the river bed to the anicut and canals on either bank. This will involve waste from absorption, but it is unavoidable.

The quantity to be stored in the reservoir is in excess of the supply requisite for the area under command as at present surveyed.

The project is still under examination with a view to modification and extension, the preliminary report having been returned, for the purpose, to Lieutenant Skipwith, who is in charge of the survey, and for which up to date 247½ miles of levels have been taken.

The number of acres it is proposed to irrigate is 11,900, and under a standard of supply of one cubic foot per second for 100 acres Khurreef crops, and 200 for Rubbee.

The Shere project.

94. This is a small scheme for "monsoon" irrigation only. It consists of a masonry dam or little anicut across the bed of the Shere and an earthen channel and some masonry works as culverts to pass drainage. The length of channel is somewhat over one mile. It is intended to carry a depth of water of only one foot. The estimated cost of the whole scheme was Rs. 3,168, and the actual cost of construction was Rs. 3,136.

The channel and works have now been handed over to the Civil authorities for the prosecution of experiments in cotton cultivation.

Manure of different kinds is to be used, and experience will be obtained as to which class of cultivation and standard of irrigation the cotton plant will best thrive under, and yield most abundantly a supply of staple. Valuable data is expected from the results.

The cultivation is under the direct charge of two officials, one a practical gardener or overseer, the other is Mr. Noble, an assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, Mr. Carnac.

95. The Wurdah Canal was designed by Major Fischer, R. E., to take its rise from the Wurdah river at the village of Laraigaon, near the town of Arvee, about twenty miles from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Nachungaon. It was intended for "monsoon" irrigation only, combined with navigation. The line of canal, after leaving the Wurdah, follows a rough contour line for the first nineteen miles of its course as far as the village of Rossoolabad, where it divides into several branches.

Wurdah Canal project.

The anicut was designed by Major Fischer to be twenty-nine feet high, with an estimated rise of flood waters on its crest of twelve feet. As calculated by formula the rise amounted to sixteen feet, but four feet were deducted on account of the increased velocity of approach.

The canal channel was designed to carry eight feet of water, with a bottom breadth of forty-one feet, and side slopes of 1 to 1.

The estimated velocity, with a fall in bed of six inches per mile, was 2′ 3″ per second. The nullahs and streams met by the channel on its course it was proposed to pass by lines of single embankment, provided with escape weirs for the overflow of surplus water. There were scarcely any other masonry works proposed, with the exception of sluice heads and the Balkee Nuddee aqueduct.

Colonel Strachey objected to the proposed method of crossing drainage lines by single embankments, and various other objections have been raised from time to time, and several modifications and alterations have been proposed.

Major Fischer estimated that 280,000 acres would be commanded by the proposed channel, after deducting two-fifths of gross area for jungle, waste, village sites, and so on, and of this amount he proposed to irrigate 90,000 acres.

The standard of supply being 100 acres for each cubic foot of discharge.

The project was reported on by Lieutenant Skipwith, R. E., in April, under directions issued last March. Since then, no further investigations have been made. The report was unfavourable to the scheme, chiefly on financial grounds; one principal point in it being that it was found that only 42,437 acres were under command of the channels, instead of 90,000 acres, as calculated upon by Major Fischer; and, moreover, it is now established that monsoon irrigation schemes will not be remunerative in the Central Provinces.

96. By the Kanhan project it is proposed to utilise the water of the Kanhan river, by storing a portion of the monsoon flow in a reservoir at the village of Khappa.

Kanhan project.

The water spread will cover 40½ square miles. The available depth being thirty feet. The capacity of the reservoir is 19,758,110,272 cubic feet. This does not provide for loss by evaporation, &c. The escape weirs are 13,000 feet in length, and in extreme floods 3 feet is the greatest depth of water which can flow over them.

With the source of supply noted, it is proposed to irrigate a large tract of country chiefly situated on the right or south-west bank of the Kanhan river and adjacent to the City of Nagpore.

The cost of the appropriation of the land for this reservoir with the villages submerged, is estimated at two lakhs.

The channels are laid out to command a gross area of 448,000 acres, and on the arrangement that three-fifths of this total area will eventually have to be provided with water.

Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of Nagpore, reports from actual measurements that ·786, or four-fifths nearly, of the gross area is either cultivated or culturable, as follows :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Gross area under command of channels ... | 447,994 |
| Total under cultivation ... .. | 281,993 |
| Culturable land .. .. | 70,023 |
| Total available for irrigation .... .... | 352,016 |
| Waste lands .... .... | 95,978 |

Proportion available for irrigation $= \frac{352,016}{447,994} = ·786 = \frac{4}{5}$ nearly :—

The estimate for this scheme, as prepared by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Hooper, is 72 lakhs of rupees for providing 1,344 cubic feet per second, or Rs. 5,349 for each cubic foot per second of perennial supply.

The cost of the reservoir, including head sluices, land compensation, and contingencies, as calculated, is Rs. 26,91,473. The available quantity of water impounded being 19,758,110,272 cubic feet. This supply is therefore stored at the rate of 7,341 cubic feet, or 272 cubic yards per rupee.

The river, unaided, has been proved in the past year by actual daily gauging, to be capable of only supplying the full amount of 116,121,600 cubic feet per day, for 100 days, during the rains ; but, by the construction of the reservoir, this supply can be extended for a further period of 221 days ; and multiplying 321 into 116,121,600 cubic feet, the daily requirements, the result is a total of 37,275,033,600 cubic feet, all of which is available for irrigation. Again, under an estimated outlay of 26,91,473 rupees,—13,804 cubic feet, or 511 cubic yards, per annum is obtained for each rupee of expenditure.

The estimated cost by the Executive Engineer of the main canal and distributary channels is Rs. 34,53,871, and as they can deliver 1,344

cubic feet per second, the cost is at the rate of about Rs. 2,570 per cubic foot per second, for distribution.

An abstract of the head works is the following :—

(1). Head sluices right bank, for main canal to Nagpore and onwards, sixteen in number.

Two head sluices left bank, to supply minor canal and lands north of Kamptee.

(2). Seven waste weirs. The total length of the escape provided by these works is 13,000 lineal feet, or about 2½ miles.

(3). Two embankments of a total length of 5,705 feet, their greatest height being 58 feet, and their average about 45 feet.

(4). Two masonry dams of secondary importance. That to be built in connection with the embankment near the Thigeye nullah is 300 feet in length. The other will be 870, giving a total of 1,170 feet. The mean extreme height over the rock foundations is $\frac{76+88}{2}$=82 feet.

(5). The masonry dams across the Kanhan river, length 1,870 feet, extreme height over the rock foundation 110 feet, average 98.

The main canal, 87 miles in length, has a uniform fall of four inches per mile throughout. The depth varies from two to eight feet as necessary, with a velocity from 1·25 to 1·76 feet per second.

A slope of bed of eight inches to twelve inches per mile, would quickly drive the canal towards the Kanhan, and the spread of irrigation would be considerably diminished.

Moreover, under the design, facility for navigation exists. It is very probable that a good trade in a little time would spring up along the canal. The produce of the country it passes through could then, by means of it, be transported to the railway terminus at Nagpore.

The main subsidiary channels, 201 miles in extent, have been designed with a mean velocity not to exceed three feet per second, but in the smaller channels it has been altered to suit the fall of the country.

The designs have been so arranged that the canals and channels will pass over the drainage outlets of the country. It is proposed to erect the "Aqueducts" and "Overbridges" of iron.

If the water is charged at the rate of three rupees per acre per annum, the revenue is estimated at 3¾ per cent for the first five years, if one-fifth of the gross area is irrigated; 7½ per cent for the second five years, if two-fifths of the gross area is irrigated; 11¼ per cent. for the third five years, if three-fifths of the gross area is irrigated.

This scheme has lately been submitted to the Government of India.

Balaghat irrigation.

97. The district which can be commanded by the line of main canal is bounded by the river Mussurra on the east and the Weingunga on the west.

The whole of the land, east and west of the main canal, as far as the Bagh Nuddee, would be capable of irrigation, if sufficient water could be obtained.

Proposed source of supply.

98. The supply of water will be obtained from two rivers,—viz., the Musmer and Nehra, which are affluents of the Weingunga. They empty into the latter river together at a point near the village of Titwa.

Description of proposed works.

99. The works proposed to regulate the flow and utilise the waters of these rivers are as follows :—

(1). Store reservoir on the Musmer at Kinaree Tola.

(2). The restoration of a tank at Saeoree.

(3). The construction of a channel of 1½ miles, to convey the water stored in the Kinaree Tola reservoir to the Saeoree tank.

(4). A channel from the Saeoree tank, to pass the water stored in the Kinarree Tola reservoir into the river Nehra.

(5). A store reservoir on the river Nehra, near the village of Tikaree.

(6). An anicut across the Nehra, near the village of Mandpore.

(7). A canal from the anicut to convey the united waters of the Musmer and Nehra to the Balaghat Doab.

In February last, field-work was begun under the orders of Mr. Hooper, Executive Engineer. Since then, 327 miles of sections have been taken, besides surveys and other duties carried out.

Pench project.

100. A site for a reservoir on the Pench river, which had been proposed and reported on by Lieutenant Shepherd from some general surveys, was again examined. These have been now supplemented by a set of cross sections within the basin of the reservoir, and a top contour line round its margin, at a fixed height above the bed of the river, has been surveyed. At the proposed dam site an accurate section of the ground, along the line of the proposed head works, completed the data required. Eighteen miles of levels have been taken at the reservoir site.

The information collected is now being worked up into form, and will be submitted as soon as completed.

The working staff of the Irrigation department, at Nagpore, have been fully engaged the past year, and with good results. The staff is small and the establishment inexpensive.

Practically, it consists of only one Executive Engineer and one Assistant Engineer, assisted by three Overseers.

Lieutenant Skipwith, R. E., is acting as Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department and Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

An abstract of the field-work put out of hands since February 1869, is as follows :—

| | | | Miles of levels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Dham Project | .... | .... | 247½ |
| The Shere „ | .... | .... | 24½ |
| The Wurdah „ | .... | .... | 412½ |
| The Kanhan „ | .... | .... | 670 |
| The Balaghat „ | .... | .... | 327 |
| The Deo „ | .... | .... | 30 |
| The Pench „ | .... | .... | 18 |
| | Total miles .... | | 1,729½ |

## Section IV.—Communications.

101. *Great Northern road.*—Half of the 74 new culverts for the section, Chuppara to Jubbulpore, had been completed, when work was stopped from want of funds.

Jubbulpore Division.

The approach to the Nerbudda river on the south side at Gwarry Ghat has been completed, and that on the north nearly so.

New metalling has been consolidated on five miles of road, and metal sufficient for twenty miles more was collected.

A fair weather timber bridge of eleven spans of twenty-two feet each was constructed across the Nerbudda river at Gwarry Ghat, to pass the traffic during the dry season. The ferries were maintained in the monsoon by the department with regularity and efficiency. This was not an easy matter to arrange during floods. Last rains, as many as fourteen Mail carts would arrive at once with the English mails, and all had to be ferried over without delay. Like work had to be met at the Kanhan ferry at Kamptee. In no case has delay or accident occurred.

Eight wells have been sunk on this road, chiefly for the Military train.

Five railway feeders have been under construction, connecting the East Indian Railway with the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore road at the following places and of the length given :—

| | | | Miles. | Furlongs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panaghur | .... | .... | 0 | 3 |
| Sehora | .... | .... | 0 | 7 |
| Sleemanabad | .... | .... | 2 | 4 |
| Moorwarra | .... | .... | 0 | 6 |
| Jokaie | .... | .... | 0 | 5 |

Of these, the first four have been finished and the fifth is in hand. Another road has been constructed from the Meergunge railway station to Beraghat.

The necessary preliminary levels and surveys have been taken for a fair weather road from Jubbulpore to Palah in the Belaspore district, a length of 126 miles, or 60 miles to Mundla and 66 miles extending across the Chilpee Ghat. A project is now under preparation for this road.

102. *Southern road, First Section.*—All the earthwork is finished.
Saugor road Division. The bridging is complete.

*Southern road, Second Section.*—The earthwork, of which 75 per cent was done at the close of the last year, has been finished. Three ghats have been improved. Of the culverts, fifteen are completed since last year, and twenty-four more have now been built. Eight others are in hand.

*Southern road, Third Section.*—Earthwork has been done, equal to about five miles of road.

*Southern road, Fourth Section.*—The estimate has been sanctioned, but work has not yet commenced from want of funds.

*Northern road, First Section.*—Moorum soling for six miles has been collected, and two miles have been finished. Metalling for five miles has been got together. Of the culverts, sixteen were finished last year, eight more have been built this year, leaving seventeen to be constructed. The earthwork is complete, with exception of some in the sixth mile.

*Northern road, Second Section.*—The earthwork has been executed by the relief gangs, during the famine pressure, before the last harvest. Metalling has been partly collected in the 11th, 12th, and 18th miles.

*Northern road, Third Section.*—Nearly two miles of the earthwork has been completed as relief works. No other work has been commenced.

*Northern road, Fourth Section.*—The earthwork in miles 38 and 40 is nearly done. A small amount has been executed in miles 37, 39, and 41. In this section also the relief gangs have been at work.

The link road, connecting Saugor Cantonments with the Trunk Lines is well in hand. The earthwork is almost finished, and the greater portion of the moorum soling is laid. Some of the metal has been collected, but ten culverts remain to be built.

Kamptee Division.

103. The Kanhan river ghats have been metalled, and the usual fair weather timber bridge, of 10 spans of 22 feet each, was reconstructed after the rainy season.

The three ferries have been maintained with success.

Kanhan Division.

104. *Northern road.*—Kanhan bridge.

At the commencement of the year the north abutment was brought up to springing level. The foundations of all piers were in, and the superstructure of some of them was considerably advanced.

The pumping operations were confined this year to the south abutment. The first foundation courses were laid on the rock about the middle of April, at a depth of about twenty-two feet below low water level; an accident to the principal engine, which occurred on 5th June, stopped pumping operations, and as the rains were then on, they were not renewed.

The preparation of arch stones has been carried on throughout the year, and a quantity nearly sufficient for 4 spans of 80 feet each has been got ready. A few courses of No. 12 arch have been laid. A large amount of stone has been collected for the next year's operations.

The greater part of the timber and iron work for the arch centerings was ready at the commencement of the year, and the foundation work for the centres was finished before the setting in of the rains. This difficult operation was satisfactorily accomplished.

These centres are designed to permit of archwork being carried on during the monsoon and flood season. Height of flood 37 feet. No injury has been done to any portion of them by the heaviest floods experienced, and they appear to be perfectly secure and to fulfil the expectations formed.

Six ribs for one span on the north-side were floated across the river in the rainy months, and were then fixed in place. Each weighs about twelve tons. Other ribs, for adjoining spans, were also taken across the river, lifted the required height of forty feet, and placed in position. Work was, however, stopped in October for want of funds. Operations

were recommenced late in February, and considerable progress has since been made.

80 per cent of the earthwork in the approaches has been completed. The greater number of the culverts is finished, and 75 per cent of the metalling is now collected for the new line.

The following explains the present state of the bridge masonry :—

| | Present height from foundations. | Remaining height to springing. |
|---|---|---|
| | feet. | |
| North Abutment .... | 55 | Completed. |
| No. 11 Pier .... | 53 | „ |
| No. 10 „ .... | 44 | „ |
| No. 9 „ .... | 43 | „ |
| No. 8 Abutment Pier .... | 47 | „ |
| No. 7 Pier .... | 46 | „ |
| No. 6 „ .... | 45 | „ |
| No. 5 „ .... | 44 | „ |
| No. 4 Abutment Pier .... | 32 | 10 feet. |
| No. 3 Pier .... | 32 | 13 „ |
| No. 2 „ .... | 34 | 18 „ |
| No. 1 „ .... | 33 | 24 „ |
| South Abutment .... | 12 | 46 „ |

The Great Northern road, of which the Kanhan bridge forms a most important part, has been generally improved, and the collection of metal for forty-five miles of road was undertaken.

The few miles left unconsolidated last year have been finished, some by the steam roller.

The Korai Ghat improvements have been carried out, and the remainder of the rain-fall escape culverts put in. A quantity of necessary earthwork was also put out of hands.

A number of wells, to accommodate the Mail stages and Military train, have been commenced and are practically completed.

The mile-stones have been removed, replaced, and put up again. The mileage had changed, consequent on the shortening of the main road *vid* the Kanhan bridge.

Southern Division.

105. Four important bridges have been completed on the Southern road, and some others on the second section of the Wurdah Valley road. These new

bridges vary from one span of twenty or thirty feet, to six spans of thirty feet. They are sound, creditable, and effective works.

106. The works for the construction of the new loop road in sections 6, 7, 7½ and 8 have made creditable progress.

Eastern Division.

An abstract of the quantities executed is as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | lakhs | cubic feet | of earthwork. |
| 8 | do. | do. | of rock excavation. |
| 2¼ | do. | do. | of masonry. |
| 10 | do. | do. | of metal collected. |
| 2 | do. | do. | of metal consolidated. |

In the eleventh section, which is nearly complete, the work done has been:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38,200 | cubic feet | metal collected. |
| 65,100 | cubic feet | do. consolidation. |

No work has yet been done in the ninth and tenth sections of this road. The surveys, levels, and river borings have, however, been nearly completed, and borings are in progress for foundation data at the different rivers crossed.

There is an excessive dearth of water along the Eastern road. Numerous wells have, in consequence, been sunk, and some others will have to be constructed. It is impossible to carry on works at many places until wells are sunk to provide water, not alone for the masonry and metalling work, but also for the work-people.

The metalling operations have not been as successful as could have been wished.

In January last, the road rutted and broke up considerably, after the heavy cold weather rains. That part of it laying between Mahoda and Bhundara, and again between Bhundara and Laknee, passes chiefly over black cotton soil. The metalling laid some years since had almost worn away, part having been destroyed by the heavy traffic, and part having been lost in the black soil consequent on such traffic. The coat laid this year had but a poor foundation.

Side roads were made immediately after the close of the monsoon for the accommodation of the Chutteesgurh carts, and by the time the great flood of traffic from the Raepore country towards Nagpore and Kamptee had set in they were ready. The heavy cold weather rains, however, so cut up these side roads, that they were for a time impassable for laden carts. The traffic consequently took to the metalled way. This was new and thin (4½ inches), and when the black soil on which it

rested was wet, it had no chance of remaining solid. It broke up and ruts formed. The very heavy traffic of these heavily laden carts, with their peculiarly narrow wheel tyres, passing in continuous lines daily, and following each other exactly in the same track, soon cut and grooved down through the metal.

To give an idea of the traffic, a quotation is here given :—

"The Superintending Engineer had the traffic on this road noted for eight days at the end of March. The spot selected was the crossing of the Wyngunga river, near Bhundara, and 2,082 carts, 466 pack bullocks, and 110 pack buffaloes crossed from west to east; and 3,987 carts, 685 pack bullocks, and 232 pack buffaloes crossed from east to west, or towards Nagpore. This gives a daily average of about 758 carts passing over this road, each generally laden with 1 or 1¼ tons of wheat or rice, borne on those knife-like tyres of about 1¼ inches wide."

Wurdah road Survey Division.

107. The field-work for a road from Chanda to Dewulmurree at the foot of the Third Barrier of the Godavery was completed before the setting in of the rainy season. The estimates were prepared during the recess, and are now in this office ; they will be submitted to Government with the estimates for the Third Barrier Godavery works.

Repairs.

108. The various roads in the Province, metalled and unmetalled, have been repaired and kept in order. Those of the higher standard of importance, such as the Northern line, had of necessity allocated to them a larger share of the Budget grant than roads of secondary and minor importance received. The Northern road has been kept throughout the past year in excellent order. The Mail carts and dâk gharries, travelling with ease and speed ; in the former case ten to eleven miles per hour, and in the latter eight to nine, in the rains. The road next in importance is the Eastern. Upon this line Rs. 90,500 has been expended on metal collection and consolidation.

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## Section V.—Godavery Navigation.

Budget allotment and expenditure.

109. The following extract taken from Colonel Haig's Annual Report will best give information regarding these important operations.

The Superintending Engineer writes as follows :—

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 7,00,000. This was in October last reduced to Rs. 5,50,000.

The expenditure was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Barrier Division .... .... | Rs. | 2,21,773 |
| 2nd Barrier Division .... .... | „ | 2,47,384 |
| Clearing rock in the reaches between barriers .... | „ | 31,641 |
| Total, Original Works .... | Rs. | 5,00,798 |
| Temporary Works at Shoals .... .... | | 13,858 |
| Clearance of silt at 1st Barrier, Canal and Locks .... | | 3,064 |
| Repairs of Telegraph line and sundries .... .... | | 1,333 |
| Total Navigation Works .... | | 5,19,053 |
| Station Works at Seroncha .... .... | | 1,819 |
| Transport and Supply operations .... .... | | 22,385 |
| Total Works .... | | 5,43,257 |
| Establishments .... .... | | 1,74,107 |

The work done was as follows:—

1st Barrier Division.

110. During the commencement of the year, all the available labour was, as far as possible, concentrated upon the works for the improvement of the river; the works at the anicut being left for execution at some future date, in consequence of the unusually low state of the river, which seemed to promise opportunities for deep water rock clearance, such as might not be obtained in future, whereas the anicut was so far advanced as to give a depth of water in the canal sufficient for present requirements of the navigation.

Under these circumstances, nothing of importance was done at the anicuts; the only work done being in temporarily closing the five temporary vents which were left in the anicut in the preceding season, so as to enable the water level in the canal to be kept up to 161 during the following dry season, without the use of the expensive temporary contrivances which had been used in the season of 1868-69.

The canal was closed for traffic soon after the 15th March, in order that the channel from Doomagoodium to Purnassala, might be approached, and the remainder of the excavations thoroughly completed; in consequence of which a channel, everywhere sixty feet in width, was cleared along this portion of the river, the least depth of water on which is two feet, with the water standing three feet in the canal.

The result of the season's operations was, that a channel, sixty feet in width, passable, with moderate difficulty, by steamers up to the end of

December was obtained. The channel is, however, faulty, and will require further improvement at several points before it can be safely navigated for that period of the year, the navigable channel at Budrachellum being too narrow, and that at Ernudi too winding, and some rocks at the head of the Mathi Island channel rendering it difficult of access, while the sandy reach below Mathi Island was entirely untouched.

In the second reach, viz., that between Dumagoodium and Enchampilly, work was also carried on at several points; viz., at Yegarigudiem, Lingalah and Albaca. At Albaca, sufficient rock was removed to give a channel 120 feet in width, on the upper portion of the reef, and of eighty feet in width, on the lower portion, navigable by steamers up to the end of December; but it unfortunately happened that during the past freshes a considerable accumulation of sand took place at the extreme head of the channel cut, so that the entire passage was rendered impassable by steamers early in November.

At Lingala a quantity of rock was removed at the close of the last dry season, and a channel opened which was considered to be practicable for steamers for the same length of time as that at Albaca and that from Gongole to Budrachellum, but this channel was also rendered nearly unserviceable by sand, which drifted into it from the Tal river, which enters the Godavery immediately above this point. The channel at Yegarigudiem was also completed to its full width, and has proved perfectly successful.

Another reef of limestone rock, which completely barred the low water channel, about twelve miles below the second barrier, was also cut through to a width of 100 feet, and the obstruction by this means completely removed.

During the monsoon season, also, the work done consisted in the completion of the earthwork of the flood embankment on the opposite side of the river, at the right bank wing wall of the anicut, which was brought up to its full section, in the construction of the short flood embankment from the tail locks to the high ground at Gongole, in the partial construction of the embankments of the Baragulah Nullah, otherwise called the Gongole river basin, and in the partial repair of the Gongole regulating tank bund and escape.

The average number of labourers employed during the year has been $2{,}436\frac{5}{6}$, of whom $323\frac{1}{4}$ were artificers, $1{,}435\frac{5}{6}$ contract labourers, and $677\frac{3}{4}$ were employed on daily pay. The average number of sick people in the hospitals during the same period, and of all classes, has been 104 per day, giving a daily rate of 4·26 per cent upon the total labouring strength. This percentage is more unfavourable than that which prevailed in the previous year, when the percentage of sick was only 3·64 per cent, showing an increase during the present year of 0·62 per cent,

but the difference is but trifling, and there is reason for congratulation upon the general healthiness of the works during the past year.

Second Barrier Division.

111. In the Second Barrier Division, the effects of the sudden and unforeseen reduction of the budget grant were more disastrous than at the First Barrier, the works in hand being of greater importance, and a heavy expenditure having been incurred in preparation for the working season, which was to a great extent thrown away. It was expected that a great advance would have been made with the works during the year, and in order to secure a more certain supply of a superior class of labour to that procurable in the Central Provinces, the Executive Engineer had contracted for the supply of about 2,000 men from the Madras Presidency. About 1,000 had been received and some hundreds more were on the way up when the orders for reduction were received. The whole were dismissed, and 1,000 more of the local labourers had to be discharged.

The work done in the anicut, instead of being, as was expected, very much more, was only two-fifths, of that done in the previous year.

In the locks, guard, and sluice walls, the quantity of masonry laid was also less than in 1868-69, and of it a large part was done in the first three months of the year, before the budget allotment was reduced. The actual progress, made up to the end of the year, is :—

1.—Of the anicut, 35 per cent finished.
2.—Masonry works, 26 per cent finished.

The season was a very sickly one. During November, December, and January, when the total working strength at the Second Barrier was 1,750, the reports show that 250, or over 14 per cent were in hospital every day, and that for a considerable time there were one or two deaths daily. The Engineering staff also suffered severely. Not a man escaped the fever.

Transport operations.

112. Three of the new steamers were employed from time to time, but the work to be done was little more than sufficient to keep one running constantly.

The reefs of rocks at Albaca still limit the time of navigation to about five months, and will continue to do so until a passage is cut through them—a work of the future. The work done on Government account was equivalent to 273,810 tons carried one mile, and the expenditure under all heads, including establishments, after deduction of receipts from cargo carried for private parties and passengers, Rs. 15,615, or at the rate of 11 pies per ton per mile.

In the following summary, the expenditure of the year is distributed over the principal lines of communication and general heads for which it was incurred, and is compared with the modified budget grant :—

| | Modified Grants. | Outlay on Works. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Major. | Minor. | Total. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Godavery Navigation Works ... | 5,57,000 | 5,61,540 | ... | 5,61,540 |
| Road, Nagpore to Jubbulpore, including Kanhan Bridge ... | 1,69,945 | 2,38,167 | 6,754 | 2,44,921 |
| Railway Feeders ... | ..... | 1,029 | 933 | 1,962 |
| Eastern Road, Nagpore to Raepore. | 1,27,752 | 1,37,579 | 3,625 | 1,41,204 |
| Southern Road, Nagpore to Chanda, Wurdah to Wygaon and Wurdah Valley .... | 50,000 | 20,835 | 1,174 | 22,009 |
| Saugor Road to Gadurwarra, Kurailee, and Saugor Link Road .... | 1,03,000 | 94,946 | .. | 94,946 |
| Relief Works .... | 63,294 | 63,996 | ... | 63,996 |
| Jubbulpore and Mundla Road .... | 35,000 | .... | 1,377 | 1,377 |
| Etarsee Railway Feeder .... | 18,595 | .... | .. | ... |
| Miscellaneous Works .... | 6,800 | 5,413 | 7,358 | 12,771 |
| Petty Works, under Rs. 200 each.... | .... | .. | 2,153 | 2,153 |
| Minor Works .... | 39,191 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .... | 11,70,577 | 11,23,505 | 23,374 | 11,46,879 |

## Section VI.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

During the past year a project for the supply of the City of Nagpore with water has been prepared by Mr. Binnie, Executive Engineer, Nagpore Division.

Ambajerree lake project.

113. It has for its source the existing tank at Ambajerree, by raising the embankment of which fifteen feet, a reservoir, containing 267,429,000 cubic feet, will be formed.

The reservoir will be supplied by the rain-fall flowing from a drainage area of $6\frac{3}{5}$ square miles. This catchment is estimated as capable of yielding an average supply of 248,400,000 cubic feet, and, after making deductions on account of evaporation, &c., it is calculated that the net quantity available in the reservoir will be 196,000,000 cubic feet.

The supply will be delivered to the City through a cast iron main pipe, thirteen inches in diameter and four miles in length, capable of dis-

charging fifteen gallons per head per day of twenty-four hours to a population of 84,000 persons, or an annual quantity of 74,000,000 cubic feet.

Of the remaining average annual supply, 122,000,000 cubic feet, half is proposed at some future time to be applied to irrigation, and the remainder will be stored to guard against uncommon drought. The supply will be distributed within the City by smaller branch pipes, varying in diameter from twelve to two inches and for a total length of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The whole supply will be delivered by gravitation under constant pressure.

The estimate amounts to Rs. 3,56,000, sub-divided as follows :—Reservoir and its necessary works, Rs. 1,50,512; Main pipe, Rs. 1,02,776; Distribution, Rs. 56,694; Contingencies and Superintendence, Rs. 46,018.

This represents a total expenditure of Rs. 4-4-$4\frac{3}{5}$ per head of the population, and it has been calculated that a rate equal to an average of eight annas per head per annum for thirteen years and seven months will pay off both the principal and interest on the sum to be expended.

Besides supplying the City a supply will also be afforded to the Central jail at Anjnee at the same rate, the estimated value of which is Rs. 15,000.

The Government of India has sanctioned the engineering features of the project, and the financial arrangements for carrying out the works having been submitted for consideration and orders; sanction to the latter is now awaited.

Mr. Binnie got up this project in a highly creditable manner; his report is full of interesting information, and his designs and drawings showed how thoroughly and practically he understood the duty he was performing.

Some experiments on the manufacture of gas were brought satisfactorily to a conclusion by the Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division, and a detailed report was submitted to the Government of India.

114. Arboriculture. The various avenues and groves of trees along the many roads in the Province have been cared for as usual.

The chief progress made in new avenues has been in the Eastern Division.

Eighteen miles of trees were planted out last rains, but at present, out of this length, only 10½ miles are flourishing and a success.

There are 8,200 young trees in the fourteen nurseries in this Division.

It may be added, that on the Northern road three miles of new avenues, and on the Saugor Southern road, three and a half miles have been planted.

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## Section VII.—Railway.

115. The progress on this line has been very great and creditable to all concerned. The section from Bheer to Etarsee was, by means of diversions over the large breaks, thrown open to the public on the 1st January.

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway.**

**Jubbulpore Main Line.**

The next section, from Etarsee to Sohagpore was, by the same means, made fit for traffic and opened to the public on the 1st February.

The next and last section, Sohagpore to Jubbulpore, was ready on the 7th March. The whole line was on that date opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Governor of Bombay, and many other principal officers of the State. The hope expressed in last year's Progress Report has thus been more than fulfilled; all the breaks will be completed and the diversions entirely removed before the full setting in of the monsoon.

Many of the subsidiary works are, however, incomplete; the principal being the Jubbulpore Joint Station, under construction by the East Indian Railway; the Jubbulpore depôt works; the Main Line Stations. These, however, are in hand and making good progress, and the condition of the road has been much improved. The fencing is still incomplete.

By the present arrangements, passengers change at Jubbulpore, waggons carrying more than twelve tons are booked through, all others discharge their freight. This arrangement is, however, a bad one, and it would be much more convenient for both passengers and goods traffic, if all carriages and waggons went through from the North-West Province to Bombay, and *vice versa*. It is hoped the Railway Company will accede to this plan before long.

The branch line from Gadurwarra to the Mopani coal mines has been surveyed. Its construction is delayed owing (1) to the unsatisfactory results of the trials made with the coal, and (2) the high price, of Rs. 10 per ton at the pit's mouth, fixed by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

Nagpore branch.

116. This branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been efficiently maintained throughout the year, and greater attention has been paid to the condition of the stations, and the arrangements necessary to secure the comfort of travellers.

The exertions of Mr. Brereton, Chief Engineer, assisted by his Resident Engineers, have chiefly conduced to the satisfactory out-turn of this year's results. Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, R. E., and Captain LeMesurier, R. E., were the Consulting and Deputy Consulting Engineers.

Chanda State Railway Survey.

117. The surveys undertaken during the past year were for a railway from Wurdah Station, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to the Chanda coal fields. The main line laid out passes through Hingunghat, Nagree, and Wurrora, and enters the coal fields, as at present known, at the village of Dharwassa, thence it passes on to the Googoose field, terminating at the city of Chanda.

An alternative line, avoiding Hingunghat, but running southwards from the Esambah Hill by Allipoor, Wunnaira, and Shikarpoor, was also surveyed, and from a short distance beyond Dharwassa three separate routes were laid out to Chanda.

The total lengths of line surveyed are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Line through Hingunghat and Googoose to Chanda. | 82 | miles. |
| Branch to Telwassa ... ... | 1 | „ |
| Alternative line across the Wunna ... | 27 | „ |
| Upper line to Chanda ... ... | 12 | „ |
| Middle line ... ... | 13 | „ |
| Through Chanda to Baboopeta ... ... | 2 | „ |
| Total ... | 137 | „ |

Trial pits and borings were taken at the proposed sites for bridges, and other information regarding the facilities for procuring material, &c., was collected on the ground.

A line has been also surveyed south of Chanda, about nine miles in length, to Ballarpoor, on the left bank of the Wurdah river, below its junction with the Peingunga.

The surveys were extended into Berar, and a line has been laid out and sectioned to accommodate the coal fields lying in that district, south of Mardi and near Woon.

This line leaves the alternative branch noted above, and which avoids Hingunghat, at a point near the village of Khapree, 28 miles from Wurdah Station, and crosses the Wurdah river at Irur at the 36th mile. The crossing is a favourable one. The right bank is rock, which also underlies the river's bed and the left bank. The flood lift is 62 feet.

From the Wurdah crossing, the line passes near Mardi and Woon on to Saongee at the 73rd mile, and it reaches the Peingunga river at Kolgaon at the 78th mile.

It is so laid out to accommodate the Berar coal fields, and not with a view to any extension southwards.

In all, 71 miles of railway have been surveyed for this branch, making a total of 217 miles, including the Chanda lines.

The designs, surveys, and sections are now all but complete and ready for submission to the Government of India.

The principal works designed for are :—

(1).—The Wunna bridge, 6 spans of 120 feet each, lattice girders, piers of cast iron columns.

(2).—The Wurdah bridge, 8 spans of 98 feet.

(3).—The Eraee river bridge, 4 spans of 120 feet.

(4).—The Potra, 6 spans of 60 feet.

(5).—The Sir Nullah. The bridge is 2 side spans of 60 feet. The centre opening being a bowstring girder, of 160 feet span.

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## Section VIII.—Total Expenditure.

The table overleaf gives an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works in the year under review compared with that of the previous year.

| | | Military Works. | Civil Works. | Roads. | Navigation Works. | Irrigation Works. | Miscellaneous public Improvements. | Tools and plant. | Establishment. | Profit and Loss. | Railways, value of lands. | Advances for Stock. | Total Expenditure. | Local Works. | Grand Total Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-69. | Rs. | 16,40,760 | 3,31,121 | 11,51,882 | 7,84,614 | 3,290 | 11,769 | 74,737 | 7,57,751 | 7,954 | .. | 4,76,474 | 52,40,352 | 10,39.255 | 62,79,607 |
| | £. | 164,076 | 33,112 | 115,188 | 78,461 | 329 | 1,177 | 7,474 | 75,775 | 796 | .. | 47,647 | 524,035 | 103,926 | 627,961 |
| 1869-70. | Rs. | 8,70,156 | 2,36,449 | 9,00,139 | 5,61,540 | 6,892 | 11,227 | 44,960 | 7,24,164 | 2,067 | 6,006 | *15,341 | 33,48,259 | †10,920 | 33,59,179 |
| | £. | 87,016 | 23,645 | 90,014 | 56,154 | 689 | 1,123 | 4,496 | 72,416 | 207 | 601 | 1,534 | 334,826 | 1,092 | 335,918 |

* Reduction in the stock balance during the year.
† Expenditure by Public Works officers.

# CHAPTER IV.

## FINANCIAL.

118. The tables AIII., 1, 2, and 3, of the Statistical series annexed, show the Provincial Income and Expenditure of the year in the necessary detail. The gross receipts under all heads were—

Income.

Imperial, Rs. 1,02,84,560 (£1,028,456).
Local, „ 16,78,157 (£167,816).

Compared with the previous year there is a slight decrease, viz.—

1868-69, Rs. 1,21,50,368 (£1,215,037).
1869-70, „ 1,19,62,717 (£1,196,272).

Decrease, Rs. 1,87,651 (£18,765).

But if we omit two extraordinary items of credit in the previous year's accounts, viz., Rs. 1,34,482, the accumulated proceeds of sale of waste lands, and Rs. 1,33,320 the surplus of the Tulubana fund, the decrease would be more than accounted for. Still a much larger real surplus than Rs. 80,151 was to have been expected in a year when the Certificate Tax at 1 per cent was replaced by an Income Tax of 2 per cent. But the increase under Income Tax, viz., Rs. 2,06,343, was more than neutralised by a change in the direction of the Salt traffic, whereby the imports into the Northern Districts of the Central Provinces which formerly paid duty at Saugor, now cross the Customs line by the railway at Agra under the North-Western Provinces' Government and pay duty there; the duty thus lost to the local revenues has amounted to 2¾ lakhs of rupees. Were these adjustments permissible, the accounts of the year instead of showing a decrease as they now do, would actually show an improvement to the full extent of the additional revenue derived from the Income Tax, notwithstanding a real falling off under Excise and Pandhari due to the abnormal circumstances of the year which have been explained elsewhere.

119. The Imperial expenditure of the year stands on the whole at much about the same figure as in the previous year, as will be seen from the following comparison:—

Expenditure.

| | | 1868-69. | 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Refunds and drawbacks .... | Rs. | 87,662 | 1,97,885 |
| Charges collection .... | „ | 17,10,806 | 18,14,144 |
| Political Pensions .... | „ | 9,39,365 | 7,04,172 |
| Civil administration .... | „ | 39,52,994 | 38,74,853 |
| Total .... | Rs. | 66,90,827 | 65,91,054 |

The increase against the heading "Refunds" is nominal, being a transfer from Imperial to Local revenues of half the Pandhari income under special authority of Government. The increase under the next heading, "Charges collection," was caused by the enlarged operations of the Forest department for the supply of sleepers to the railway, and has been partly, and will be fully in the current year, covered by enhanced receipts. The decrease under "Political pensions" is due to large commutation and arrear payments having been made in the year previous; and the decrease under "Civil administration" is the net result of various increases and decreases, the principal of which are reduction in the Police force, partly counterbalanced by payments on account of dearness of provisions; the amalgamation of the offices of Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination; the closing of the Land Revenue Settlement department; the addition of an Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner; the establishment of a High school at Chanda; increased prison expenditure, due to rise in prices of food and a temporary filling of the jails during the months of distress. On the whole, the Imperial expenditure has decreased by about one lakh of rupees (£10,000), or by double that amount if we omit the transfer debit of the half Pandhari.

Surplus.

120. The net surplus of Imperial revenue was thus Rs. 36,93,506 (£369,351) which, as shown in previous years, is inadequate to meeting all the demands on local treasuries for troops located within our frontier on Imperial strategical considerations; for the Godavery Navigation works; for the Post Office and Telegraph departments; only a part of the cost of each being fairly debitable to these Provinces. The net demand on account of these departments was Rs. 74,86,173 (£748,617), which appears in the Civil Financial sheet as "Remittance" transactions in the following detail:—

| | *Refunds or payments.* | *Disbursements.* |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Public Works .... | 44,568 | 307,663 |
| Post Office .... | 29,754 | 67,399 |
| Telegraph .... | 2,430 | 16,505 |
| Military .... | 46,856 | 480,658 |
| Total .... | 123,608 | 872,225 |
| Net .... | | 748,617 |

Branch Bank of Bengal.

121. The two branches of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore and Jubbulpore continue to perform the business of the Government Treasuries at those places with efficiency.

Savings Banks.

122. The establishment of a Savings Bank at Boorha, the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, as a tentative measure, was sanctioned towards the close of the official year. A special report on its working will be shortly due, when a detailed report will be made for the information of the Government of India. The subsequent enlargement of the scheme for establishing Government Savings Banks in connection with District Civil Treasuries will belong to the affairs of the current year, and need not be more particularly referred to in this report.

Money Order system.

123. The Money Order department shows some advance over previous years in the transactions, orders having issued to the extent of Rs. 6,39,366, and orders encashed to Rs. 1,08,360.

Paper Currency.

124. The Currency Note circulation shows a considerable falling off in the year, but the returns explain that it is merely nominal, being due to the cancellation of a large stock of notes of this Circle cashed and lying in the office at Bombay. The average circulation was thus only Rs. 26,89,570 (£268,957), instead of nearly double that amount in the year previous. Of this amount notes to the value of Rs. 11,040 were held by the Calcutta and Bombay offices, and Rs. 5,96,470 were in deposit in the different local Treasuries on the last day of the year; so that the actual circulation of the paper symbol in the hands of the public averaged about twenty lakhs of rupees (£200,000) at any one time. The increasing demand for notes of the lower denominations is perhaps a favourable sign, but it cannot be expected that they will cease to be used largely in remittance transactions between Nagpore and Bombay, influenced as they are by the rise and fall in the rate of exchange. The minimum bullion reserve was 70·36 per cent of the value of notes in circulation, while the maximum was 80 per cent; the reserve of Government Securities remaining the same as last year, at Rs. 5,47,901. There were no forged notes presented for payment, though sixteen whole and thirty-three half notes were reported as lost.

# CHAPTER V.

## FORESTS.

Forest agency.

125. The scheme sanctioned by the Government of India in Circular letter No. 11 of the 28th July 1869 for admitting Native Apprentices to qualify for service in this department, will be given effect to in the current year; otherwise there was no change made in the Executive Forest agency as described in previous reports. The separation of the Berar forests from the control of the Conservator under the Central Provinces' Administration, previously decided on, was carried out during the early part of the year under review. But it is believed that considerable changes in our forest management will soon become necessary—the areas reserved as State forests are very extensive and at great distances apart; much of the area reserved too has proved to be not so valuable or suited for forest purposes as was originally supposed, and might with advantage be administered by the Deputy Commissioners in the Revenue department as unreserved forests. Should the arrangement be found practicable after full consideration it will be possible to thoroughly revise the establishments by adapting their strength to the areas reserved, and to the position and circumstances of each forest.

Conservancy measures.

126. The strength of the department may be said to have been concentrated during the year on the operations undertaken for the delivery of sleepers to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which will be referred to in a following paragraph, so that there is little to chronicle of progress in forest conservancy. The sâl forests of the Meikul range, the most important in these Provinces, have been further explored, and their capabilities further ascertained; but much yet remains to be done before this vast forest can be dealt with as a whole. It has hitherto been difficult to arrange for the one important preliminary of its survey by the professional Survey department, and now that financial necessities have led to the withdrawal of one of the four Survey parties working in these Provinces there will be still further delay. Meanwhile such demarcation as is possible has been proceeded with. Much timber which was killed in former years for resin and other purposes was utilised in sleeper making, and a plan is being matured for the removal and profitable disposal of a large quantity still lying in the forest. It is reported that a great number of full grown trees have died from the effects of the drought of 1868-69. In the small forest of Gurrakota alone 5,973 trees had thus perished, and of these a considerable number were brought into the depots. The survey and demarcation of the Sautpoora reserve in the Central Forest division have so far progressed as to admit of selected blocks being placed under a strict system of conservancy, and

of others being opened in rotation to the public for the purchase and removal of their various kinds of produce, not being timber of the reserved kinds. Favourably situated blocks have been protected from the destructive annual fires; and it is hoped that by the close of the current season this forest, extending our some 460 square miles of upland country in the neighbourhood of the wealthiest centres of the Nagpore country, will be completely surveyed and mapped, and so managed as to meet all the present wants of the population without detriment to the requirements of the future. In the forests of the Western division, which cover an area of above 2,000 square miles, the work of demarcation is in progress, and this year a very useful map of the separate blocks has been prepared. From the exhausted condition of these forests a stricter system of conservancy is maintained; and after fire has been excluded therefrom for five consecutive years, the Conservator is now able to report a favourable increase in the growth of teak seedlings, and a general luxuriance of vegetation. At the same time the character of the grasses or undergrowth has not, as was expected, materially altered; but the high cost of the system is a matter of some anxiety, and is now under special consideration. The work of demarcation of the forests in the Eastern division has been completed. The valuation survey of the teak forest of Panabaras, the one of most immediate importance, gave a proved stock of 55,300 trees on an area of 5,823 acres. A few logs were being rafted down the Bagh Nuddee to convenient depots. In the Southern forest division the work of the year was confined to completing the valuation survey of the Aheree teak forests, and the standing timber is reported to amount to 344,384 teak and 82,368 ebony trees on an area of about 30 square miles, in two contiguous blocks. These two forests—the Panabaras and Aheree—contain more mature timber of the most valuable Indian varieties than any in Central India, and offer a favourable field for professional forest management.

Plantations.

127. Under the head of Plantations, notwithstanding the severity of the drought of the previous season, whose worst effects were felt in the first three months of the year under review, some success was obtained in the two plantations of the Northern forest division, and at the close of the year about 47,000 teak plants, of one, two, and three years' growth, were progressing favourably, planted out on an area of some 75 acres. In the Central forest division the plantation, six acres in size, contains upwards of 5,000 teak seedlings, of from 1 to 6 feet in height; and preparations were being made for extending the plantation. The plantation in the Western forest division at Bankahurda, favourably situated in the valley of the Machna, and not far from the railway in the Nerbudda valley, contained some 18,000 teak plants on about 40 acres. The plants were of from one to four years' growth, the latter on an average standing 8 feet high. In the Hathibaree plantation of the Eastern forest division the destruction of young plants from the drought of the previous season was great, but at the close of the year there were 52,000 plants

alive, some standing as high as 9 feet with a girth of three inches. There were no plantation experiments conducted in the Southern forest division.

Puchmuree cinchona plantation.

128. The experiments for cultivating cinchona on the Puchmurree hills, which were stated in last report to be showing no promising results, are now reported to have entirely failed—all attempts to propagate the plant from seed, cuttings, and layers not proving successful. The cultivation of the potato in the Puchmurree forest garden has, however, proved very successful.

Yield and working of the forests.

129. Special arrangements were made during the year for completing the delivery of 50,000 sleepers from the Meikul sâl forests for the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the opening of which by the close of the official year had been determined on. As soon as the season opened, a staff of about 1,000 sawyers and 500 carpenters, the most skilled of whom were imported from the Delhi and Goorgaon districts, took the field, and commenced work with vigour. While felling and sawing operations were in progress large gangs of labourers were employed at different points removing obstacles to the transport of the timber by carts, of which 7,658 were employed on the work. By the 31st March the whole number of sleepers required had been prepared, and 22,774 were delivered at Jubbulpore, the balance being in course of delivery after the year closed. The financial result of this undertaking will not be known till after the accounts are finally closed, but it is estimated that the cost per sleeper will not be much in excess of the amount, viz., Rs. 5-12-1, paid by the Railway Company. Besides the above there were 11,448 sleepers delivered to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from the forests of the Western division in the Nerbudda valley, for which only part payment had been received before the year closed. A delivery of 410 logs of sâl timber to the Public Works Department at Jubbulpore was also completed during the year. In addition to these, the operations of the department were confined to removing timber from the forests into the various depots; but the value of the stock on hand has been considerably reduced after a revised valuation of the stock in depots of the Western division, where a large quantity was found to have deteriorated and had to be rejected. The experiment of carting 266 teak logs to Nagpore from the Aheree forest has proved that they can be delivered there at Rs. 2-2-0 per cubic foot at a small profit. Sales at the depots have been of a petty character.

Unreserved forests.

130. The change in the scheme of administering the "Unreserved forests," which was explained in last report, has made further progress, and promises to become generally adopted. In Nimar, instead of each village through

its headman paying a fixed annual sum in commutation of all forest rights, the Deputy Commissioner has established a system of granting individual licenses on payment to all requiring to cut firewood, grass, and other like produce, which, though involving some close supervision, is reported to work smoothly and to be appropriate to the conditions of the district. The revenue from unreserved forests under the farming and commutation systems increased from Rs. 2,49,162 to Rs. 3,14,899, mainly, however, in the districts where the commutation system has been adopted.

131. The financial result of the year's transactions may be thus represented :—

Financial results.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Credit*— | | | |
| Cash Receipts .... | Reserved forests .... .... | | 66,885 |
| | Unreserved do. .... .... | | 3,14,899 |
| Timber in stock .... .... .... | | | 3,04,854 |
| Outstanding debts at the close of the year .... | | | 3,33,268 |
| | Total .... | | 11,19,906 |
| *Debit*— | | | |
| Stock .... .... | | | 3,23,701 |
| Outstanding debts .... .... | | | 2,48,824 |
| Expenditure of the year .... .... | | | 4,73,189 |
| Balance in favour .... .... | | | 74,192 |
| | Total .... | | 11,19,906 |

Contrasted with last year the net result is not satisfactory; but it will be remembered that much of the work on which the department was engaged was admittedly of a non-remunerative character, that a revaluation of the timber stock in the Western division considerably reduced the nominal assets of the department, and that large sums were unavoidably outstanding for timber delivered during the year.

# CHAPTER VI.

## POLITICAL.

**The Khond rising in Patna.**

132. Last year's report contained some brief mention of the Khond outbreak in the feudatory State of Patna. The wild Khonds, among whom discontent had long been smouldering, rose against the Raja and his brother Bishnath Singh, but were speedily reduced and forced to take refuge in the hills and forests. No extreme measures were necessary, but many atrocities were committed in cold blood by the retainers of Lal Bishnath Singh. Order was in some measure restored, owing to the exertions of the Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, who interfered to protect the defenceless Khonds, and in consequence of his promises, the inhabitants of the Khond tract were induced to return to the villages which they had deserted.

The Raja promised to do his utmost to bring to justice and punish the individuals who had acted the chief part in the murders which had been committed, and to restore to his subjects the cattle and valuables which had been removed from their villages by his retainers.

In order to preserve peace and ensure better government, it appeared necessary that a small Police force should be permanently located in Patna, and that Lal Bishnath Singh should be removed from the Chiefship. To these measures the Government of India gave its consent.

Lal Bishnath Singh agreed to take up his residence with the neighbouring Raja of Karond, and was directed to proceed there immediately after the close of the rainy season.

As time passed on he continued to evade acting upon the instructions he had received, and remained quietly in Patna in spite of the warnings of the Deputy Commissioner. Eventually it was found necessary to despatch an officer of Police to the capital of Patna, with instructions to bring Lal Bishnath Singh with him to Sumbulpore. Seeing that it was no longer possible to defer obedience, Lal Bishnath Singh, accompanied by his brother, the Raja, set out for Sumbulpore, where they presented themselves before the Deputy Commissioner. Lal Bishnath Singh now resides at Sumbulpore, and will not be permitted to leave it for the present.

While the Raja was still staying at Sumbulpore, it became known that, far from taking any measures to pacify his country, to bring the offenders during the recent disturbances to justice, or to induce his people to return quietly to their villages, he had been going on in the

old way, a course which could not but end in a fresh outbreak. Hereupon it was determined that it would be best for the Deputy Commissioner to proceed to Patna, march through the country and make a thorough enquiry into the method of government, and into the actions of the Raja since the outbreak of 1869. But to enable the Deputy Commissioner to act with authority and elicit the truth, the Supreme Government was moved to suspend the powers of the Raja. This was done; the Deputy Commissioner went to Patna and has marched through the entire country. From the reports which have been received, the condition of the country appears to be lamentable in the extreme, and the Raja quite unfit to govern. A full report on the subject will shortly be laid before the Government of India.

Khairagurh.

133. Another feudatory, the Chief of Khairagurh, has during the past year been deprived of his powers. Petitions had at various times been received from inhabitants of his country, praying for redress, and alleging that the Chief had been guilty of great injustice and oppression. Specific charges were made against him by individuals who came forward and told their own story, and the Chief's replies to communications made to him on the subject of some of these petitions being extremely unsatisfactory, it was resolved to depute a special officer to enquire into the truth of one specific case in the first instance, and then more generally into the manner in which the Chief made use of his extensive power. The result of the enquiry proved that the charges preferred against the Chief were perfectly true, and that his administration of his country was characterised by constant tyranny and oppression. His subjects were never safe. Not only were their goods liable to confiscation at his will and pleasure, and heavy fines levied from them on the most trivial pretexts, but many were haled from their villages and cast into prison, there to remain during the good pleasure of the Chief or, forgotten by him, to spend the remainder of their days.

All governing power has now, with the consent of the Government of India, been taken from the Chief, and he is left only to collect his rents. Justice is administered by a Native official, who is under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Raepore.

# CHAPTER VII.

## POST OFFICE.

Extension of the Imperial Post Office system.

134. Fifteen Imperial Post offices and 58 letter-boxes were opened during the year.

Mails carried.

135. The Mails in the Central Provinces were conveyed over 316 miles by means of the railway, over 164 by mail-carts, and over 2,477 by runners. The opening of the Nerbudda valley railway has, however, since the close of the year, made a great change in the way in which the Mails are carried.

Letters, &c., carried.

136. The business of the Post Office, so far as the receipt and despatch of letters and parcels is concerned, may be shown as follows :—

| | *Letters.* | *Papers.* | *Books.* | *Parcels.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Received .. | 2,225,390 | 185,141 | 28,467 | 23,007 |
| Despatched ... | 3,090,747 | 70,921 | 17,243 | 10,167 |
| Total .. | 5,316,137 | 256,062 | 45,710 | 33,167 |

Under the head of letters the numbers despatched show an increase this year of 14·46 per cent. The increase would no doubt have been greater, had the letters posted in railway letter-boxes been included.

The increase under the heads of newspapers and books has been respectively 7·95 and 12·79 per cent, the decrease under that of parcels 3·01. This latter may be accounted for by the establishment during the year of a bullock train,—a cheaper means of conveyance for the heavier parcels.

In the number of registered letters there has been an increase of 9·2 per cent.

Passenger service.

137. The passenger service and the bullock train between Nagpore and Jubbulpore have been most satisfactorily worked, as also the Military train. These services, together with the mail-cart service between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, have now been abolished, as the opening of the railway through to Jubbulpore has rendered their continuance unnecessary.

District dâk.

138. As the District dâk system is developed and the several offices increase in importance they are absorbed into the Imperial department. This year 7 such District offices were converted into Imperial ones ; 5 new District

offices were opened; but these not compensating for the loss of the larger ones, the business of the District dâk has decreased under every head.

Cost of District dâk.

139. The cost of the working of the District dâk has been Rs. 43,385-6-2. This exceeds the revenue by Rs. 9,606-9-4, which sum is charged against the District dâk fund.

Schoolmasters in the interior take charge of District Post Offices.

140. The system of entrusting District Post Offices to schoolmasters continues to work well. They do this extra work for a small remuneration, and the manner in which they perform their work is satisfactory.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

141. The work in this department is conducted by a special agency, and is separately reported on for all India. It will suffice therefore here to note the progress of construction and extension carried out in the circle of supervision, which has its head-quarters at Nagpore.

Agency.

142. From Jubbulpore to Nagpore the wooden posts have been replaced throughout by the Hamilton standard, suspending two wires, one for local and one for through communication between Bombay and Calcutta. This will remain an alternative through line after the construction of the contemplated line between Khundwa and Jubbulpore, in the absence of which, most of the through messages have been transmitted by the railway wire since the opening of the line in the Nerbudda valley. Up to Khundwa, from the junction at Bhosawul, the Government Telegraph line, with three wires on Hamilton standards, has been set up. The gap between Khundwa and Jubbulpore remains to be constructed to complete a double line between the junction at Bhosawul and Jubbulpore. There are altogether 2,666 miles of main and local lines under the Nagpore Circle of supervision. The office at the Hingunghat cotton mart is reported to be working successfully.

Operations.

# CHAPTER IX.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

143. There is nothing of note to record under this heading as appertaining to the affairs of the year 1869-70. The progress in Church building has already been referred to in the Public Works chapter. The Establishments remain the same as described in previous reports. The system prescribed for managing the secular concerns of the Church by means of Committees representing the different sections of the Protestant community has been carried out, and is working satisfactorily.

# CHAPTER X.

## MILITARY.

**Present strength.**

144. The strength of the Military force composing the garrisons of the several Cantonments and Out-posts in these Provinces at the close of 1869 was as follows :—

5 Batteries of European Artillery.
3 Regiments and 2 Detachments of European Infantry.
1 Regiment and 1 Detachment of Native Cavalry.
6¾ Regiments of Native Infantry.

numbering in all 7,294 men, of whom 2,531 were Europeans.

**Distribution.**

145. The distribution of the troops, as it stood on the last day of the year, and the proportion belonging to the armies of the three Presidencies were nearly the same as were returned last year, viz. :—

BENGAL ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saugor Cantonment. | 1 | Battery European Artillery, |
| | 1 | Regiment European Infantry, |
| | 1 | Detachment Native Cavalry, (Madras), |
| | 1 | Regiment Native Infantry. |
| Jubbulpore „ | 1 | Battery European Artillery, |
| | 1 | Regiment European Infantry, |
| | 1 | Detachment Native Cavalry, |

MADRAS ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kamptee „ | 3 | Batteries of European Artillery, |
| | 1 | Regiment European Infantry, |
| | 1 | „ Native Cavalry, |
| | 1½ | „ Native Infantry. |
| Seetabuldee „ | 1 | Detachment European Infantry, |
| | 6 | Companies Native „ |
| Hoshungabad „ | 1 | Wing Native Infantry. |
| Raepore „ | 1 | Regiment „ |
| Sumbulpore Out-post | 1 | Wing „ |
| Chanda „ | 1 | Company „ |
| Seroncha „ | 1 | Company „ |

BOMBAY ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asseergurh Fort. | 2 | Companies European Infantry. |
| | 2 | Companies Native Infantry. |

Comprising, as formerly, 6 Cantonments and 4 Out-posts.

**Nagpore Volunteers.**

146. The Nagpore Volunteers are about 90 strong. They were inspected by the Brigadier General Commanding the Nagpore Force in November 1869, and acquitted themselves with much credit.

# CHAPTER XI.

## EDUCATION.

147. In a year when sickness and agricultural distress prevailed in so many districts it might hardly have been expected that the progress of education would not receive a check. Had some schools been closed altogether and the attendance at others considerably decreased there could have been no feeling of surprise. Something of this kind happened in particular districts where epidemic disease appeared either simultaneously with, or as the result of, scarcity of food and water. In one district alone, that of Nursingpore, 20 schools were closed. Some because the parents of children could not spare them, others because the the schoolmasters themselves were carried off by cholera, or because the persons whose support enabled the schools to be kept open withdrew the support on the death of their children or young relatives for whose sakes they had interested themselves in the schools. In other places inspection work was irregularly performed, and schoolmasters lost interest in their work, the schools gradually becoming deserted.

But, as time went on, things began to mend. The state of affairs above described was moreover, happily, by no means universal, and the year has closed with a larger number of both schools and scholars than had ever before been attained; while larger sums of money were made available for expenditure on popular education.

The total number of schools of all kinds, and of scholars attending them, for the years 1868-69 and 1869-70, are placed in juxtaposition :—

| | 1868-69. | 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of schools ... | 1,694 | 1,864 |
| Number of scholars ... | 72,835 | 77,798 |
| Average daily attendence .. | 44,480 | 47,986 |

The above figures show the number of schools, both Government and private.

The purely Government schools number 832 with 45,509 scholars, the average daily attendance being 27,398; but there are a number of private schools of the lower class which receive aid from Government, are under Government inspection, and the masters of which are almost invariably appointed by the Educational or District officers. Of such schools there are as many as 402 with 18,339 scholars, of whom 10,569 attend on an average daily. These schools may for all practical purposes be looked upon as Government schools.

It will be at once seen that the great difficulty which has to be contended against is absenteeism; compared with the number of boys whose names are borne on the school books very few attend. The matter is one of great difficulty which already engages much attention. In backward parts to insist on continuous regular attendance, and to exclude boys who frequently absented themselves, would be practically to close the schools, for at certain seasons the children of the poorer agriculturists are withdrawn by their parents that they may assist in working in the fields or engage in various kinds of work suited to their years and strength. Within the last few years the cost of living has increased so greatly in parts of the Central Provinces that the people say they absolutely require such gains as their children can bring to them to enable them to eke out their living. After a while it may be expected that things will settle down, and in the meantime children are induced to go to school with as much regularity as the circumstances of their parents will permit and the efforts of the District officers can insure.

The total expenditure on matters connected with education was Rs. 4,90,767-10-0 (£49,076), of which sum Rs. 2,41,483-4-3 (£24,148) were chargeable to the Imperial revenues, and the remainder derived from the proceeds of the Educational cess of 2 per cent of the land revenue, and from municipal and private funds. The 2 per cent cess realised Rs. 1,35,572 (£13,557).

The proportion in which the funds at the disposal of the Administration were expended on supervision and the various classes of education is exhibited below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Direction and inspection .. ... | 15· |
| High class education for boys ... ... | 9·7 |
| Middle class do. do. ... .. | 23·3 |
| Lower class do. do. .. ... | 40·5 |
| Middle and lower class do. for girls ... ... | 4·1 |
| Training school for masters ... ... | 3·2 |
| Do. do. for mistresses .. ... | 1·2 |
| Scholarships .. ... ... | 3· |
| | 100· |

**High schools.**

148. There are two Government High schools, both of which have been alluded to in former reports. The one is at Saugor, the other at Chanda—in the extreme south of the Nagpore Province.

The Saugor High school has been in existence for many years, and has during the last two years again reached a very fair state of efficiency. Of 8 candidates who went up from the school for the University Matriculation examination, 5 were successful. The course of instruction at the school has also been improved during the year.

The Chanda High school has not as yet realised the expectations that were entertained of it, and little or no progress was made during the year. Established to facilitate the studies of Mahratta boys who objected to attend the Free Church Mission School, the only High class school in the Nagpore Province, the pride of caste seems to have fastened on the scholars and their parents, and they appear to have imagined that the school was designed for the higher castes of the Hindu community only. In March certain Dher boys were reported to be anxious to enter the school, and to be by their attainments qualified for entrance. The Head Master of the school, a Native gentleman and graduate of the Bombay University, considered it necessary to refer the question, instead of looking on the admission of all duly qualified boys as a matter of course. The matter came to be discussed at Chanda, a town in which many Brahmins reside, and while the local Civil officers injudiciously advocated the cause of the Dhers in an unconciliatory manner, the hesitating attitude assumed by the masters of the school led the Brahmin population to believe that their prejudices would be respected. It was impossible, however, for the Administration to do otherwise than affirm that Government schools are open to all castes and classes alike, and that no difference can be recognised.

The Dher boys were admitted to the school, and their admission was the signal for the withdrawal of all but 21 boys. This was the state of affairs at the close of the year, and it was then under consideration whether the school should not be closed for a time, if not indeed altogether.

Besides the Government High schools at Saugor and Chanda, there are two private schools of this class receiving aid from Government; the one situated at Nagpore, the other at Jubbulpore. The first of these is the Free Church Mission School and has 304 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 260. The school is highly efficient as well as popular, and many of the scholars are boys who receive their preliminary instruction at Government schools. This year five boys passed the Bombay University Matriculation examination. The second school referred is the Anglican Church Mission School at Jubbulpore.

Middle class schools.

149. The number of Middle class schools, both Government and aided, is 50. The scholars number 5,795.

There has been an increase of one school, but the number of boys attending these schools had apparently, though not in reality decreased. The apparent decrease is owing to the opening at various places of branch schools in connection with the Zillah schools.

The total expenditure on Middle class schools was Rs. 98,646-14-9 (£9,865), of which Government gave Rs. 58,627-1-1, and Local funds contributed Rs. 40,019-13-8. Rs. 6,810 were received as school fees, a sum in itself small, but exceeding the receipts of the previous year by 9 per

cent. In two years the fees have increased by 34 per cent, further improvement may therefore be looked for.

Lower class schools for boys.

150. The number of these schools has slightly decreased, from 656 to 647. The scholars number 35,515, compared with 34,306 in the previous year, but the daily attendance has fallen from 21,582 to 21,153. These are, however, the schools which more than all others would suffer from the difficulties which beset the poorer classes during the year, and the slight check received is only temporary.

Lower class girls' schools.

151. There are 134 girls' schools with 4,579 girls on the school books, and an average daily attendance of 2,379. Much progress cannot be said to have been made in female education. In some places no objection is made to the education of girls, but the people do not consider it necessary that girls should be taught, and they are indifferent on the subject. The girls are irregular in their attendance. In spite of discouragement much attention has been given to the existing schools.

Unaided schools.

152. Unaided schools for boys have increased from 447 to 600, and the pupils from 8,342 to 12,089. The increase is chiefly in one district, where an effort was made to raise the status of these indigenous schools. As a rule, however, the masters are but poorly educated themselves, and the class of instruction given is not very satisfactory. After a time those schools will become aided, better masters be introduced, and they will, it is hoped, become good primary schools.

There is one unaided school for girls, belonging to the Free Church Mission at Nagpore. A good school-house has been erected, and a good Middle class education is given. A Middle class school for girls exists at the Convent of St. Joseph at Kamptee. The number of pupils is 144. There are, besides these two aided schools for girls, one at Bhadrachellam, in the Upper Godavery district, and one at Kamptee.

Normal schools.

153. The Normal schools for teaching masters are four, an additional school having been opened at Sumbulpore. Ninety masters completed their education during the year. The average number of the pupils enrolled is 155.

Training schools for mistresses are three in number. Twelve mistresses completed their education during the year and were sent out as teachers. A scheme has been devised for the examination every year, according to one uniform system and standard, of all Village schools; and similar examinations will be held in all Town, Zillah, and High schools. This will make it possible to pay schoolmasters to a certain extent according to results, and by stimulating them to exertion it is hoped that the standard of Village school education will be raised.

154. There remains to notice the public libraries, scientific and literary societies which exist in the Central Provinces, and lastly the Museum. There are five public libraries which are subsidised by Government, and such institutions are likely to become more and more popular.

Scientific and Literary Societies.

In Jubbulpore there are three literary and scientific societies—

(1).—The Literary and Debating Society.

(2).—The Society for the spread of sound medical knowledge.

(3).—The Society for the diffusion of knowledge.

The first of these was established in 1868, and papers are laid before it chiefly on social and literary topics.

The Medical Society is under the Presidentship of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Rice. The members belong chiefly to the Medical profession.

The Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge consists chiefly of schoolmasters. Lectures are read before the society principally on subjects connected with Natural Philosophy. This society owes its formation to Moulvie Sufder Ali at Jubbulpore. A similar society has been founded at Raepore.

155. The Museum building has been enlarged during the year; and, as it is not yet completed, the arrangement of specimens is imperfect.

The Museum.

Contributions were made to the Museum from various quarters during the year, and it is an object of considerable interest to the Natives of Nagpore.

The building was visited by 58,316 persons, of whom 2,707 were Europeans or Eurasians, 48,465 Native men, and 7,144 Native women.

# CHAPTER XII.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Durgávatí ká choutrá.

156. In the *Central Provinces' Gazetteer* almost all the objects of Archæological interest connected with the past history and condition of the people have found mention; but there is one monument which marks the most considerable event in the history of the Northern districts which has not been described, that is, the Durgávatí ká choutrá, or tomb of the Rání Durgávatí, who fell in battle against the Moghuls in the 16th century.

The Moghul invasion in the 16th century.

157. The Rání was the queen of the Gond king Dalpati Sáh, and became regent on his death. During her regency the country was invaded by the Imperial Viceroy Asuf Khan, who was met by the Gond forces near the fortress of Singaurgurh. The Rání Durgávatí in person commanded the army of the Gonds, but, being defeated at Singaurgurh, she retired to Garha and then fell back towards the Mundla district. Taking up a position in a narrow defile in the Nagar hills, she awaited the enemy, and Asuf Khan on attempting to force the pass was at first driven back; but on his artillery coming up he forced the Gonds to give way. The Rání, who had received an arrow wound in the eye, refused to retire, and her retreat was finally cut off by the sudden rise of a river in the rear of her position. Her troops fell into disorder and, unwilling to survive her defeat, she stabbed herself with a dagger and died on the field. Her tomb is near the spot where she fell. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore visited the spot early in the year and sent the following brief account of the spot:—

"Leaving Barela behind me, I crossed the Mundla road between Mejhgawan and Píparía, and passing Hinotia and Barha, came to a point where the road turns sharp to the left up a narrow defile through the Nagar hills. From the entrance of the defile the Gond queen's palace of the Madan Mahal can be plainly seen, and the advantage which the gorge offers to a defending force marks it out as a place where a retreating army would naturally make a stand. About a quarter of a mile from its entrance the defile widens into a valley, and a pathway to the right leads straight to the choutra, the distance of which from the mouth to the defile is rather more than half a mile. The choutra itself is a rough monument of uncut stone and mortar, about 5 feet high and 25 feet square. An aged sálu tree grows on the top, and bits of crystal and quartz, the offerings of passers by, are piled about it. Owing perhaps to the short time I had at my disposal, I was unable to gather any of the legends which others have mentioned as connected with the choutra. What were pointed out to me as Durgávatí's war drums were rather insignificant blocks of stone, and I could

Description of the choutra, and local topography.

not get the country people to admit that their echoes are still heard at night reverberating round the valley. I succeeded, however, in picking up four stanzas of a ballad, a copy of which I annex. Judging from the word Cabuli, these lines would seem to be a genuine relic of the period of the battle which they celebrate, for this word either points to a time when the invasion of Baber was fresh in men's minds, or at least indicates a period when the Mahomedans were regarded by the people of Gondwana as foreigners from the north rather than as the prevailing rulers of Delhi."

The following is a transliteration and translation of the original of the Hindi fragment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chaudah sai madgast sudámmat su Kábilí panth son jang jurí. | The battle was fought with the Cabulee (Asuf Khan), who had fourteen hundred powerful war elephants. |
| J'ike sáth hajár hatyo aswár tahán uth ápuhí teg dharí. | With a drawn sword the queen herself was in the thick of the fight surrounded by sixty thousand of the enemy's horsemen. |
| Jahán rundan kí dhár mundí uthen tahán khelat deo samúh harí. | The gods with Vishnu stood where the men had their heads severed from their bodies witnessing the sport. |
| Sur lok jú sej Dalpati jú charhiken ju vimánani án dharí | Dalpati jí descended from his chariot and spread the couch of Paradise for her in the field of battle. |
| Mahábhárat Sálivahan ko bhayo su Garhá Durgávatí aisí larí. | The Rání Durgávatí fought like Sálivahan in the Mahábhárat. |

Stone circles and cairns at Khairwara.

158. Some further explorations of the stone circles and cairns, which are very numerous in many parts, were made during the year, but without any very satisfactory result.

At a small village called Khairwara, situated about 16 miles east of Arvee in the Wurdah district, there are several hundred such circles and cairns. Several were opened. Pottery and ashes were found in nearly all. Iron implements, hatchets, and rude ornaments were found in several, and in one a number of teeth, believed to be the back teeth of horses, were found.

Bronze implements found in Balaghat.

159. In a field in Balaghat a large number of bronze implements were also discovered. But their age and the purpose for which they were fashioned is a matter of doubt.

# CHAPTER XIII.

## MINERAL RESOURCES,—COAL.

What was stated in last Report regarding the Chanda field.

160. In last year's report it was mentioned that coal outcrops had been discovered by Major Lucie Smith at several points along the Wurdah river in the Chanda district; that a bore hole at Googoose had shown the coal seams there to be more than 20 feet thick; and that some 1,800 square miles of the sandstone area in Chanda might possibly contain seams of workable coal. It was stated also that a special establishment and new machinery were being obtained to test the coal bearing area, and that full experiments would be made with a view of testing the commercial value of the coal. The business of proving the coal area has been pushed on by the Geological Survey department, under the direction of Mr. Mark Fryar, Mining Engineer, while the working and testing of the coal has been conducted by the local Civil authorities.

The Googoose field.

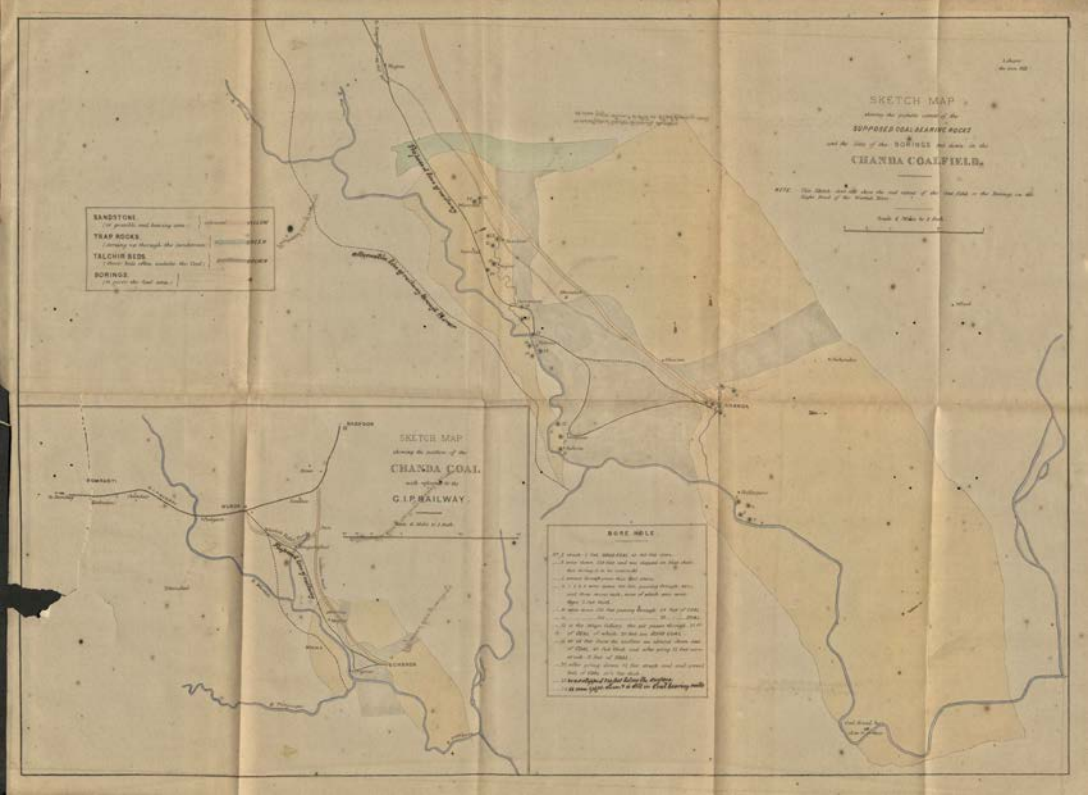
161. The first step was to prove the small area, known as the Googoose coal field, in which the thick coal seams were first found. To this end two bore holes were put down, one at Nokora (marked No. 10 on the map), and another in the middle of the Googoose area. These borings showed that the coal seams were fairly constant over this small area, and that the seams were even thicker than had been at first supposed. A regular working pit, 10 feet in diameter, was sunk in this Googoose coal field at the point marked No. 12 on the map. This pit struck a 4-foot coal seam at 80 feet below the surface, and again at 95 feet below the surface it came into a bed of coal 33 feet thick. The coal in these two beds is of variable quality, but it was considered that we had found at least 20 feet thickness of good coal. Since the pit has been in working order, galleries have been run into the upper or 4-foot seam, which contained the best coal; and this seam has been found to thicken out to 9 feet as it dips from the outcrop. The Googoose coal pit is now in thorough working order; it is revetted with masonry wherever the sides were insecure; it is fitted with guiding rods and two cages. A large gin, worked by hand power, can raise from 10 to 15 tons of coal a day. The pit was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in February last, and it is now named the "Mayo Colliery."

The Mayo Colliery.

Area of the Googoose field.

162. There is now absolutely no possibility of doubt about the continuity of thick coal beds over the Googoose area, which includes $3\frac{1}{4}$* square miles of coal

* This area was formerly estimated to be 2 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. It is now found by measurement to be $3\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.


SKETCH MAP
showing the probable extent of the
SUPPOSED COAL BEARING ROCKS
and the lines of the BORINGS and shafts in the
CHANDA COAL FIELD.
SANDSTONE
TRAP ROCKS
TALCHIR BEDS
BORINGS
SKETCH MAP
showing the position of the
CHANDA COAL
with reference to the
G.I.P. RAILWAY
BORE HOLE
CHANDA
SCHARDA

bearing rocks. If we estimate the mean thickness of good coal to be 20 feet, this area contains* about forty millions of tons of coal. When it is considered that the total consumption of Bengal coal was (in 1866†) barely 250,000 tons, it will be apparent that the small Googoose coal field alone could supply the requirements of Western and Central India for a long series of years. When these facts became apparent a Minute was submitted to the Supreme Government stating the case as far as it was known, and it was recommended that early steps should be taken towards making a railway which could serve the Chanda coal and iron country, the cotton fields of the Wurdah valley, and which might be produced to the navigable head of the Godavery below the Third Barrier. The Supreme Government at once authorised the preparation of surveys and estimates for a railway to the Chanda coal field, and it laid special stress on the importance of serving the Chanda iron mines as well as the coal field.

Branch railway to the coal field.

163. Meanwhile the boring operations were prosecuted vigorously on both sides of the Wurdah river, with the object of finding the westernmost limit of the coal field, where would necessarily be the nearest coal to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Close to Googoose the coal bearing rocks turn across the Wurdah into Berar, and in that Province a number of bore holes were put down which proved a coal area‡ said to contain at least 480 million tons of good coal. Westwards of Googoose the coal field reappears on the Chanda side of the Wurdah river at the village of Teylwassa, and here at the bore hole, marked on the map No. 15, was proved 44 feet of coal at a depth of 60 feet from the surface.

Boring on both sides the Wurdah.

Bore hole at Teylwassa;

164. Further west again a bore hole (No. 20 on the map) proved 50½ feet of coal 75 feet below the surface at the village of Majree. Bore holes Nos. 21 and 22 were put down at Nundoree to the north-west of Majree, but they hit upon a trap dyke which appears to run up north from the Wurdah river. At present the steam borer is putting down a hole at Wurrora; the hole is now 260 feet deep and is still in the coal bearing sandstones. If coal is found at Wurrora we shall have to go a mile or two towards the outcrop (the dip is here southerly) and we may reckon on finding coal at about 70 feet below the surface.

At Majree;

At Nundoree;

At Wurrora.

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* In this calculation each foot in thickness has been taken to represent 1,000 tons per acre. This allows fully for wastage, and also for the fact that our coal has a lower specific gravity than most English coals.

† See page 65 of Home Department Selection LXIV.

‡ See page 50 of the Geological Record, May 1870.

165. So far as we have gone, Majree is the nearest point to the railway at which thick coal has been actually proved. The bore holes at Majree and Teylwassa and the general appearance of the rocks warrant a belief that we have thick coal beds between these two places, and the field between Teylwassa and Majree is more than twice the size of the Googoose field. The exact distance of Majree from the nearest station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 54 miles *viâ* the cotton mart of Hingunghat.

Nearest known limit of coal field to Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

166. When the westernmost limit of the Chanda coal field shall have been proved by the bore holes now going down at Wurrora, or by other bore holes to be put down between that place and Majree, it is proposed that the eastern portion of the supposed coal field shall be explored with a view of settling the point where the coal comes nearest to the Lohara iron mines. Iron ores are found both in Chanda and in Berar very close to the coal; but these ores are not very rich. The richest known in all this part of the country is at the village of Lohara, some 50 miles north-east of Chanda. This ore is a remarkably rich hematite, and it has been analysed by the Chemical Examiner, Bombay, and was found to contain 67 per cent of metallic iron. When it is remembered that the richest of the Swedish ores contains only 73 per cent of metallic iron, it will appear that the Lohara hematite is an extremely rich and valuable ore. Lohara appears to be at least 30 miles distant from the nearest point in the possible coal bearing area. But it would always be possible that a small quantity of the Lohara hematite should be brought to Chanda and worked up there with the less valuable ores of the neighbourhood. And it is by no means improbable that before long Chanda iron works may supply iron rails for the renewals on the Central Indian Railway.

Eastern limits of field remains to be proved.

The Lohara iron mines.

167. Coal raised from the Googoose coal field has been tried and tested in various ways during the past year. The first experiments on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were deemed inconclusive. Subsequently a thorough trial was effected under the inspection of Government Engineers. The coal was injured by water and was inferior to what is now being raised from the Mayo colliery. This experiment was carefully watched, and its results were that a full goods train (270 tons, exclusive of engine and tender) was driven from Nagpore to Budnaira (107 miles) with Chanda coal. If the expenditure of coal in getting up steam and in making up the train in the Nagpore station yard be reckoned, then the expenditure of coal was 78½ lbs. per mile, or about double the average expenditure of English coal per mile. The train ran up to time, steam was properly kept up, the grate kept free from ash and clinker, and "it was noticed that the coal burned clear and bright

Experiments with the Googoose coal.

with a little extra attention on the part of the stoker." The train which took the Viceroy from Nagpore to Sindhee (30 miles) was driven with coal from the Mayo colliery, and did the distance ten minutes under the usual time. An experiment on the East India Railway was not quite so successful, for it showed that 88 lbs. of Chanda coal was consumed per mile, as compared with 67 lbs. of Raneegunj coal; but the Chanda coal in this instance was not from the Mayo pit. Chanda coal was tried also at a stationary engine in the Kamptee bridge works, with the result that steam was raised in 1 hour 25 minutes with 36 lbs. of Chanda coal, while 28 lbs. of English coal raised steam in the same engine in 1 hour 35 minutes. The coal "burnt clear, freely, and very clean." The steam borer now at work in the Chanda field has been driven with Mayo pit coal for two months; some of the coal delivered at the steam borer had been exposed at the pit's mouth for some months, and had been carted over rough country roads. No difficulty has ever been experienced in raising or keeping up steam with this coal in the steam borer. The clinker (which is very small) is easily raised from the fire bars and does not destroy the iron of the bars. The bulk of the coal burns away into a light white ash.

168. As soon as the open season begins, from 50 to 100 tons of coal raised from the Mayo colliery are to be carted every month to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and delivered at Sindhee at the rate of Rs. 24 per ton.* Even with this high charge of carting, the coal will cost little more than half the price of English coal at Sindhee. Messrs. Nicol and Co. (a well known Bombay firm) report the price of coal in Bombay to be Rs. 26 per ton, if we add to this Rs. 15 per ton for haulage (6 pie per ton per mile for 480 miles), the cost of English coal at Sindhee comes to Rs. 41 per ton.

* Rs. 18 cartage.
Rs. 6 mining and contingencies.

Cost of the coal delivered by cart on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

168a. While these pages are passing through the press the plans and estimates for the Chanda railway will be submitted to the Government of India. Three alternative lines have been surveyed, one starting from the Wurdah station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and going *viâ* Hingunghat and Wurrora to the Majree and Googoose coal fields; a second, leaving the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the same point, will strike southwards to Berar, passing nine miles to the west of Hingunghat, and will make straight for the Woon coal district on the right bank of the Wurdah; and a third diverges from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a few miles east of Budnaira, whence it is led by a suitable line to Woon in Berar. The cost per mile will be nearly the same for each of these lines, namely about £7,000 for a standard gauge line, and about £5,300 for a 3½ foot gauge. The line by Hingunghat on the left bank of the Wurdah will be in British territory, and it will take the precise route which

Three alternative railway lines surveyed.

Cost per mile.

the cotton traffic of the Wurdah valley now follows, and it will certainly be some miles shorter than the other lines. The Berar lines would perhaps be constructed from Berar revenues, and they would certainly pass more nearly in the centre of the cotton country which sends its produce to Hingunghat. In time all this cotton traffic would doubtless leave its present track and gravitate to the railway line. But such a disturbance of the present route into which traffic has naturally settled itself would be to some extent an inconvenience to the trade and a consequent loss to the community. The recent orders* of the Supreme Government regarding the alignment of railways direct that the railways of the future should be taken near centres of population and trade, and it was in view of this principle that the route along the left bank of the Wurdah was advocated, a route which will serve the well-known mart of Hingunghat. Whichever line is decided upon, the whole coal field and the Chanda iron mines will be effectually served. Close to Googoose, where the Wurdah river is confined between high rocky banks, is an admirable site for a railway bridge, and we may confidently hope that, whichever side of the river is adopted for the railway, the Woon and Googoose coal fields will be connected, and the railway will be carried to the city of Chanda.

Relative advantages of the alternative lines.

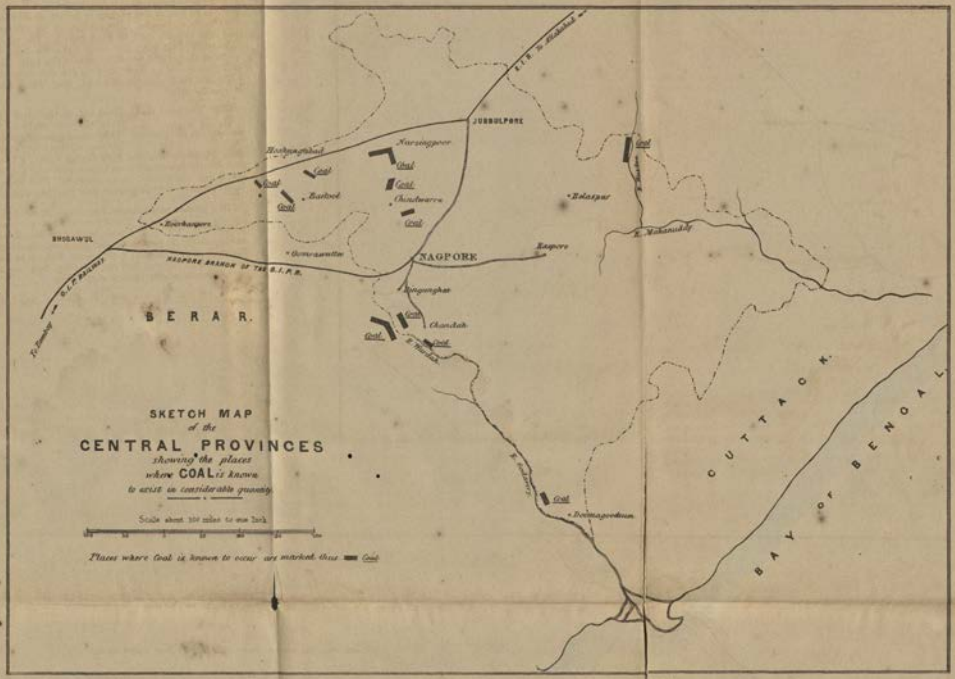
168b. A number of assays have been made of specimens of coal brought up by boring tools from bore holes in the Chanda district. The average of 31 specimens brought up from the Googoose bore hole gave 44·5 per cent of fixed carbon; the average of 43 specimens from the Teylwassa bore hole yielded 44·3 per cent of fixed carbon. Mr. Juland Danvers considers that the effective power of coal may be taken to vary directly as the amount of fixed carbon they contain; and he notes that the average of 74 assays of Bengal coal yielded 52 per cent of fixed carbon. All the above mentioned assays of Chanda coal were made of stuff broken up by the boring chisel; and the results so obtained are held by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to be only approximate indices of the value of the coals tested. A specimen of coal raised from the upper (9-foot) seam in the Googoose pit was sent in July 1870 to the Chemical Examiner at Bombay for analysis, and he reports that the piece contained 44 per cent fixed carbon. This coal thus analysed was an ordinary piece taken from the working gallery. All the Chanda coal assays show that this coal contains an unusually large proportion of volatile matter. It will probably prove a good gas coal. The Bombay Gas Company are about to try twenty tons of Chanda coal in their retorts. The result of the experiment will be duly reported.

Assays of 31 specimens of Chanda coal.

168c. During the open season of 1870 the coal outcrops in the Husdoo valley near Korbah, in the Belaspore district, were visited by Mr. W. T. Blanford of the Geological Survey. Coal seams 50 feet thick

The Husdoo coal field in the Belaspore district.

* Circular No. 6 of 1870.


JUBBULPORE
Narsingpoor
Hoshungabad
Coal
Coal
Coal

were seen by Mr. Blanford, who considers that the total thickness of the coal at the spot he examined is probably about 75 feet; much of this is believed to be good coal. It is expected that the Husdoo coal beds will prove to be thicker and perhaps of better quality than the majority of the Chanda coal seams. The average of six analyses of Husdoo valley coal yield 41·0 per cent of fixed carbon. The position of this coal, 90 miles north of Raepore, and nearly 200 miles from the nearest railway, decreases the present economic value of this coal. But if the railways of the future should go from Raepore *viâ* Seoreenarain and the Husdoo valley into the Damoodah coal field, then the Korbah coal may prove of immense value.

The coal field near Doomagoodiem on the Godavery river.

169. The belief that coal existed in the lower reaches of the Godavery has been verified. This year Colonel Haig raised a small amount of coal from an outcrop on the Godavery river, some 15 miles above Doomagoodiem (the First Barrier works). The seam was of good workable thickness, and there is no reason why a considerable coal field should not exist about Doomagoodiem. The prosecution of Colonel Haig's discovery will be pushed on in the open season of 1871.

Nerbudda valley coal fields.

170. No new coal outcrops have been discovered in the Nerbudda valley or the Sautpoora country. The coal seam worked by Mr. Knolles has yielded a certain amount of good coal, and some coal has been raised from the Nerbudda Coal Company's collieries. But up to the present date the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have not arranged for burning Indian coal on any portion of their line.

Map showing coal localities.

171. On the opposite page is offered a small sketch map of the Central Provinces, showing the places where good workable coal is known to exist. It will be seen that coal has now been found in large quantities in no less than six districts of the Central Provinces, namely, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Baitool, Chindwara, Chanda, and Belaspore. We know of the existence of coal in a seventh district, namely, Jubbulpore; but we are not yet sure that the coal is workable.

Lead ore.

172. In February 1870 Mr. W. T. Blanford examined a vein of galena, discovered by Mr. Smart at a place named Chicholee on the Eastern road, 70 miles west of Raepore. He found a distinct metallic lode, but he did not consider that the quantity of lead ore in the exposed part of the metallic vein would repay working. Larger masses might, he said, occur below; and there is also a probability of copper ore being found. This year the Deputy Commissioner will sink a pit and verify the possibility alluded to by Mr. Blanford.



NOTE.—While this Report was issuing from the press coal was discovered at Wurrora. It was first struck in a bore-hole half a mile from where the steam borer was working. The first coal was reached 102 feet below the surface, and Mr. Mark Fryar writes from Wurorra on the 6th September,—"yesterday and to-day we passed through 9 feet more of clean coal at the hand boring here, so now we have a total thickness of 21 feet of coal and are not yet through it." Mr. Fryar considers there is no doubt we have found at Wurrora the regular thick beds of coal proved at Majree and Teylwassa. Other borings are being put down to east and north of the hole which has struck coal. If the coal beds are shown to be constant a pit will be sunk for the supply of the railway at Wurrora, as Wurrora is only 47 miles from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or about 26 miles nearer than the Mayo colliery at Googoose.

The existence of thick coal at Wurrora confirms the theory that the coal beds, on either bank of the Wurdah are practically inexhaustible.

# CHAPTER XIV.

## COTTON.

173. The condition of the cotton crop was, throughout the year, a subject of much anxiety. The season opened favourably, a larger area than usual was sown with cotton, and confident expectations were entertained of an increased cotton supply. But early in October, when the plant was ripening, heavy rain passed over the Hingunghat country and seriously damaged the crop, and instead of an increase the exports, as the subsequent paragraphs will explain, show a considerable falling off, compared with the figures of former years. Nor was the damage to the crop confined to the superior cotton of the Hingunghat country. The effects of the unseasonable rain of October were felt in the Nerbudda valley also, and the unsettled weather and heavy showers that continued into the spring of 1870 damaged the entire cotton crop of India, and seriously checked the advantage which had been gained over America in the previous year. The figures of 1869, furnished to the Cotton Commissioner by the Board of Trade, London, are remarkable, and seem to be deserving of a place in the present report, as showing the advance made by India during the past few years in supplying the markets of Great Britain with cotton, an advance in which the Central Provinces have played no unimportant part.

The cotton crop of 1869-70.

Large imports of Indian cotton into Great Britain.

*Statement showing the imports of cotton to England in 1869.*

| | American. | | Brazilian. | | East Indian. | | Egyptian. | | Miscellaneous. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Cwts. | Bales. | Cwts. | Bales. | Cwts. | Bales. | Cwts. | Bales. | Cwts. | Bales. | Cwts. |
| Cotton in stock on 31st day of December. | 81,779 | 322,587 | 48,768 | 74,182 | 370,530 | 1,069,612 | 28,675 | 113,695 | 6,364 | 654,461 | 536,116 | 1,645,537 |
| Total imports during the year ... | 1,035,811 | 4,027,028 | 499,779 | 739,482 | 1,496,674 | 4,757,611 | 184,091 | 861,001 | 166,766 | 452,914 | 3,383,121 | 10,838,399 |
| Total exports during the year ... | 138,719 | 589,606 | 69,772 | 103,482 | 560,107 | 1,764,483 | 8,986 | 42,072 | 18,176 | 50,659 | 795,710 | 2,500,302 |

NOTE.—If these quantities be reduced to bales of the average weight of 400 lbs. then the imports of Indian cotton will be found to exceed the imports of American cotton by 200,000 bales.

174. The area under cotton cultivation during 1869-70, and the preceding season is shown below :—

Area under cotton cultivation.

*Area sown with cotton in acres.*

| | Acres, 1868-69. | Acres, 1869-70. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In the Nerbudda valley and Sautpoora hill districts ... | 215,522 | 209,522 | ... | 6,000 | |
| In the Nagpore country... | 298,764 | 385,808 | 87,044 | ... | |
| In the Chutteesgurh country ... | 235,898 | 228,124 | ... | 7,774 | |
| Upper Godavery ... | 691 | 573 | ... | 118 | |
| Total ... | 750,875 | 824,027 | 87,044 | 13,892 | Net increase, acres 73,152. |

The figures show an increase of 73,152 acres. They include some 127,432 acres, the estimated area under cotton cultivation in the Tributary States of Chutteesgurh, the figures of which must still be considered somewhat unreliable. But the cultivation has undoubtedly been considerably extended in the Wurdah and Nagpore districts, which supply the "Hingunghat," or best cotton of India, in which direction further improvement is most confidently expected.

175. The exports of cotton from the Central Provinces are given in detail below :—

Exports of cotton.

*Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported towards Bombay from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces, during the season of 1869-70, as compared with the exports of 1868-69.*

| Stations. | Exports in the season of 1868-69. | | | Exports in the season of 1869-70. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full pressed bales. | Half pressed bales. | Dokras or loose bags. | Full pressed bales. | Half pressed bales. | Dokras or loose bages. |
| Nagpore ... | ... | .... | 680 | .... | 258 | 920 |
| Sindee ... | ... | .... | 296 | .... | .... | .... |
| Wurdah ... | 4,224 | 17,409 | 1,095 | 9,856 | 10,769 | 25 |
| Poolgaon ... | .. | 8,759 | 1,536 | .... | 6,188 | 487 |
| Khundwa ... | .. | ... | 35,400 | .... | .... | 10,406 |
| Boorhanpore ... | ... | ... | | .... | .... | 6,084 |
| Hurdah ... | ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 626 |
| Seonee ... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | 649 |
| Etarsee ... | .. | ... | .... | .... | .... | 818 |
| Sohagpore ... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | 7,091 |
| Gadurwara ... | .. | ... | .... | .... | .... | 7,462 |
| Total bales ... | 4,224 | 26,168 | 39,007 | 9,856 | 17,215 | 34,568 |

| | | | Totals. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1868-69. | | 1869-70. |
| Full pressed bales | ... | ... | 4,224 | | 9,856 |
| Half pressed bales | ... | ... | 26,168 | | 17,215 |
| | | 39,007 | 13,002 | 34,568 | 11523 |
| Dokras or loose bags | ... | 3 | 43,394 | 3 | 38594 |
| | | | Decrease in 1869-70, Bales 4,800 | | |

As compared with the figures of the preceding season the exports of 1869-70 show a decrease of 55,430 maunds, or 11,086 bales, or 18 per cent, a falling off which it is important to bear in mind is entirely to be attributed to the extremely unfavourable weather, and the damage done to the crop by the rain and the boll-worm, and not to any unpopularity on the part of the crop, or to any indisposition of the people to cultivate it.

Experiments with exotic seed.

176. The experiments which were continued during the past season with exotic cotton have not succeeded in asserting the superiority of the exotic plant; and the opinion expressed in former reports that the cotton cultivation of Central India may be more benefitted by attention being paid to the improvement of the indigenous plant than by the introduction of foreign varieties is still confidently entertained by the Cotton Commissioner and other officers who have devoted attention to the subject. The heavy rain and the damp weather which ruined the country cotton were not so unfavourable to the foreign plant, which requires much moisture. Nevertheless the experiments were not encouraging, the yield of the cotton being small, and the quality inferior. Further experiments will be continued this season at the seed garden under the superintendence of the gardener recently sent out from England.

The Hingunghat seed farm.

177. In the last report it was mentioned that, with the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, a seed garden had been established at Hingunghat for the special purpose of growing and selecting superior seed. The farm was placed under the charge of a special officer, who was appointed Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner in the Wurdah valley. At this farm, which included 50 acres of excellent land, a considerable quantity of superior seed was grown and selected during the year on the "pedigree" system advocated by Major Trevor Clarke. The best seed thus selected has again been sown in the new farm established near the irrigation project at Mudnee, and a considerable quantity has been distributed to the most intelligent of the landholders of the Wurdah district, some of whom are beginning to appreciate the advantages of using selected seed.

Seed gardener appointed.

178. Towards the close of 1869 the appointment of a professional seed gardener, or Superintendent of experiments, similar to those entertained in the Bombay Presidency, was sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy in

Council, and Mr. Barter, a gardener from the Royal Gardens at Kew, who was selected by the Secretary of State, arrived at Nagpore early in the present year. He is now in charge of the seed farm at Mudnee.

Special irrigation scheme at Mudnee sanctioned.

179. The importance of undertaking experiments to determine the effect of irrigation and manure on the cotton crop has not been lost sight of. A special irrigation scheme near Mudnee, in the Wurdah district, was sanctioned towards the close of last year, and, as already mentioned, the model farm has been moved from Hingunghat to that place. There, during the present season, careful experiments with various sort of manures will be conducted under the superintendence of the Assistant Cotton Commissioner and the seed gardener.

Satisfactory working of the railway traffic.

180. It is satisfactory to notice that complaints are no longer heard of the "blocks" on the railway line, or of the detention of the traffic *en route* between Wurdah and Bombay. The Cotton Commissioner reports that the arrangements for working the traffic during the past season were entirely satisfactory. The system of "full-pressing" the cotton for export which assists the Railway Company is making an advance in the Wurdah valley, and a pair of steam presses have been set up during the year by the Mofussil Pressing Company at the Wurdah station. The system has not as yet been extended to the Nerbudda valley, to which the advantages of railway communication have but so recently been extended. But now the line is open it may fairly be hoped that next season may see the establishment of full-presses at some of the most important stations along that line.

The proposed branch railways.

181. The proposed railways have been described in detail in their proper place, under Chapter III., but as these lines have a direct bearing on cotton interests, a brief notice of them is called for in the present section.

The Hingunghat-Chanda line.

182. The line to Chanda, if carried out, would connect the market of Hingunghat with the Nagpore line, and would open up a country which now grows considerable quantities of cotton, very little of which, however, is available for export, on account of the local demand and the considerable manufactures of yarn and country cloth. As explained in the last Administration Report, the construction of this line would secure a new market for our piece-goods, and would drain off the raw material now used in the local manufactures.

The line to Raepore.

183. There is not much cotton grown in the Chutteesgurh Division, but the construction of the line to Raepore, by increasing the grain supply, would encourage the cultivation of cotton in the Nagpore country on lands which are

now sown with food crops, and the line is thus of some importance to the cotton interests.

The branch line from Khundwa to Indore will carry some of the cotton which now finds its way across by a dusty long route to the railway station of Challisgaon.

The discoveries of coal on the Central Provinces and Berar sides of the Wurdah river have also a great interest to the cotton trade of this part of India. It may reasonably be hoped that if the coal comes up to present expectations the cost of the carriage of cotton by railway may be considerably reduced. This coal will also be found of great importance to the many steam factories for cleaning and packing cotton which have been established during the last few years in the Central Provinces and the Berars.

# CHAPTER XV.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SECTION I.—WASTE LANDS.

Sales during the year.

184. The area unappropriated either by sale under the "Waste Land Sale Rules" or by grant on clearance leases at the opening of the year was 9,330,206 acres, of which 29,567 acres in 49 lots were sold during the year for Rs. 51,851 (£5,185), which gives an average of Rs. 1-12-0 (3*s.* 6*d.*) per acre. The collection during the year on account of these sales and of sales in previous years was Rs. 59,419 (£5,942); leaving a balance outstanding, but not yet due under the terms of the sales, of Rs. 1,98,649 (£19,865) and overdue Rs. 9,459 (£946).

Further sales stopped.

185. Further sales have been stopped pending the result of a reference to the Government of India, and there seems too to have been a reaction in the public feeling regarding the profits to be derived from waste lands, as in the Bhundara district two large plots of waste—on which Rs. 14,900 had been paid—were forfeited and put up again for sale. No bidders came forward, and the plots were bought in for Government. That these waste lands are in many parts very valuable can admit of no doubt, and year by year, as the country is opened up and as the lines of railway create a large demand for timber and fuel, the importance of the Government wastes will increase. The large areas which exist contain much valuable land which has never been surveyed and but cursorily visited by any officers, and the policy of alienating for a trifling sum lands which may prove of immense value is so very questionable that it is in contemplation to place further restrictions on the selections for sale of what are termed waste lands.

### SECTION II.—SURVEY.

Operations.

186. The work of the four survey parties during the year 1869-70 extended over 5,389 square miles in parts of Chindwara, Raepore, Nimar and Chanda, and testimony is borne by the professional Surveyors to the general correctness of the Thakbust maps prepared during preceding Settlement operations, as well as to their agreement with the boundary marks on the ground then set up. In Raepore only, the Settlement maps were found

to be somewhat defective, particularly with reference to undemarcated waste. The necessary rectifications were carried out. Some discrepancy between the two methods of survey was to have been expected, and in Raepore particularly the Settlement officer, in his report submitted in 1869, explained that the excessive sub-division of the cultivated area into rice fields of about one rood on an average—there being in one instance quoted 8,017 fields within an area of 2,037 acres under cultivation—presented considerable difficulties to the rough, unscientific method adopted at the Settlement, for all practical purposes of which it was however sufficient. The survey of the Nimar district was completed on the 5th June 1870, much of the work done in the season in that district being topographical. The Nimar party also surveyed in boundary two "main circuits" of the Baitool district. It is in contemplation to remove this party to the Punjab in September next. The operations of the Chanda party were throughout the season confined to the forest country about Aheree, where much sickness was encountered. The expenditure of the year is stated at Rs. 2,43,897 (£24,390).

Maps.

187. The sub-divisional maps were completed and published by the department during the year, and supplies of them have been sent to the Educational Book Depôt at Nagpore, and advertised for sale to the public.

## Section III.—Fairs.

Results.

188. The list of fairs held in the Central Provinces continues to be published half yearly in the Local Gazette, and the statistics for 1869-70 may be thus briefly abstracted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of fairs held .... .... .... .... | 60 |
| Number of persons attending .... .... .... | 1,118,224 |
| | Rs. |
| Value of property of all kinds brought for sale .... | 56,13,511 |
| Value of property sold .... .... .... .... | 36,12,100 |
| Which includes— | |
| English piece-goods .... .... .... .... | 10,29,183 |
| Country manufactures and raw produce .... .... | 13,79,186 |
| Horses and ponies .... .... .... .... | 9,036 |
| Horned cattle and sheep .... .... .... | 5,51,003 |
| Miscellaneous .... .... .... .... | 6,43,698 |

At all fairs a Police force is in attendance to enforce order, and sanitary arrangements are invariably made. In all matters in which it is possible to do so the convenience of traders is consulted.

## Section IV.—Charitable Dispensaries.

189. The number of these useful institutions has increased by 4, and there are now in all 75 Charitable Dispensaries open to the public. During the year there existed also a number of poor-houses for the relief of the destitute, and a very great amount of good was done by them.

Number of Dispensaries and Poor-houses.

190. The number of patients both in-door and out-door increased. There were 235,530 out-patients and 12,955 in-patients, compared with 199,343 out and 7,057 in-patients in the preceding year. The larger resort of females to the dispensaries is also a proof of their growing popularity and usefulness. In all, 61,059 women sought medical advice,—a number greater by 26 per cent than that of the preceding year. In many districts a separate portion of the dispensaries with a separate entrance is set apart for females; and though this will not of itself alone suffice to render the institutions popular with the female part of the population, it is an arrangement which is in every way desirable, and one which will remove objections in many minds.

Number of patients treated.

For part of the year great sickness and distress prevailed, and the resources of the dispensaries were severely taxed. The Native doctors in charge of the institutions afforded the greatest assistance at the poor-houses as well as at the dispensaries, and the dispensary funds were subjected to a considerable drain.

191. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,132. Of this sum, Rs. 36,146 represented the pecuniary aid afforded by Government, Rs. 29,257 were contributed from Local Funds, Rs. 37,243 were privately subscribed; the balance represents the interest of vested funds, &c.

Income and expenditure.

The total expenditure incurred stands at Rs. 1,08,047, so that the institutions are on a sound financial footing.

192. The two Lunatic Asylums which exist in these Provinces are situated at Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

Lunatic Asylums.

The Nagpore Asylum is the larger of the two, and the average daily number of patients was 101. Seventeen patients were during the year discharged as cured, and twelve were transferred to Jubbulpore. The mortality during the year was exceptionally great. In 1868 it was less than 1 per cent, but in the past year 15 persons died. Six deaths were due to cholera, which broke out in the asylum, and three to dysentery. The asylum is well managed in every way.

at Nagpore.

The Jubbulpore Asylum is also well cared for. Nearly three-fourths of the lunatics are daily employed on light work of some kind, chiefly on gardening.

At Jubbulpore.

## Section V.—Public Health and Sanitation.

193. The registration of births and deaths has been carried on as in former years by the Police, but up to the end of 1869 no statistics had been collected from a large portion of the population. With the commencement of 1870, however, the new form of Register issued by Government was brought into use and the registration of births and deaths was extended to all parts of the Province under the direct management of the Administration, with the exception of a small proportion of villages in the more remote and wild localities. The statistics that have been collected cannot be pronounced accurate, but they are nevertheless of great value in tracing the progress of epidemics and in estimating the relative prevalence of the different forms of diseases under the varied conditions of climate and physical configuration which characterise these Provinces. As the people become more familiar with the system, reports of births and deaths will no doubt be made with greater regularity, but improvement in this respect must depend mainly on the amount of interest taken in the matter by District and Police officers.

Introduction of new forms of Register, and extension of the area of registration.

194. The following figures show the results of the vital statistics for 1869:—

Results for the year 1869.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Births | per 1,000 | of population, | 20·5 |
| Deaths | „ | „ | 30·0 |

195. This excessive mortality has been caused by the wide-spread prevalence of the two fatal epidemics, cholera and small-pox, and also to an aggravated development of the malaria of the autumn months, which carried off numbers who had been rendered unable to resist its influence by long continued scarcity of food. In all 175,000 deaths were registered, or nearly 100,000 more than in the previous year from the same number of the population. The different diseases con-

Causes of the excess of mortality in 1869.

tributed to make up this heavy tale of mortality in the following proportions:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fever .. | ... | ... | 39·5 |
| Cholera | .... | ... | 29·5 |
| Small-pox | ... | ... | 9·6 |
| Bowel complaints... | | ... | 7·0 |
| Other diseases | ... | .. | 13·4 |
| Accidents and violence | | ... | 1 |

Under the last head are included 376 deaths by suicide,—45 more than in the previous year, 752 by accident, 92 by homicide, and 505 killed by wild beasts and snake-bite. A very large proportion of the fearful mortality which the statistics of the year disclose has resulted from diseases which enquiry in this and other countries has shown to be preventible, and the extent to which measures for the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the people can be carried out in these Provinces is the subject of anxious consideration by the Administration. Projects involving great outlay of money cannot be entertained at present, but much improvement may be effected by existing means, financial and administrative.

Preventive measures.

196. During the year under review efforts were chiefly directed to the improvement of the water-supply in towns and villages, and the returns from all districts show that much was everywhere effected in the way of constructing new wells and improving old ones. The water-supply of the country generally is probably in better condition now than it has ever been before, and it may be that the almost complete immunity from cholera that the Province has experienced during the hot weather of the present year is in a measure attributable to this cause, and it may be hoped that efforts persistently directed towards providing the people with a more plentiful and purer supply of water will greatly diminish the prevalence of this devastating disease. The carrying into execution of the project for supplying the city of Nagpore with pure water will no doubt have a most beneficial effect on the general health of the population, and in preventing the frequent recurrence of cholera to which it has hitherto been liable.

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## Section VI.— Vaccination.

Number vaccinated.

197. The special Vaccination establishment was employed during the year in the districts of Bhundara and Chindwara, and 35,332 operations were performed, of which 88 per cent were successful. In many districts also much good work was effected through the exertions of the District Medical

officers and the interest taken in the matter by the Divisional and Local authorities. But the very great mortality from small-pox which appears so prominently in the Vital Statistics for the year shows how urgent the call still is for the wider diffusion of the protective influence of vaccination, and it is now the object of the Administration to initiate in each district a system by which from small beginnings vaccination may be gradually extended as means become available, under the supervision of District Medical officers.

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## Section VII.—Nagpore School of Medicine.

Attendance.

198. The school was founded in 1867; at the close therefore of the session of 1869-70 a full course of three years was completed, and nine students have been reported, after examination, to be duly qualified to act as Hospital Assistants.

At the commencement of the session there were 49 students; at its close 32 remain,—6 having withdrawn, 2 having been expelled, and 9 having become passed pupils.

There has been no difficulty in procuring candidates for admission, though the acquirements of some of those admitted were not of a very high order. Of those finally admitted a considerable proportion came from Upper India and from great distances.

The majority of the pupils are Mussulmans. Endeavours to introduce the Mahratta element into the school have again proved unsuccessful. Three Mahratta Brahmins were indeed admitted, but left after a short time. The lectures being given in Oordoo the Mahrattas labour under a disadvantage, only imperfectly acquainted as they are with that language. It is proposed, however, to add this session an English class to the school, and it is hoped that in this way it will be possible to teach the Mahrattas.

Course of instruction.

199. Anatomy, elementary physiology, materia medica, and elementary chemistry are taught during the first two years, medicine and surgery during the second and third year. Lectures compiled from the most recent English authorities and translated into Oordoo are daily given in alternation with class examinations by the teachers and are constantly supervised by the Principal. Throughout the course practical instruction is given at the dispensaries and City hospital, and the more advanced students are employed as case reporters and surgical dressers. At the end of the second year those found capable are allowed to pass finally in anatomy and materia medica, so that they may give undivided attention to medicine, surgery, and hospital practice during their last year of the study.

200. On the whole, the working of the school has been satisfactory. The Principal speaks highly of the way in which the teachers have acquitted themselves of their duties. The pupils for the most part have done well, and some give much promise for the future.

The working of the school.

It is a matter of congratulation that nine have been found qualified as Hospital Assistants, and of these several passed the examination with considerable credit.

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## Section VIII.—Agriculture.

The area under each class of cultivation.

201. The area under each kind of crop may be shown as follows:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 2,731,135 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 3,287,765 |
| Other food grains ... ... ... | 4,707,192 |
| Oil-seeds ... ... ... ... | 737,332 |
| Sugar-cane ... ... ... ... | 88,018 |
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 696,595 |
| Opium ... ... ... ... | 7,893 |
| Fibres ... ... ... ... | 22,271 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... ... | 20,836 |
| Vegetables ... ... ... ... | 60,277 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 39,175 |

Compared with the figures for the preceding year it appears that cultivation has decreased under nearly all heads excepting wheat and cotton.

Decrease due to effects of drought of preceding year.

202. The distress consequent on the failure of the rains in 1868-69, made itself fully felt during the first half of the year under review. During that period the distress may be said to have culminated, and it was necessary for Government to step in and assist the people in some parts to procure seed grain for the monsoon sowings.

Tuccavee advances to the extent of about a lakh and a half of rupees were distributed, and more would have been given had the people not shown a strong dislike of burdening themselves with advances. Owing to the poverty of the cultivators, and loss occasioned by great mortality among the plough cattle in the year of drought, the cultivated area has in some parts been considerably curtailed.

Harvest out-turn.

203. The monsoon of 1869-70 was copious and lasted late into October, and the rain-fall was evenly distributed. The Khurreef crop accordingly was on

the whole an excellent one. The Rubbee, or spring harvest, which promised to be equally favourable, proved ultimately to be somewhat below the average. On the whole, however, there has been no reason to complain.

## Section IX.—Cattle Breeding.

Efforts of previous years continued.

204. In most districts endeavours are still being made to improve the indigenous breeds of horses, sheep, and cattle by admixture with superior foreign breeds. Considerable expense has been incurred in importing rams and bulls and procuring Arab stallions, but it cannot be said that any positive result has been obtained. It must be admitted that hitherto the efforts of District officers have met with discouragement. It seems open to question whether the system of taking up cattle breeding apart and distinct from other farming and agricultural operations can ever lead to good results, and the want of success which has attended earnest efforts continued over a period of five or six years would almost point to the conclusion that a new commencement on a different principle must be made.

Native opinion on the subject.

205. The natives of the country are not always inclined to subscribe to our opinions regarding the qualities of particular breeds of cattle, and although their resistence of all innovation is known, still on such subjects their experience would entitle their opinions to be treated with all consideration.

## Section X.—Arboriculture.

206. This is a matter which has for several years past obtained much attention from the Administration. Many of the districts in the Provinces are well wooded, but others are on the other hand bare of trees, and in many of these latter districts the offer of grants of land have been made to landowners if they would engage to plant trees thereon. In addition to this the Local Committees presided over by the District officers have exerted themselves to plant groves of trees at convenient spots on country roads and to line these roads, where possible, with trees. The great obstacle to carrying out these measures is the want of water, and where a water-supply does not exist it is impossible to effect much. A large amount of money has, however, been expended and not without result, though the results may be considered costly. For the present Local Committees have been advised to consolidate what has been already carried out and not to extend their operations until a much smaller annual sum than that now required will suffice for the main-

tenance of groves and avenues planted by them. Afterwards the work will be continued. It must not, however, be imagined that all progress has been stopped. Landholders in many districts are assisting the Local authorities and the Public Works Department looks to the planting of trees along all Imperial roads.

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## Section XI.—Trade Statistics.

207. The following figures, extracted from the Tables appended to the annual Trade Report, give the aggregate of the year's transactions:—

Aggregate results.

| | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|
| Imports... ... ... | 158,781 | 7,268,559 |
| Exports... ... ... | 100,750 | 8,086,934 |
| Total.... | 259,531 | 15,355,493 |

but this includes Government stores and railway materials, besides a large through traffic; if these be excluded the actual traffic would be thus represented:—

| | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|
| Imports... ... ... | 151,618 | 4,086,222 |
| Exports... ... ... | 85,426 | 3,058,243 |
| Total.... | 237,044 | 7,144,465 |

which compared with previous years, taking imports and exports together, show an increase, thus:—

Compared with previous years.

| | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 ... | 102,341 | 3,909,008 |
| 1864-65 ... | 134,719 | 4,386,251 |
| 1865-66 ... | 136,265 | 5,519,766 |
| 1866-67 ... | 175,561 | 6,517,864 |
| 1867-68 ... | 196,432 | 6,110,897 |
| 1868-69 .. | 209,089 | 6,795,263 |
| 1869-70 .. | 237,044 | 7,144,465 |

This increase is mostly occasioned by the considerably larger imports of grain in the early months of the year when the distress from the previous season's drought was at its culminating point, and by unusually large imports of sugar into Jubbulpore later in the year. There was also a considerable revival of the export trade of country cloth and silk.

208. The direction of this trade, or the exterior markets with which it is carried on may be thus exhibited:—

Direction of the traffic.

| | | *Tons.* | *Value, £.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western trade with Berar and Bombay ... ... | 1868-69 | 114,107 | 3,867,345 |
| | 1869-70 | 143,496 | 4,581,651 |
| Northern trade with Central India, N. W. Provinces and Calcutta... | 1868-69 | 80,709 | 2,704,626 |
| | 1869-70 | 76,285 | 2,331,706 |
| Eastern trade with Cuttack and Coast districts .. ... ... | 1868-69 | 12,584 | 193,918 |
| | 1869-70 | 16,155 | 175,651 |
| Southern trade with Hyderabad (Deccan), and Madras Presidency. | 1868-69 | 1,608 | 29,374 |
| | 1869-70 | 1,108 | 55,457 |

209. The principal articles entering into the traffic may be thus tabulated :—

Principal articles of the trade.

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Maunds.* | *Value, Rs.* | *Maunds.* | *Value, Rs.* |
| Cotton ... | 62,706 | 14,57,769 | 2,43,669 | 67,13,781 |
| Sugar ... | 4,79,559 | 40,96,966 | 97,014 | 13,80,423 |
| Salt .. | 8,48,714 | 42,52,927 | 28,917 | 1,93,743 |
| Grain ... | 11,19,868 | 22,06,244 | 7,49,815 | 17,17,868 |
| Oil-seeds ... | 80,033 | 2,70,453 | 79,024 | 3,19,192 |
| Metals and Hardware ... | 1,29,018 | 55,95,810 | 82,712 | 18,73,781 |
| English piece goods ... | 1,24,995 | 53,54,095 | 66,361 | 78,83,409 |
| Miscellaneous European goods ... | 1,16,782 | 32,81,545 | 2,72,537 | 28,19,019 |
| Country cloth ... | 22,496 | 5,23,736 | 87,288 | 90,44,702 |
| Silk and silk cocoons ... | 1,753 | 17,89,701 | 1,411 | 5,63,974 |
| Horses, Cattle, and Sheep No. | 97,050 | 11,06,664 | No. 38,604 | 3,97,895 |
| Cocoanuts ... | 1,12,796 | 10,66,480 | 34,414 | 4,78,981 |

210. The cotton traffic and its position during the year have been already described in Chapter XIV. The sugar imports from Mirzapore have more than doubled, as compared with 1868-69, and are considerably in advance of previous years. The opening of the railway line from Jubbulpore through the Nerbudda valley has opened out a wider market for this and other articles of foreign import. Salt shows a slight falling off, but the foreign grain imports rose from nine to eleven lakhs of maunds, or to nearly three times what it was in 1867-68. The exports of grain, on the other hand, have fallen during the last three years almost in the same ratio, they having stood at eleven and nine lakhs of maunds in the previous two years and last year fell to seven and a half lakhs. Oil-seeds, for which the season was propitious, shows a favourable advance in the quantity exported, and a considerable improvement is

Increase and decrease.

apparent in the export trade of country manufactured cloth, the figures for the past four years having stood as follows:—

| | *Maunds.* | *Value, Rs.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1866-67 .. | 52,893 | 56,05,898 |
| 1867-68 .. | 61,582 | 54,00,932 |
| 1868-69 .. | 40,118 | 34,75,625 |
| 1869-70 ... | 87,288 | 90,44,702 |

This trade had been languishing ever since the sudden rise in the price of cotton occasioned by the American war, and at one time it was thought would be incapable of revival, but the comparative cheapening of the fibre, extended cultivation, and a good crop in 1868-69 seem to have given a new impetus to the manufacture. No remarkable advance, on the other hand, is apparent in the importation of English piece goods, though the through traffic between Bombay and Central India shows largely in the returns. The exportation of silk and silk cocoons exhibit a remarkable advance. The foreign cattle trade shows on the whole a slight falling off both in imports and exports.

On the whole, however, the trade transactions of the year are favourable to the Central Provinces, the net increase being on the side of the exports, which rose from £2,763,421 in the previous year, to £3,058,243 in the past year. The bulk of the trade is still with Western India, and every year shows a steady growth in the traffic returns in that direction. The opening of the railway line from Jubbulpore through the Nerbudda valley occurred too late in the season to make any appreciable impression on the trade with the North-Western Provinces and Calcutta. The passenger traffic had increased immensely from the first, and the completion of arrangements between the two Railway Companies for accommodating the goods traffic may now be expected to develop a more rapid and extended commerce with Northern India than has hitherto been possible.

J. H. MORRIS.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

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## STATISTICAL TABLES.


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# I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

## A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Taking the Provinces as a whole, they extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th degree of East longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelcund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Scindia's dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, and the north-west Frontier Agency, and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed; the extent to which it has been completed will be found in Appendix marked I. E.1. The area, character of the surface, and climate of the Central Provinces are described in the first three Tables of the following series of Statistical returns.

# A. 1—Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

| Principal geographical divisions of territory. | | Total area in square miles. | | | | Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres. | | | Communications, mileage of— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cultivated. | Waste. | | Total. | Remaining last year. | Sold or granted during the year. | Remaining at close of year. | Water—distinguishing navigable rivers and canals. | Made roads. | | | Railroads. |
| | | | Culturable. | Unculturable. | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
| BRITISH POSSESSIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Trans-Nerbudda districts.* | Saugor .. | 1,006 | 1,770 | 1,229 | 4,005 | 442,391 | ... | 442,391 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dumoh .. | 737 | 757 | 1,306 | 2,800 | 547,184 | 1,586 | 545,598 | .. | .. | 80 | 160 | .. |
| *Nerbudda valley districts.* | Jubbulpore .. | 1,400 | 1,230 | 1,288 | 3,918 | 278,284 | 91,673 | 186,611 | .. | ... | 303 | .. | 66 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 894 | 312 | 710 | 1,916 | 119,250 | 1,611 | 117,639 | 224(*a*) | .. | .. | 3 | 70 |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 1,401 | 802 | 2,019 | 4,222 | 1,024,790 | 21,906 | 1,002,884 | 150(*b*) | .. | .. | 498 | 163 |
| | Nimar .. | 496 | 1,004 | 1,200 | 2,700 | 864,832 | 8,900 | 855,932 | .. | .. | 40 | 100 | 75 |
| *Sautpoora hill districts* .. | Mundla .. | 622 | 2,464 | 1,633 | 4,719 | 1,449,592 | 19,958 | 1,429,634 | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | Balaghat .. | 341 | 541 | 1,726 | 2,608 | 177,032 | ... | 177,032 | 99(*c*) | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seonee .. | 1,069 | 770 | 1,770 | 3,609 | 469,202 | 3,418 | 465,784 | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. |
| | Chindwara .. | 960 | 651 | 2,241 | 3,852 | 468,145 | 3,090 | 465,055 | 120(*d*) | .. | 46 | 114 | .. |
| | Baitool .. | 1,040 | 1,359 | 1,719 | 4,118 | 613,031 | 1,743 | 611,288 | ... | .. | 95 | 138 | ... |
| *Nagpore plain districts, in valleys of Wurdah and Wyngunga.* | Nagpore .. | 1,800 | 759 | 1,175 | 3,734 | 89,743 | .. | 89,743 | .. | .. | 174 | 33 | 21 |
| | Bhundara ... | 1,281 | 1,132 | 1,509 | 3,922 | 330,061 | 655 | 329,406 | 245(*e*) | .. | 58 | .. | .. |
| | Chanda .. | 1,091 | 5,099 | 3,510 | 9,700 | 719,232 | 975 | 718,257 | 194(*f*) | .. | 47 | .. | ... |
| | Wurdah .. | 1,292 | 558 | 529 | 2,379 | 109,019 | 468 | 108,551 | .. | .. | 74 | .. | 47 |
| *Chutteesgurh districts* .. | Raepore .. | 3,188 | 4,409 | 4,439 | 12,036 | 872,303 | ... | 872,303 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. |
| | Belaspore .. | 1,657 | 2,341 | 3,800 | 7,798 | 406,691 | 261 | 406,430 | 25(*g*) | .. | ... | ... | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumbulpore district on the Mahanuddy .. | 2,520 | 1,080 | 600 | 4,200 | .. | .. | .. | 90(*g*) | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Godavery district .. | 293 | 546 | 1,087 | 1,926 | 349,424 | 19,853 | 329,571 | 395(*h*) | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Total British .. | 23,088 | 27,504 | 33,490 | 84,162 | 9,330,206 | 176,097 | 9,154,109 | 1,542 | .. | 1,033 | 1046 | 442 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,071 | | |
| NATIVE STATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bustar .... | 316 | 3,141 | 9,605 | 13,062 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kharonde .. | 1,800 | 250 | 750 | 2,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Raegurh-Burgurh .. | 600 | 100 | 300 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sarungurh ... | 400 | 25 | 75 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Patna .. | 1,680 | 205 | 615 | 2,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sonepore ... | 600 | 125 | 275 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | 50(*g*) | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Rehracole .. | 500 | 75 | 225 | 800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Bamra .. | 1,500 | 250 | 750 | 2,500 | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Suktee .. | 41 | 47 | 27 | 115 | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kawurdah .. | 176 | 172 | 539 | 887 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kondka or Choee Kuzan | 104 | 60 | 10 | 174 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Kakeir ... | 154 | 445 | 40 | 639 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Khyragurh ... | 451 | 386 | 153 | 940 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nandgaon .. | 447 | 303 | 155 | 905 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Mukrai .. | 104 | 53 | 58 | 215 | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| Total Native States ... | 8,873 | 5,587 | 13,577 | 28,037 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | ... | 11 | .. |
| Grand Total .. | 31,961 | 33,171 | 47,067 | 112,199 | 9,330,206 | 176,097 | 9,154,109 | 1,592 | ... | 1,033 | 1057 | 442 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,090 | | |

(*a*) During rains by Nerbudda, Doodhye, Shukur, and Shere; (*b*) by Nerbudda, Towa, Denwa and Gunjal; (*c*) by Bangunga, Bagh, Deo, and Sone; (*d*) by Pench and Kanhan rivers; (*e*) during rains by Wyngunga, Baghnuddy and Choolbund; (*f*) by Wyngunga and Wurdah rivers at certain seasons; (*g*) by Mahanuddy; (*h*) by Godavery and Pranheita.

NOTE.—The difference between the "total area" as shown in 1868-69 and in 1869-70 in the Chanda, Raepore and Belaspore districts, is caused by the former figures having been only estimates, while the latter are taken from the Settlement Reports submitted during the year.

# A. 2.—Character of the surface.

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals, and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.* | The most prominent mountain ranges in these Provinces are the Sautpooras, south of, but running parallel with, the Nerbudda river from east to west from its source on the table-lands of Ummerkuntuk, on the eastern frontier of Mundla, to its exit on the westernmost borders of Nimar. From Ummerkuntuk, 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, the most eastern point in the range, an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Salee Tekree hills in the Bhundara district; thus forming as it were the head of the range, whose tortuous length narrowing as it proceeds westward, and diversified by broad table-lands, low lying valleys, dorsal ridges and rugged peaks, terminates on the western frontier in these Provinces at the famous hill fortress of Asseergurh in Nimar. The total length of the range may be said to be 300 miles, with an average breadth of about 60 miles, making the entire mountainous area about 18,000 square miles. Some of the highest points in the range are :—<br>Chilpee, 2,600 feet above sea level.<br>Rajadhar, 2,480 „ „<br>Chowradadur, 3,300 „ „<br>Karinjia, 2,696 „ „<br>Khamia, 3,700 „ in Baitool.<br>Dhoopgurh about 4,454 „ in Hoshungabad. | The entire range, except 215 square miles forming the Mukrai State, is in British territory, and comprises the Civil districts of Mundla, Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool, with parts of Nimar. | *Soils.*<br>The prevailing soil is basaltic, called "regur," "kabur," &c., formed by disintegrated trap, which commences at Ummerkuntuk and forms the plateau of Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool. The trap is over large tracts of country overlaid by laterite.<br>*Minerals.*<br>Iron ore is found in many places in the Mundla district, especially in the |

The slope of the range is—in the Mundla district, mainly towards the north; a succession of table-lands leading down to the basin of the Nerbudda; in the Seonee district, from the confines of Chindwara to a line drawn due north and south through the ghat range, which is parallel to the valley of the Bunjur river, it is from north to south. Between that range and the valley of the Phen river it is from south to north. On the whole there is a fall from east to west. Proceeding westwards into the Chindwara district the slope is mainly towards the south. In the Baitool district the conditions are somewhat the same, the main chain of the Sautpooras lying to the extreme north, with extensive rolling plateaus descending into the low country on the south. The Mooltye plateau in this district is the watershed of the Taptee, the Wurdah, and the Bail rivers, the former flowing westwards along the southern base of the Sautpooras, during their continuation into Nimar and beyond, the latter flowing south and south-east into the plains of Nagpore.

The geological structure of the range is very complicated. At the base, exposed in the beds of the various tributaries of the Nerbudda, especially the Seeta Riva, the Towa, and the Machna, are found the rock series called by the geological Survey the "Lower Damoodas." They are also exposed on the southern slopes of the range, at Oomrait near Chindwara, on a small affluent of the Pench. They belong to the coal measures of India, and are distinguished by a preponderance of simple fronded ferns. Overlying these in several localities both north and south of the Nerbudda, are other strata yielding coal. More extensively spread are the Mahadeva rocks, which form the great mass of the Puchmurree hills. They contain a few fern stems and are remarkable for bands of coarse iron ore passing irregularly through them. Their age is supposed to be the upper Cretaceous. Above these are found the beds which have been called the Taklee series, which follow the same course along the northern face of the Sautpooras as the carbonaceous strata. They include sandstone, red shales, argillaceous limestone, and green and purplish clays. The trap formation mainly constitutes the table-lands of all the four hill districts. With the metamorphic rocks it is in many tracts overlaid by laterite.

The different plateaus and valleys may be thus briefly described. In the Mundla district there are four principal upland valleys, each sending down a feeder to the Nerbudda; to the west lies the valley of the Bunjur; in the centre the valleys of the Halone, eastern portions. It is worked in numerous villages by a class of people called "Aggureas," and is sent to market in a very crude state. Limestone is abundant, and charcoal can be obtained where the ore is found. In Seonee gold is found and washed in small quantities in the Bunjur river by a class of people called "Soonjbirs." Iron is found in the valleys of the Mahra and Ooskal, and mica or talc in the Bunjur valley. In Chindwara coal exists in several places in the

## A. 2.—Character of the surface—*(Contd.)*

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physicial description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals, and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.*—*(Continued.)* | the Phen, and the Bormeyr: to the east the valleys of the Khurmeyr, Chirkar, and Seonee; and to the north-west the valley of the Suljee. The eastern valleys have an elevation superior to those of the west. The portion of the district east of the Chirkar river is an exceedingly rich and highly culturable plain. The western and southern sides of the district between the Khurmeyr and Bormeyr rivers present a rugged mass of bare and lofty mountains hurled together by volcanic action; the general formation being basaltic intermixed with laterite, with which the higher peaks are capped. There is a lofty range of hills between the Chirkar and Khurmeyr. The country between this range of hills and the Nerbudda forms the talooka of Rameepore, which contains an area of about 217 square miles. It is an undulating plain watered by numerous streams, but almost entirely destitute of trees and shrubs. On the east of this volcanically formed country several fine "dadurs" or plateaus, and rich valleys, especially those of Soneteerat and Kurmundul, occur. These valleys are well watered, and sheltered from the winds; and here, even in April, the streams are fringed with verdant grass. The Chowradadur plateau, with an area of about six square miles, is probably one of the most favourable spots for an European settler in the whole Mundla district. This plateau overlooks the Lumnee valley, situated at the extreme eastern corner of the district on the south side and beyond the ghat range. It forms a sub-talooka, and contains about 100 square miles. The valley is filled with dense jungle, and contains only two or three Bygah villages. It is the resort of wild buffaloes, and of all kinds of deer and beasts of prey. It is entirely uncultivated, and it is thought would prove a good site for a coffee plantation. The Bunjur valley, running partly into the Seonee district, has two large open plains at Baihur and Bheemlat well watered. The Halone valley is approached from the Bunjur valley by the Gara ghats, which form the eastern margin of the Bunjur. At Bichia it opens into a | | Pench valley. The mineral is also found in the Baitool district along the beds of the Machna and Towa rivers, but not so as to give promise of profitable working.<br><br>*Products,*(1)*forest.* Lac, tussa silk cocoons, gums, edible and medicinal, honey, wax, wild arrowroot, roots and barks, used as dyes and for tanning, the kaunsa grass, which yields a medicinal oil, bunslochun—a |

fine open and fertile plain, some 15 miles long by 5 broad. It is even better watered than the valley of the Bunjur. The valley of the Bormeyr resembles that of the Khurmeyr above described. It has a gereral elevation of above 2,500 feet above sea level, and has a pleasant climate. The Googree talooka is a portion of the lower part of the valley of the Bormeyr. The Mowye is a talooka considerably to the east of Googree, and contains the remains of former very extensive irrigation works. About Mowye there are said to be 120 tanks, some of considerable size, but all out of repair. The Thondah talooka lies to the west of Bichia, consisting of low hills and elevated plains and valleys. North of the Nerbudda the largest talooka in this district is Shahpoor. The country is even more hilly and less watered than that to the south. But there are some fine open plains in the neighbourhood of Shahpoor, at Shahpoorah, and at Niwas. In the Seonee district, the plateaus of Seonee and Lucknadown have a varying height of from 1,800 feet to 2,200 feet, well cultivated and clear of jungle. The valley of the Bangunga may be said to commence after the confluence of the waters of the Bangunga and the Thanwur. It is of ever varying breadth, widening into bays of considerable extent, anon it is contracted by spurs from the hills which run almost to the river's bank. The first basin includes the Bhunsa Bhar forest, unreclaimed. The second bay includes Thema and a part of Mhow, and is about 5 miles across, and well watered. The third basin includes Nursingha, and is here of considerable extent and well watered. South of this basin the hills run parallel to, and at a short distance from, the banks of the river until the embouchure of the Ooskal and Nahra rivers, where the fourth basin occurs. The Paraswara plateau separates the valleys of the Bangunga and the Bunjur, and has a general width of between 6 and 10 miles, well watered. The Phen valley is more open than the Halone, to which it is nearly parallel. The valleys of the Ooskal and Nahra are narrow, but in one or two places there are open plains. In the Chindwara district the principal upland valleys are those of the Pench and Kolbira. In many places they present broad open plains about Chand, Chindwara, and Chowrye, highly cultivated and well watered. The general elevation in about 2,200 feet. Less open are the valleys which follow the course of the Kanhan river through Deogurh before its descent into the plains. The plateau of Puchmurree, 3,500 feet above sea level, is said to be 12 square miles in extent. The scenery is of surpassing beauty and variety. Through the centre of the plateau there flows a fine

crystallised salt found in the bamboo, and believed to be a febrifuge. These are more or less common to all the four districts on the range.

(2) *Agricultural.* The agricultural products of these uplands are similar to those of the plains. Wheat and rice are the principal crops raised; sugar-cane is largely cultivated in all four districts; but the opium cultivation is peculiar to Chindwara and Baitool. The field

## A. 2.—Character of the surface.—(*Contd.*)

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.*—(*Continued.*) | clear stream for the greater portion of the year, which appears at one time to have been bunded for the storage of water. The plateau presents many advantages for the establishment of a sanitarium, and is easily reached on the north from Bhunkheree, a railway station 35 miles distant. On the south it is separated from the great Sautpoora chain by the valley of the Deinwa. Another plateau, the Mohtoor, 3,200 feet, though somewhat inferior in some respects, has many of the characteristics of the higher Puchmurrees as a sanitarium, and is easily accessible from the south. And lastly, in the Baitool district the Machna and Sampni rivers traverse a broad level basin of rich soil whereon is situated the chief town of Baitool. It is shut in by abrupt lines of stony hills on all sides but the west, where it is bounded by the deep valley of the Taptee. It is almost entirely under cultivation. The Mooltye plateau is on the south, of considerable extent, and noted for its cultivation of opium and sugar-cane. The only plateau at a high level in this district is the hill of Khamla in the south-west corner of the district, said to be a little below 3,700 feet, the general height of the Gawilgurh hills, with which it is connected. The absence of water on the plateau must prevent its being selected as a sanitarium, however desirable it otherwise may be as a place of residence, being as it is out of the reach of hot winds. | | cultivation of the potato in the Chindwara district is worthy of mention. |
| | The principal ranges in the Jubbulpore district at the head of the Nerbuddda valley,* are the Bhaner, the Kymore, and the Bhitreegurh. The Bhaner range enters the district in the neighbourhood of Heerapore, and forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda and its affluent the Hirun. The highest peak is Kaloombur, 2,544 feet above sea level. The Kymore range runs nearly parallel with the Bhaner, and in close propinquity, attaining a height of 2,300 feet. South of the Nerbudda the district is broken up by spurs of the Sautpoora range. | Wholly in British territory. | * *Soils.* In the valley of the Nerbudda black loamy soil prevails, in other places there is a thick deposit |

Beside these there are detached groups of hills, *viz.*, the Suttee Pahar near Sleemanabad, the Bijooa hills in the Sehora Tehseel, the Nagur hills on the borders between Jubbulpore and Mundla, and a low range called the Kynjooa in Bijiragogurh.

The other mountainous and elevated tracts of the Central Provinces may now be briefly described. A portion of the Meikul range skirts the frontiers of Mundla and Jubbulpore districts on the north-east and merges into the Sautpooras at Ummerkuntuk. From this terminal ridge a section of the Vindhya range runs along the northern boundary of Belaspore, till it enters the Chota Nagpore territory on the east. Nowhere in this district does the range attain a higher elevation than 2,000 feet. The Laffa hill belonging to this range, is, however, over 3,000 feet high, and possesses an area of table-land three square miles in extent, with the remains of ancient habitation. After reaching Korba, a low range runs south into the district eastward of the Husdoo river till the hills reach the valley of the Mahanuddee eastward of Seoreenarrain; then reappearing on the opposite side of the Mahanuddee they continue close to the eastern branch of that river till they connect themselves with that great southern range from which the Mahanuddee takes its rise, and which divides it from the Bustar State. The "great plateau of Chutteesgurh", † comprising the districts of Belaspore and Raepore with their dependencies, is bounded on the north and east as above described. On the west it is flanked by the ridge commencing at Ummerkuntuk and ending at the point known as the Salee Tekree hills; from which point again low detached spurs skirt the western frontier till they become blended in the Mahanuddee range. None of these ranges or isolated blocks of hill attain any considerable altitude. The highest peaks above sea level, are in Sahawah, *viz.*, Bihoa hill 2,084 feet, Maharni 2,091 feet, Tohar 2,017 feet, and Jogi, south of Sahawah, 2,389 feet. The slope of the ranges generally is on the west gradual, but on the east abrupt and steep. The low spurs skirting the western boundary of Chutteesgurh are, to a large extent, of trap formatian, while those to the east and south belong to the metamorphic series, being composed generally of gneiss and quartz crossed occasionally by sandstone rocks. The total area of this tract, including hill, forest, and plain, may amount to 22,000 square

Of the total area of Chutteesgurh 14,000 square miles are in British territory, and 8,000 in the eight Feudatory States attached to it.

of pale brownish coloured alluvium.

*Minerals.*

Coal of inferior quality is found in several places, and there are some well-known iron mines worked after the native method The limestone of the hills at Bheraghat is popularly known as the "marble rocks."

*Products.*

The forest products are those common to other districts, and so are the agricultural, the principal crop being wheat.

† *Soils.*

The tract between the Sheonath and Hus-

## A. 2.—Character of the surface—(*Contd.*)

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts—(Continued.)* | miles and may be separated into the following distinctive tracts :—(1) the valley of the Sheonath and the tract between that river and the Salee Tekree hills; (2) the tract between the Sheonath and Husdoo rivers; (3) the tract between the Sheonath and the Mahanuddee ; and (4) the tract south of Raepore extending downwards towards the Mahanuddee.<br>In the Sumbulpore plain—which may be called the valley of the Mahanuddee, —the most noticeable hill range is what is known as the Barapahar, covering an area of some 100 square miles, and bordering the Mahanuddee to the south of Pudumpore. The formation is trap, and the highest point about 2,200 feet above the level of the plain. The Jhurgathee range extends from the Ebe river to the Zemindaree of Lehra, some 15 miles. The Bodapoli range runs for some 23 miles along the left bank of the Mahanuddee between the Khalsa and the State of Rehracole ; connected with it is a range running east and west on the immediate borders of Rehracole. In Pudumpore the Jargaon range runs from east to north-west for 10 miles. Among the most noted hills in the Gurjat States is a large range in Phooljhur connected on the north side with the Barapahar range. Another vast range divides Phooljhur and Borasambar from Patna. On the east of Kharonde is a range which runs nearly the whole distance of that State from north to south, and is said to be 2,500 feet above the level of the plain. These tracts are not yet surveyed. The valley of the Mahanuddee proper is of ever varying dimensions, in places opening out into extensive cultivated plains, and anon contracted to the river's bank by the encroachment of hills. The tracts directly administered by the Government, which are surrounded by a circle of Zemindaree estates, sixteen in number, have an area estimated at 4,200 square miles, and these again are encircled by Gurjat States, whose area is computed at 7,000 square miles, thus making the total area of the Sumbulpore tract 11,200 square miles. | | doo has a darkish clayey soil producing abundant harvests of rice, wheat and pulses. Between the Sheonath and Mahanuddee the soil is reddish ; south of Raepore it is similar to that last mentioned.<br>*Minerals.*<br>Belaspore. Iron ore plentiful and readily worked. The Vindyas supposed to have coal in some quantity as it is exposed in the Husdoo and |

Next in order to be described is the Bustar Dependency,* forming the extreme south-eastern portion of the Central Provinces. The eastern portion of the State is an elvated plateau about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the western and southern portions are below 1,000 feet. The plateau extends on the south to the Tangree Dongree and Toolsee Dongree hills, on the west as far as the hills between Nagatoka and Barsoor, on the north to where the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers have their rise, and to the east it extends beyond the boundary of Jeypore as far as the Eastern ghats. The total area of the entire tract is computed at 13,062 square miles.

The whole in Native territory.

Immediately on the west of this State, along the left bank of the Godavery river lies the British district of "Upper Godavery," comprising six talooks with an area about 1,926 square miles. These talooks may be said to form a strip of level country lying between the Godavery and a range of hills which separate them from the Bustar Dependency. This range runs from north-west to south-east parallel to the course of the rivers. The formation is "metamorphic, and consists chiefly of vitrified sandstone, which in some places has been rendered only partially crystalline by the action of volcanic heat, while in other places the same agency has caused them to lose all trace of their original character." At Enchampilly the hills come close to the Godavery river and for a short distance cross it, forming what is known as the 2nd Barrier in the Godavery Navigation Works.

Wholly in British territory.

The detached hill ranges in the Chanda district are the Panabaras, Ambagurh Chowky, Kotegul and Rangee ranges, and the Perzagurh, Chimoor, Mhool, Soorjagurh and Dewulmurree hills. In the Wurdah district a low range of hills lies on its northern frontier rising in places to a height at Mallagaon of 1,726 feet, Nandgaon 1,874 feet, and Gurramsoor 2,186 feet. In the Nagpore district a low range runs along the north-western frontier averaging about 12 miles broad including the Tekaree hill, 1,668 feet; on the south of this range lies the sacred hill of Ramtek (1,400 feet.) Another range runs along the western and southern frontier, including the hill of Kurkee, rising 2,000 feet, the highest elevation in the district. A third range bisects

Wholly in British territory.

neighbourhood. In Raepore iron ore is principally worked in Lohara and Parsuda on the Jonk.

*Products.*

The forest products are similar to those stated for Mundla, —lac and the silk cocoon being largely gathered for export. The agricultural resources of the tract are immense, so much so that Chutteesgurh is popularly styled the granary of the Nagpore and Berar country.

* *Soil.*

Light clay with an admixture of sand suited for rice and wet

## A. 2—Character of the surface.—(*Contd.*)

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued.)* | the Katole Tehseel, forming a connecting link between the two hill divisions just described. In the Bhundara district the Salee Tekree or Lanjee hills, the most southern out-work of the great Sautpoora chain, stand on its northern frontier. There are other ridges and clusters of hills in various parts of the district, such as the Ambaghur, the Bullahi, the Nawagaon. But as the tracts comprised within the four districts here mentioned form the valleys of the Wurdah and Wyngunga, they will be found more properly described as the great plain of Nagpore under its appropriate heading next following. | | crops. The proportion of black cotton soil is small. Iron ore is found and worked in several places, especially near the Baila Deela hills, and in the valley of the Joreewag river. Gold is found in small quantities in the Kotree river by a class of people called Sonjurees. The forest products are similar to those elsewhere described, and the principal agricultural products are rice and sugarcane. |
| *Plains.* | The valley of the Wurdah comprises the districts of Nagpore and Wurdah, south of or below the Sautpoora range of hills On the west it is bounded by the river Wurdah, which separates it from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. The flat unvarying champaign of unbroken cultivation contrasts strangely with the stony, jungly, rugged, and undulating tracts around it. Demarcated by the low hill ranges already described, the plain tracts in the Nagpore district lie first, in the western half of the Katole sub-division, and contains the most highly cultivated land in the district, with an area of about 300 square miles sloping towards the Wurdah river on the west; secondly, the tract lying between the Sautpooras on the north, to the confines of Bhundara and | Situated entirely in British territory. | *Soil.* Mainly black cotton soil. The forest products are similar to those described for the hill districts of the Sautpooras, and may be said to be gathered in |

Chanda on the east and south-east, in extent about 2,000 square miles, with a general slope towards the Wyngunga on the south-east; and thirdly, a strip of rich cultivated country, lying between the hills on the south and the borders of the district, of from 4 to 10 miles in breadth, and in length from south-east to north-west about 24 miles. It is along the left bank of the Wurdah river that there is situated the great "Cotton field" of the Central Provinces. In the north, where the river debouches from the Sautpooras, the cotton cultivation consists of a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strip widens as it proceeds southward into the Wurdah district, till owing to a semi-circular curve of the river it attains a width of 50 miles at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the well known cotton mart. Here the plain is of black loamy soil, cultivated partly with cotton, and partly with wheat and maize. Then the plain gradually becomes narrower and narrower, still hugging the banks of the river, but more and more encroached upon by the brushwood and forest, till it becomes lost a little below the old city of Chanda. At this point the desert and the garden are brought into juxtaposition. On one side of the city there is the black loam and the cotton crops, on the other side there is the barren and unpropitious ground covered with low forest and brushwood, and tenanted by wild beasts. This black soil tract cannot be less than 100 miles in length with a varying breadth covering an area altogether of about 2,000 square miles.

The valley of the Wyngunga where the river debouches from the Sautpoora hills is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank, opposite the capital of Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth, till it is separated by some hilly country from the valley of the Wurdah. This has been called the great "Plain of Nagpore". On the opposite side of the river the country is more broken or undulating, and but partially cultivated, chiefly by means of irrigation from tanks. Further south, the valley in the Chanda district becomes narrower, but continues rich, abounding in rice cultivation and highly irrigated, until at last it joins the Wurdah below Chanda. The feeders of the Wyngunga have valleys of a similar character, in many places opening out into broad bays studded with villages and well cultivated. As the valley of the Wurdah is the cotton field, so the lower valley of the Wyngunga is the rice field of the Central Provinces.

Taking the two valleys together the great plain of the Nagpore country may be stated to be 21,675 square miles in extent, of which above one-fourth is under cultivation.

larger amount in the Bhundara and Chanda district than in the Nagpore and Wurdah. In the Chanda district coal has been found in several places and promises to become an important addition to the wealth of the country. Agricultural produce principally consists of cotton, rice, wheat, maize, and pulses; opium and tobacco. In the Nagpore district the cultivation of the orange (sangtra) and the betel leaf, and in Bhundara district the sugarcane, are worthy of mention.

## A. 2.—Character of the surface.—*(Contd.)*

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Plains.*—*(Continued.)* | * The next great plain tract to be described is the valley of the Nerbudda. This may be said to commence from the western limit of the Hoshungabad district (not far from Mhow and Indore), passing through the Nursingpore district on to Jubbulpore. It is bounded on the north by the Vindhyas, and reaches to the Sautpooras, which form its southern boundary. At Jubbulpore it is gradually cut off by the off-sheots of the Sautpoora hills. It is on the whole broad, often having a breadth of 30 miles. Its extreme length may be more than 200 miles, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end. For the most part it is a sheet of excellent cultivation of wheat, sugarcane, and cotton, and is one of the finest parts of the Central Provinces. From Jubbulpore northwards towards Mirzapore there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda valley though it is not permeated by any stream of note. It is about a hundred miles in length and of varying breadth. In fertility it is hardly inferior to the Nerbudda valley. Inclusive of this tract the Nerbudda valley may be said to be 12,453 square miles in extent. | In British territory. | *Black cotton soil prevails throughout the valley proper, but above Jubbulpore red soil is of more frequent occurrence. Forest products, the same as already described. Wheat is the staple crop, but all the other agricultural products are raised. The cotton is inferior. The best sugarcane in the Central Provinces is raised in the Jubbulpore district, and the best wheat in Hoshun- |
| | Under the category of "plains" may be ranked the districts of Saugor and Dumoh†—an undulating country, bordered on the north by the southern face of the Vindhya table-land. Though ofter either rugged, or arid, or overgrown with jungle, it has much scattered cultivation, and contains many spots of richness and beauty. The total area of this tract is 6,400 square miles, of which 999,976 acres are under cultivation. | Wholly in British territory. | |
| | The last tract to be mentioned is the district of Nimar,‡ on the westernmost frontiers of the Central Provinces. The northern portion of the tract may be roughly described as a continuation of the long valley between the Nerbudda river and the Sautpooras. Towards the the river, though rich in parts, and occasionally bearing marks of perished wealth and great- | | |

ness, this tract is still desolate and wild. Nearer the base of the hill range the country forms itself into a large natural basin of fertile land highly cultivated. South of this again the Sautpooras run from east to west pierced by the Taptee river, which as it were rends them in twain, opening out at first narrow and then broader valleys, until near the city of Boorhanpore there is a fine open tract between the divided ranges. On the northern section of the range near Khundwa is the fortress of Aseergurh, commanding one of the main lines of communication through the Peninsula. South of Boorhanpore the valley of the Taptee, some 20 miles broad, is bounded by the hills which form the southern section of the range. These hills gradually slope down towards the Poorna river, which separates Nimar from Berar and from Kandeish. No accurate survey has yet been made, but the district may be estimated in round numbers at 3,250 square miles, of which about one-fifth is cultivated.

gabad.

Very promising iron and coal mines are being worked by a European firm under license in the Nursingpore district. The former at Tendhookheera, and the latter at Burkoe.

† The rich black soils predominate in the open valleys.
Forest products, as before.
In mineral products the tract is comparatively poor. Iron is found, but is considered of inferior quality. Very good building stone and slate are found. The staple crop is wheat.

‡ *Soil.*—Black soil predominates in the plains. A lighter and poorer soil on the higher levels
*Minerals.*—Iron ore of good quality in abundance.
*Forest products.*—The same as elsewhere.
*Agricultural.*— Ditto.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Forests.* | Beginning with the Mundla district, at the head of the Sautpoora range, there are: (1) the sâl forest of Mokulpore and Purtabgurh extending along the northern limits of the valley of the Bormeyr from a little south of Ramgurh to its sources in the hills bordering on Chutteesgurh; also along | Wholly in British territory. |

## A. 2.—Character of the surface.—(*Contd.*)

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forests.*—(*Continued.*) | the Meikul range to Ummerkuntuk through the greater part of the valley of the Khurmeyr and on either bank of the rivers Seonee, Toorar, Souteenath, Khurmundal and Tar; (2) the Raegurh-Bichia sâl forest along the river Phen, an affluent of the Halone, and all along the range of hills forming the border of the district between the Chilpee ghat to the west, and the source of the Bormeyr to the east; (3) the teak forests of the Jugmundul and Ghogree, of Singharpore and Katowlea, lying along the plateau of the Jugmundul range, down its southern face and some extent of the country below, as well as the valley of the Bormeyr up to some 15 miles east of Ghogree, and on the west along the southern face of the ghats below and above which Singharpore and Katowlea are situated; (4) the teak forests of Sagownea and Barea on the Gowur Nuddee, about 14 miles or so east of Jubbulpore; and (5) the teak forest of Bhurota in the most north-western corner of Shaepoora. There are other patches of forest not deserving of special mention. | | |
| | In the Seonee district adjoining Mundla on the same range the forests are found occupying chiefly the two southern pergunnahs, from the southern turn of the Bangunga to the bank of the Pench on the west. From this belt strips extend south into the Pench and Bawanthurree valleys, and north and west along the margin of the Seonee plateau, and the course of the Hirree river. These forests are locally designated the Bansbhar, the Ooglee, the Hirree, the Sonawaree, the Purtabgurh, the Durasee, extending down the valley of the Bawanthuree, and the Dongertal along the Pench. In the northern pergunnahs of Lucknadown the forests cover the hills dividing the Bijna from the Bangunga, all over the Dhooma talooka, to the confines of the district, and in the Gondee, Cole, Ghoogree, Garaghat, Kedarpoor, Jhoorkee and Dhunnahee talookas. | Wholly in British territory. | |
| | The great sâl forest belt of the Central Provinces described above in the Mundla district, commences in the Bijiragogurh Tehseel of the Jubbulpore dis- | Do. | |

trict. The other forest tracts in this district of less note lie in the Kuttungee, Burgee and Sonepore Pergunnahs.

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Chindwara district the whole length of the southern slopes of the Sautpooras is covered with forest containing teak, saj, sheshum and kowah. In the extensive forest which stretches from Deogurh eastward to the Pench river, the large teak has all been cut, but some fine saj remains. These tracts, measuring upwards of 250 square miles, have been reserved by the Forest Department. | Wholly in British territory. |
| In the Baitool district also the more valuable forests lie along the main chain of the Sautpooras running through the district from east to west, and all over a cluster of hills, having the fort of Bhorgurh as their highest point. These contain valuable timber, and have been reserved by the Forest Department. The forests on the hills bounding the district on the north belonging to the Bordah talooka have been mostly exhausted in supplying the railway with sleepers. Four blocks of forest reserves have been formed in the Saoligurh Pergunnah, and another among an isolated line of hills known as the lesser Mahadeo. | Do. |
| In the Nimar district, where the Sautpoora range terminates in these Provinces, the only tract reserved by the Forest Department is the Poonassa forest, which stretches over on area of about 120 square miles, lying in a strip along the left bank of the Nerbudda, and contains a very fine growth of teak saplings. The south-eastern corner of the district in the Taptee valley is also covered with a promising young forest of teak and other valuable timber trees. It is a continuation of the Kaleebeet forest in the Hoshungabad district, and exhibits much the same character. Its area may be 400 square miles. | |
| In Hoshungabad district the Kaleebeet forest is a wide tract of about 80 miles in length by 20 in breadth, about 120 square miles of which have been reserved by the Forest department. Another reserve has been formed in Rajahboraree in the glen of the Towa, where some good saj and rohna timber is to be found. But the finest forests in the district are those of Boree, 150 square miles, and Denwa 100 square miles, containing much large teak and sâl. There is also some forests west of Hindia. | Do. |

## A. 2.—Character of the surface—*(Contd.)*

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals, and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Forests.—(Continued).* | This completes the list of forests connected with the Sautpoora hill and Nerbudda valley tract; but before passing to the forests in the eastern and southern districts, a few words may be said of the forests in Saugor and Dumoh, trans-Nerbudda. | | |
| | In the former district (Saugor) the largest forests are the "Rumna," north east of Gurrakotah; and the Tigora or Shahgurh forest in the northern parts of the district. In the southern parts there are other small forests, *viz.*, Mohlee, east of Rehlee, and Turha-Keselee, south of Deoree. The area reserved in these tracts is 10 square miles in Gurrokotah, and 2 square miles in Shahgurh. In the adjoining district of Dumoh the forests are comparatively insignificant, and occupy the eastern and southern pergunnahs. | Wholly in British territory. | |
| | Coming now to the eastern districts, the first at the foot of the great Sautpoora range is Belaspore. In this district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree country and are difficult of access. The sâl, of which there is great abundance, and the saj, are the principal timbers to be found. There is only one teak tract on the southern bank of the Mahanuddee near Seoreenarrain, 50 miles from the town of Belaspore. In the Raepore district the forest tracts run along the base of the hills on its western, southern, and eastern boundaries. Those belonging to Government are Lown, Serpore and Kullaree to the north-east, and Dhumterry, Sahawa, Balode and Sunjaree to the south. The same generally may be said of the Sumbulpore district in the extreme east, though there are tracts of sâl, saj and ebony to be met with in the Khalsa Zemindarees. And in the Gurjat States there are some vast tracts of sâl jungle, and in Khoronde and Patna some teak also, though of no great size. | Partly in British and partly in Native territory. | |
| | The forests in the Bustar State, consisting mainly of teak, are very extensive. The principal are:—(1) in the neighbourhood of the Tappier within the Kotapilly talook; (2) the Bijee forests, lying for the most part along the southern boundary of the Bijee talook; (3) the Soonkum forests; (4) a small | Native territory. | |

teak forest in the southern part of Chintulnar; (5) the Bopalputnum forests; and (6) the small teak forests to the east of the Baila Deela range, 15 miles south of Duntewara. These forests have been very freely cut in past years, as many as 30,000 logs being annually exported into the Nizam's dominions, and for the Godavery river works. A better system of conservancy is now enforced. The Soonkum forest is said to contain the most timber of good size.

In the Upper Godavery district adjoining this State on the south, there are a few forest tracts with little timber, not calling for particular mention. | British territory.

In the Bhundara district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree tracts along the north-eastern and eastern boundary, where there is timber of some value. In the smaller ranges, that run south and west in the district, the hills are not altogether bare, though the best kinds of timber are somewhat scarce. There are especially in the Lanjee talook very fine forests of the bamboo often attaining a height of 80 and 90 feet, and from 6 to 10 inches in diameter at the base; they are locally called "kuttung," from 'kata,' a thorn with which they are clothed. | Do.

The Wurdah and Nagpore districts may be said to contain no forest, and but few timber trees of any value. In the hilly portions of the districts the jungle affords a plentiful supply of fuel, and are conserved for that purpose. The area of these is stated at 226,626 acres. | Do.

In the Chanda district the principal teak forests lie along the eastern and southern frontier, embracing the well known Panabaras and Aheree forests, lately taken in hand by the Forest department. These two are about the best of the more accessible forests in the Central Provinces, and promise an inexhaustible supply of the very best seasoned teak. Teak moreover grows everywhere in this district, girdling and intersecting even the cultivated lands. The bejasal, sheshum, and saj are widely distributed, and there are extensive tracts of bamboo jungle, some of whose canes are of immense size. | Do.

*Rivers.* There are three principal rivers in the Central Provinces,—the Nerbudda, the Mahanuddee, and the Godavery.

The Nerbudda rises in the elevated plateau of Ummurkuntuk, now belonging to the Rajah of Rewah. It has an elevation of 3,500 feet, in latitude 22° 29′, longitude 81° 49′. Its length from

## A. 2.—Character of the surface —(*Contd.*)

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soil, minerals, and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.*—(*Continued.*) | its source to its entry into the gulf of Cambay is, according to Thornton, 801 miles. The falls are those of Kapil-dhara and Doodh-dhara near its source,—the former of 78 feet; one at Oomeriah in the Nursingpore district of about 10 feet; at Mundhar, 90 miles below Hoshungabad; and about 25 below Hindia, there is a fall of 40 feet; at Dadree, 25 miles below Mundhar, there is another fall of 40 feet; at Sahesur Dhurra, below Mundlaisur, there is a fall of 10 feet. Then the fall and rapids of Hirun Pal occur beyond Chilkulda. At Haump in the Rewah Kanta division of Guzerat there is the Balagory rapid; at Mukrai there is another fall, and a little lower down a dangerous whirlpool which is said to embrace the whole bed of the Nerbudda. The Mukrai barrier is one of the worst in the Nerbudda, 60 miles below Hirun Pal. Below this barrier the river is navigable to Broach, a distance of some 70 miles. From its source to its debouchure the Nerbudda is closely bounded on both banks by two ranges of hills,—the Vindhyan mountains on the north bank, and the Sautpooras on the south. Nowhere are these ranges distant from the river above 40 miles, the average being 18 or 20. No great depth of water can even be expected in it, from the great declivity of its bed; near Jubbulpore it is about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea; 250 miles from its source, 100 miles lower down at Chikulda, it is only 583 feet. The average fall is 5 feet per mile. The current during the rains is computed at from 6 to 9 miles an hour; in the dry weather it is from 3 to 4. The Nerbudda forms the boundary between Hindoostan and the Deccan, and has a nearly direct course from east to west, first entering the Mundla district almost at its source, and then passing through the Mundla, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad and Nimar districts, quits the Central Provinces at its westernmost frontier. Its principal affluents on the right or north bank are the Balai, the Hingna, the Gour,—a beautiful stream a little east of Jubbulpore, the Hirun in the same district, the Jamnair in Bhopal, the Karun in Holkar's dominions. On the left or south bank the tributaries are more considerable. The Mukrar, Chukrar, Kurmeyr, Bormeyr, and Bunjur flow in from the wilds of Ramgurh and Raigurh; the Teemur in Jubbulpore; the Sanair between Jubbulpore and Nursingpore; the Shere in the latter district; the Sakur, Doodhye, Koramy, Machna, Towah, Gunjal and Anjal in Hoshungabad; the Deeb, 30 miles west of Mundlaisur; and the Gohee, 39 miles further west. | | |

The Mahanuddee rises about 25 miles south of Raepore, in a mountainous region which separates that district from the Bustar State. Thence it flows in a northerly direction past the towns of Dhumterry, Rajim and Arung, and so arrives at a point named Seoreenarrain, where it is joined by three affluents,—the Sheonath or Sew, the Jonk, and the Husdoo.—(1) The Sheonath rises in the range which separates Chutteesgurh from the Nagpore country, and is used for purposes of navigation for the last 50 or 60 miles of its course, and during the rains for 135 miles from its junction with the Mahanuddee. The streams falling into the Sheonath are the Agur, Hamp, Muniaree, Urpa, Kharounde, and Leelagur; (2) the Jonk rises in the same hills as the Mahanuddee; and (3), the Husdoo rises in the Umidhun hills of Matin. From Mulhar the Mahanuddee, considerably increased in volume and quite navigable during the greater part of the year, takes an easterly course for above 60 miles, receiving in that space two feeders— the Maund and Kailoo, running downwards to it from the north. The river, now turning south, enters a series of rocks which crop up all over its bed, and split it into streamlets for several miles, thereby rendering it, if not unnavigable, at least very difficult of navigation. Then it is joined by the Ebe, a stream of similar character flowing from the north-east. Then again struggling through masses of rocks the Mahanuddee flows past Sumbulpore, less obstructed, but occasionally interrupted by mighty rocks. Thence it passes by Binka and Sonepore, at which latter place it receives the Tel, whose sources lie south 200 miles away in the hills near Joonagurh in the Kalahundy State. Below Sonepore, the Mahanuddee taking an easterly course, and passing the capital of Boad, reaches Dholepore where its troubles and vicissitudes among the rocks come to an end, and rolling its unrestrained waters along it makes straight for the range of the eastern ghats beyond these Provinces. There it pierces the mountains by a gorge 40 miles in length, and thereafter flows deep and quiet and navigable at all seasons, till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences by which it emerges into the Bay of Bengal.

The Godavery.—The description of this river will, as regards these Provinces, commence with the sources of the Wurdah and the Wyngunga rivers in the Sautpoora range. The Wurdah rises in the plateau of Mooltye in the Baitool district, and after following the western boundary line of the Nagpore district for a short space receives the waters of the Madar and Jam; in that interval it skirts and marks the boundary between the Wurdah district and the Berars from a point a little above the town of Mowar up to where it is joined by the Wunna, one of its principal affluents. The Wunna has its sources some 16 miles away south-west of Nagpore, and after flowing by Boree, where it is spanned by a railway viaduct, receives the Bore and Dham a little above Mondgaon. A few miles lower down it flows by the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and just before its junction with the Wurdah is met by the Pothra, containing the drainage of the eastern, as the Bore and Dham do of the western portion of

## A. 2.—Character of the surface—(*Contd.*)

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rivers.-(Continued.)* | the Wurdah district. The Wurdah river now flows for 85 miles along the western and southern boundary of the Chanda district, separating it from Berar and the Nizam's dominions; a little below the town of Chanda itself it is joined by the Pyngunga from the Nizam's dominions, on its right bank; and opposite Chanda by the Eeraee. Then it is joined by the Wyngunga. This river rises in the Seonee district on the plateau of the Sautpooras, where it is called the Bangunga. Here it has a tortuous course, first flowing north, till at Chuparah, where it is spanned by a noble bridge of 12 arches, it turns east until it meets an impassable barrier and is turned south, when it flows straight for the Bhundara district. Up to this time it has received on its left bank the Teleenuddee, the Thanwur, Halone, Ooskal and Nahar; and on the right bank the Sagur, Hirrie, Chummee and the Bawunthuree. In the Bhundara district it receives the Baug, the Kunhan and the Choolbund. The Baug rises in the hills near Cheezgurh, and after flowing by Ambgaon and Kamta and receiving the Deonuddee empties itself into the Wyngunga at Satona. The Kunhan has its rise in the Sautpoora range south-west of Chindwara, and flows into the Nagpore district, where it is joined a little above the military Cantonment of Kamptee by the Pench, which, with its affluent the Kolbira, has its sources among the Puchmurree group of hills in the Chindwara district. The Kunhan now flowing in a single stream past Kamptee falls into the Wyngunga in the Bhundara district after receiving the Nâg, which rises in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore. The Wyngunga thus reinforced flows southward, receiving on its right bank the Amb, and further down on the left bank the Choolbund, both unimportant streams, and thus enters the Chanda district, wherein it receives the Gowree and Andaree streams, and still flowing south forms a junction with the Wurdah 340 miles from its source. The united streams now take the name of the Pranheeta, and here, at the junction, is what is officially designated " the 3rd Barrier of the Godavery," the bed of the river for 30 miles presenting piles of rock and tangled brushwood over which no boat will attempt to pass in the flood season. The Pranheeta from the junction flows in a navigable stream south-east for 90 miles, and is then joined by the Godavery proper, nearly opposite Seroncha. The Godavery proper rises in the western ghat range in the Bombay Presidency, and flows south-west through the Nizam's dominions till it joins | | |

the Pranheeta 650 miles distant from its source. The Pranheeta is of more imposing dimensions than the Godavery proper, above the junction. From this point the river bears the name of Godavery alone, and retains that name down to the sea, a distance of 250 miles. In this interval it receives three considerable affluents,—the Indrawutty, the Tal, and Sibbree, all on the left or British bank. It is remarkable that the river has no considerable feeder on its right bank. The Indrawutty rises in the eastern ghat range beyond Bustar, and flowing west, and then south for a distance of 300 miles, joins the Godavery about 25 miles below Seroncha, where occurs the "2nd Barrier of the Godavery." The Tal also rises in the Bustar State, and has a course of about 100 miles. The Sibbree rises in the Jeypore State (belonging to the Madras Presidency), and after skirting the boundary of the Bustar Dependency flows for the last 30 miles of its course through British territory. Near Budrachellum, on the Godavery, between the junction of the Tal and Sibbree, there occurs the "1st or lesser of the three barriers." After the junction of the Sibbree, the Godavery quits the Central Provinces, and entering the Madras Presidency flows past the town of Rajamundry, below which the delta commences, by which it merges into the Bay of Bengal.

The only rivers in the Central Provinces which do not belong to the above river systems are the Taptee in Nimar, and the rivers which have their rise on the table-lands of the Vindhyan range in the Saugor and Dumoh districts. The Taptee rising a few miles from Mooltye in Baitool traverses the southern portions of that district. It then plunges into the gorge of the Sautpoora hills formed on the one side by the Chikulda hills in Berar, and on the other by the wild Kaleebeet hills in Hoshungabad; then it enters Nimar at a point about 120 miles from its source, and after traversing a valley of varying breadth passes into the open plains of Kandeish beyond the Central Provinces, reaching the sea a little south of Surat, after a course of about 460 miles. The Poorna, which is one of its principal affluents, has its sources in Berar, and after skirting the Nimar boundary for a short space joins the Taptee at the westernmost corner of that district. The minor streams in the trans-Nerbudda district may be thus grouped. The Beena and Betwa flowing north skirt the western frontier of Saugor. The Dussan flows in the same direction through the heart of the district. The Sonar rising in the Vindhyan hills west of Saugor flows northwards through the Dumoh district, on the extreme northern frontiers of which it meets the Biarmi, and the joint stream now called the Cane, beyond these territories, flows into the Jumna.

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*Lakes.* The only two sheets of water deserving the name of lakes in the Central Provinces are the Nowagaon lake and the Sewneebund in the Bhundara district. The former covers an area of 4½

## A. 2.—Character of the surface.—*(Contd.)*

| Nature of the different tracts. | Name, area, and physical description of each tract. | Where situated—in British or Native territory. | Prevailing soils, minerals and products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Lakes.—(Continued.)* | square miles, and is 47 miles in circumference. The water is generally clear. The average depth has been estimated at 40 feet, and 90 feet as the greatest depth in any one spot. The lake is surrounded by hills showing eight distinct peaks, designated by the inhabitants the seven sisters and their little brother. Numerous streams of more or less magnitude pour their waters into the lake. The embankments or weirs by which the waters are constrained within the circle of hills are respectively 330 and 540 yards in length, supplied with water gates for irrigation, and sluices and overfalls for carrying off the flood waters during the monsoons. The cost of the work is said to have been Rs. 75,000 (£7,500) about a hundred and fifty years ago when the value of money must have been very different to what it is now. The constructor was Chimna Patel, the great-great-grandfather of the present proprietor of the village of Nowagaon. The waters are conveyed by open channels into the fields, and thus irrigate some 500 acres of rice and sugar-cane land.<br>The Sewneebund has an area of one and a half square miles, a depth of 30 feet, and circumference of 7½ miles. The artificial weir is 210 yards in length, and was erected more than 300 years ago by Dadoo Patel of the Korih tribe. Though there are no other lakes so extensive as these, there are yet many fine sheets of artificial water in the valley of the Wyngunga, and hence it has been called by Sir Richard Temple in his reports "the lake region of the Central Provinces." His description of the peculiar features of these lakes may be here extracted :—"Here a tank is not a piece of water with regular banks crowned with rows or avenues of trees, with an artificial dyke and sluices and with fields around it ; but it is an irregular expanse of water ; its banks are formed by rugged hills, covered with low forests that fringe the water where the wild beasts repair to drink ; its dykes, mainly shaped out of spurs from the hills, are thrown athwart the hollows, a part only being formed by masonry ; its sluices often consist of chasms or fissures in the rocks ; its broad surface is often, as the monsoon approaches, lashed into surging and crested waves." It seems also worthy of mention that the Nowagaon is one of the largest fresh-water lakes in India, being second only in circumference to that of the Deybur in Rajpootana in the dominions of the Rana of Oodeypore. | | |
| *Marshes.* | None. | | |

# A 3.—Climate.

| Places at which Observations taken. | Rain-fall, inches. | | | | Average temperature in the shade | | | | | | | | | Prevailing winds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *May.* | | | *July.* | | | *December.* | | | | | |
| | January to May 1869. | June to September 1869. | October to December 1869. | Total. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | January to May 1869. | June to September 1869. | October to December 1869. |
| **TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Saugor.*—Civil Station ... | ·4 | 47· | 5·6 | 53· | 82·27 | 99·68 | 107·1 | 72·25 | 78·69 | 84·13 | 57·25 | 63·62 | 70· | N. | W. | N. |
| Koorye .. | .. | 41·2 | 3·5 | 44·7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rehlee .. | ·7 | 53·3 | 5·9 | 59·9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Bunda .. | 3· | 39·3 | 8·1 | 50·4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| *Dumoh.*—Civil Station .. | ·8 | 42·2 | 9·2 | 52·2 | 92·3 | 100·16 | 100·19 | 81·29 | 83·52 | 78·71 | 57·48 | 70·35 | 70·54 | E., N. & W. | W., N. & S. W. | N. & E. |
| Hutta .. | ·6 | 34·4 | 7·5 | 42·5 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tejurh .. | ·3 | 60·9 | 6·7 | 67·9 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puthureea .. | ·4 | 31·8 | 6·2 | 38·4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Buttyagurh .. | ·5 | 30·2 | 4·8 | 35·5 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jubbulpore.*—Civil Station .. | .. | 57·49 | 5·2 | 62·69 | 85·8 | 107·2 | 103·9 | 73·9 | 83·8 | 80·6 | 52·7 | 79·6 | 67·7 | N. W. | W. | N. E. |
| Sehora .. | .. | 44·73 | 1·58 | 46·31 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Moorwara .. | .. | 53·73 | 8·48 | 62·21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Nursingpore.*—Civil Station | ·3 | 41·3 | 6·7 | 48·3 | 86·74 | 107·22 | 99·97 | 77·19 | 84·45 | 79·65 | 57·32 | 79·97 | 68·74 | Variable. | Variable. | Variable. |
| *Hoshungabad.*—Civil Station | ... | 26·3 | 17·9 | 44·2 | 86 | 99 | 92·5 | 68 | 100 | 84 | 61·5 | 80 | 70·7 | Do. | W. | N. & N. E. |
| Hurda .. | ... | 23·67 | 21·81 | 45·48 | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Sohagpore .. | ... | 25·21 | 16·46 | 41·67 | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Seonee .. | .. | 29·88 | 14·71 | 44·59 | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |

## A 3.—*(Continued.)*

| Places at which Observations taken. | Rain-fall, inches. | | | | Average temperature in the shade. | | | | | | | | | Prevailing winds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *May.* | | | *July.* | | | *December.* | | | | | |
| | January to May 1869. | June to September 1869. | October to December 1869. | Total. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | Sunrise. | 2 P. M. | Sunset. | January to May 1869. | June to September 1869. | October to December 1869. |
| **NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.—*(Contd.)*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Nimar.*—Civil Station ... | ·96 | ·31 | 2·1 | 34 06 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boorhanpore | ... | 23·08 | 3·805 | 26·885 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moortucca .. | ... | 19·4 | 3·5 | 22·9 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | W. S. W. | W. S. W. N. W. | E. N. E. W. |
| Aseergurh .. | ·08 | 29·51 | 2·74 | 32·33 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SAUTPOORA HILL DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mundlah.*—Civil Station .. | 2·85 | 58·47 | 2·05 | 63·37 | 88·61 | 105·67 | 102·16 | 79·8 | 81·3 | 80·32 | 63·1 | 76·32 | 72·22 | Variable. | S. W. | N. W. |
| *Balaghat.*—Civil Station .. | ·7 | 70· | 1· | 71·7 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | | | |
| Lanjee .. | ... | 77·6 | 5·5 | 83·1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | | | |
| Puruswara.. | ·7 | 65·6 | 4·3 | 70·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | N. | Variable. | N. & N. W. |
| Mhow .. | ... | 67·6 | 3·1 | 70·7 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | | | |
| Baihur .. | ... | 66·3 | 9·4 | 75·7 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | | | |
| *Seonee.*—Civil Station .. | ·6 | 50·4 | 9·05 | 60·05 | 84·68 | 97·68 | 100·74 | 74·42 | 79·16 | 80·91 | 61·87 | 70·35 | 73·19 | N. to W. | S. to W. | N. to E. |
| *Chindwara.*—Civil Station .. | 1·1 | 50·24 | 2·14 | 53·48 | 51·4 | 89·35 | 57·13 | 66·28 | 88·3 | 63·6 | 56·3 | 79·35 | 70·5 | Variable. | W. N. to S. W. | N. W. & N. E. |
| *Baitool.*—Civil Station .. | 1·02 | 27·96 | 4·19 | 33·17 | 70 | 108 | 94 | 63 | 87 | 78 | 52 | 80 | 65 | N. E. | N. W. | N. E. |
| Mooltye .. | 3·17 | 26·23 | 3·69 | 33·09 | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| Atnair .. | ·52 | 26·61 | 6·7 | 33·83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shahpore .. | ·95 | 34·52 | 7·35 | 42·82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chicholee .. | ·7 | 33·2 | 4·05 | 37·95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bordhye .. | ·55 | 20·43 | 2·92 | 23·9 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NAGPORE PLAIN DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Nagpore.*—Civil Station .. | ·88 | 29·65 | 2·85 | 33·38 | 86·3 | 108·5 | 101·9 | 74 | 85·3 | 81·9 | 60·9 | 81·3 | 77·5 | S.W. & N.W. | W. N. E. | W. & N. E. |
| *Bundara.*—Civil Station .. | 1· | 44·33 | 1·3 | 46·63 | 70 | 117 | .. | 73 | 104 | .. | 45 | 93 | .. | N. E. | Variable. | N. |
| Sakolee .. | 2·38 | 51·44 | 1·89 | 55·71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thurora .. | ·1 | 54·47 | 4·38 | 58·95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Kampta .. | ·37 | 64·56 | 5·2 | 70·13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Powree .. | 1·95 | 33·76 | ·85 | 36·56 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Chanda.*—Civil Station .. | 2·45 | 37·45 | 6·58 | 46·48 | 94·3 | 106·5 | 102·8 | 82·9 | 87·7 | 84·9 | 68·4 | 75·8 | 73 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wurora .. | 1·96 | 30·59 | 3·35 | 35·9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mhool .. | 3·44 | 43·12 | 5·42 | 51·99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | E. N. & W. | S. W. & N. | S. N. & E. |
| Berhamporee | 3·21 | 35·04 | 2·97 | 41·22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Wurdah.*—Civil Station .. | ·42 | 25·26 | 3·9 | 29·58 | 88 | 104 | 100 | 79 | 84 | 79 | 57 | 78 | 78 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hinguughat .. | .. | 35·17 | 3·45 | 38·62 | 75 | 115 | 91 | 75 | 95 | 79 | 49 | 75 | 61 | N. E. & W. | W. & N. | N. E. & W. |
| Arvee .. | ·01 | 27·53 | 2·8 | 30·34 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **CHUTTEESGURH PLATEAU DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Raepore.*—Civil Station .. | 1·74 | 56·85 | 2·56 | 61·15 | 84·7 | 105·3 | 99·3 | 77·7 | 85·6 | 81· | 61·1 | 77·9 | 70·3 | W.S. & S.W. | W· | N. E. & N. |
| *Belaspore.*—Civil Station .. | 3·12 | 47·85 | 4·55 | 55·52 | 87 | 98 | 105 | 70 | 82 | 93 | 60 | 63 | 71 | N. E. & W. | W. | N. E., & W. |
| Moongeylee | ·7 | 33·15 | 3·23 | 37·08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Seoreenarain | ·15 | 41·04 | 1·97 | 43·16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Sumbulpore* in the Mahanuddee Valley.—Civil Station | 3·73 | 43·52 | 8·05 | 55·3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **UPPER GODAVERY DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seroncha .. | 3·51 | 32·32 | 14·57 | 50·4 | 90·48 | 110·97 | 90·52 | 76·61 | 89·9 | 79·67 | 75·94 | 79·94 | .. | Variable. | Variable. | N. |
| General average .. | ·96 | 41·26 | 5·7 | 47·92 | 82·56 | 104·66 | 96·76 | 80·25 | 87·05 | 80·52 | 56·28 | 76·68 | 70·62 | .. | .. | .. |

# B.—Political Relations.

## 1.—Native States.

| Name of State. | In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory. | Tribute in men or money. | Population. | Supposed gross revenue. | Military force. | Transit duties or not. | Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | |
| 1. Bustar ... ... | Feudatory. | 3,056 | 269,684 | 36,102 | Except a few sepoys, the Rajah has no Military force. | None. | Rice, oilseeds, dyes, ral, dammer, kosa, lac, galls, fibres. Some iron, goor, horns, hides, wax, and honey. |
| 2. Kharonde ... | Do. | 3,550 | 107,872 | 20,000 | None. | do. | Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines. |
| 3. Raegurh-Burgurh. | Do. | 400 | 51,400 | 7,500 | do. | do. | Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked, though iron is abundant. |
| 4. Sarungurh ... | Do. | 1,350 | 45,372 | 8,000 | do. | do. | Do. do. |
| 5. Patna ... ... | Do. | 600 | 90,000 | 11,000 | do. | do. | Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts; but no mines are regularly worked. |
| 6. Sonepore ... | Do. | 5,000 | 60,000 | 18,000 | do. | do. | Do. do. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | Rehracole .. | Do. | 580 | 11,405 | 6,000 | do. | do. | Do. do. also some valuable sal forests; and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. |
| 8. | Bamra .. .. | Do. | 350 | 32,558 | 6,000 | do. | do. | Do. do. |
| 9. | Suktee .. .. | Do. | 350 | 11,784 | 8,131 | do. | do. | Rice, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit. |
| 10. | Kuwardah .. | Do. | 16,000 | 69,077 | 53,560 | do. | do. | Do. do. |
| 11. | Kondka or Chooe Kuzan. | Do. | 11,000 | 48,753 | 35,467 | 2 elephants, 20 horses, 4 camels, 80 bullocks, 303 foot-men. | do. | Wheat, gram, cotton, &c. |
| 12. | Kakier .. .. | Do. | Pays nothing. | 36,144 | 7,234 | 3 elephants, 15 horses, 177 foot-men. | do. | Rice, kootkee, kodo, lac, gum, &c. |
| 13. | Khyragurh .. | Do. | 47,000 | 115,650 | 1,65,428 | 10 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels, 50 sowars, 500 foot-men. | do. | Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore. |
| 14. | Nandgaon .. | Do. | 46,000 | 132,561 | 1,40,346 | 5 elephants, 60 horses, 7 camels, 825 foot-men. | do. | Rice, toor, wheat, gram, and kodo. Coarse cloth. |
| 15. | Mukrai .. .. | Do. | Pays nothing. | 13,015 | 22,000 | None. | do. | Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mohwa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. |

# B. 2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

| Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has sunnud authorizing adoption or not. | Family follows primogeniture or not. | Has male heirs or not. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Rajah Bhyran Deo of Bustar .. | Feudatory. | Rajpoot. | 31 | Indifferently. | In administering his territory. | Has sunnud. | Follows primogeniture. | No male heir. |
| 2 Rajah Oodit Petab Deo of Kharonde .. .. ... | Do. | do. | 32 | Knows Ooriya and Ordoo well. | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| 3 Rajah Ghunsham Sing of Raegurh. | Do. | Gond. | 47 | Knows Hindee. | do. | do. | do. | Has sons and 1 brother. |
| 4 Rajah Sungram Sing of Sarungurh. | Do. | do. | 42 | Knows Hindee well. | do. | do. | do. | No male heir. |
| 5 Maharajah Soor Pertab Deo of Patna .. ... ... | Do. | Chowhan Rajpoot. | 27 | Fair knowledge of Ooriya and Oordoo. | do. | do. | do. | Has 2 brothers. |
| 6 Rajah Niladree Sing Deo Bahadoor of Sonepoor .. ... | Do. | do. | 32 | Fair knowledge of English, and well acquainted with Ooriya. | do. | do. | do. | Has male heirs. |
| 7 Rajah Bishnoo Chunder Jenamoonie .. .. ... | Do. | Jenamoonie Rajpoot. | 52 | Fair knowledge of Ooryia. | do. | do. | do. | do. |
| 8 Rajah Soodhul Deo of Bamra ... | Do. | Gungabunsee Rajpoot. | 22 | do. | do. | do. | do. | No mail heir. |
| 9 Rajah Runjeet Sing of Suktee .. | Do. | Gond. | 37 | Privately educated. | do. | do. | do. | Has 2 sons. |
| 10 Rajpal Sing of Kawurdah ... | Do. | do. | 20 | Under Tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner. | Under guardianship of Deputy Commissioner. | do. | do. | |
| 11 Luchmun Dass Mahunt of Kondka. | Do. | Byragee. | 59 | Knows Hindee. | In administering his territory. | do. | do. | Has 1 son and 1 grandson. |
| 12 Nurhur Deo of Kakeir .. | Do. | Rajpoot. | 21 | do. | do. | do. | do. | Has 3 brothers. |
| 13 Lall Futteh Sing of Khyragurh .. | Do. | do. | 42 | do. | do. | do. | do. | Has 5 sons. |
| 14 Ghassidoss of Nandgaon ... | Do. | Byragee. | 50 | do. | do. | do. | Does not follow primogeniture | Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples. |
| 15 Rajah Luchoo Shah *alias* Bharut Shah of Mukrai .. .. | Do. | Gond. | 20 | Knows Hindee and a little Oordoo. | do. | do. | Follows primogeniture. | No male heir. |

## C.—Civil Division of British Territory.

The chief authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police, and Inspector General of Education, an Inspector General of Jails and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and a Registrar General of Assurances. The Chief Commissioner exercises the power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council, in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government under the Government of India.

*The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.*

| Names of Commissionerships. | Names of the Executive Districts. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Chief Towns, with population. | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Average ditto. | Number of Police. | Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds. | Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Land. | Gross. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| NAGPORE. | Nagpore ... | 5 | 3,734 | 639,341 | Nagpore 85,661<br>Kamptee 50,930<br>Oomrair 12,050<br>Kappa 7,877<br>Ramtek 7,933<br>Nurkeir 7,317<br>Mohpa 5,509<br>Kulmeshwur 5,339<br>Bela 5,092 | 2,291 | 16 | 24 | 42 | 21 | 960 | 2,21,522 | 8,21,589 | 14,18,125 |

## C.—(Contd.)

| Names of Commissionerships. | Names of the Executive Districts | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Chief Towns, with population. | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Average ditto. | Number of Police. | Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts. | Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Land. | Gross. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| NAGPORE (*Continued.*) | Bhundara .. | 3 | 3,922 | 608,480 | Bhundara 13,383<br>Moharee 7,622<br>Toomsur 7,604<br>Pownee 11,265 | 1,772 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 14 | 384 | 96,147 | 4,03,651 | 5,48,174 |
| | Chanda .. | 4 | 9,700 | 537,295 | Chanda 18,706<br>Armoree 5,672 | 2,598 | 7 | 10 | 80 | 23 | 510 | 1,42,696 | 2,42,974 | 3,88,446 |
| | Wurdah .. | 3 | 2,379 | 343,485 | Hingunghat 8,361<br>Arvee 8,256<br>Deolee 6,332<br>Sindee 5,368<br>Ashtee 5,224 | 1,372 | 7 | 9 | 26 | 19 | 435 | 1,25,866 | 5,12,940 | 14,32,823 |
| | Balaghat ... | 2 | 2,608 | 170,934 | Hutta 2,655<br>Lamjee 2,116 | 457 | 4 | 4 | 65 | 30 | 116 | 40,159 | 70,211 | 1,19,744 |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 4 | 3,918 | 5,99,217 | Jubbulpore 55,704<br>Gurha 5,580<br>Seora 4,780<br>Punnagurh 4,433<br>Moorwarra 3,918<br>Kuttunghee 3,353<br>Bilheree 2,628<br>Bijiragogurh 2,516<br>Patun 2,667 | 2,583 | 11 | 14 | 40 | 18 | 614 | 1,73,475 | 5,63,859 | 7,36,928 |
| BULPORE | Saugor .. | 5 | 4,095 | 498,642 | Saugor 43,312<br>Gurhakotah 9,316<br>Rehlee 4,545<br>Khorye 4,469<br>Deoree 3,953 | 2,107 | 11 | 19 | 28 | 26 | 782 | 1,55,023 | 4,38,758 | 8,81,142 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JUBBULPORE. | Dumoh .. | 2 | 2,800 | 283,625 | Dumoh | 7,911 | 1,344 | 4 | 6 | 60 | 31 | 382 | 1,10,430 | 2,82,560 | 3,32,907 |
| | | | | | Huttah | 6,432 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hindoria | 3,360 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Runnah | 3,071 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seonee .. | 3 | 3,609 | 421,650 | Seonee | 10,621 | 1,695 | 6 | 8 | 60 | 20 | 318 | 89,993 | 2,22,158 | 3,21,960 |
| | Mundla .. | 2 | 4,719 | 202,549 | Mundla | 4,166 | 1,618 | 4 | 7 | 61 | ... | 287 | 96,582 | 67,600 | 1,08,859 |
| | | | | | Bahmnee | 2,576 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 4 | 4,222 | 440,433 | Hoshungabad | 13,070 | 1,148 | 8 | 21 | 53 | 13 | 439 | 1,42,258 | 4,17,146 | 7,29,745 |
| | | | | | Hurdah | 7,735 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Seonee | 7,497 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Sohagpore | 7,090 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Babye | 3,205 | | | | | | | | | |
| NERBUDDA. | Nursingpore .. | 3 | 1,916 | 336,796 | Nursingpore *cum* Kundeylee | 9,604 | 1,084 | 6 | 18 | 32 | 10 | 396 | 1,13,232 | 4,18,408 | 5,50,938 |
| | | | | | Gadurwara | 5,641 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Singpore | 3,382 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Kouria | 3,158 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Tendookhera | 2,670 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Baitool .. | 2 | 4,118 | 258,335 | Baitool | 4,466 | 1,261 | 4 | 6 | 52 | 22 | 331 | 97,660 | 1,92,394 | 3,29,995 |
| | | | | | Budnoor | 3,437 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Mooltye | 3,320 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chindwara .. | 2 | 3,852 | 294,818 | Chindwara | 9,185 | 1,810 | 4 | 7 | 64 | 29 | 363 | 99,323 | 2,13,633 | 3,11,394 |
| | | | | | Lodeekhera | 5,298 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Pandoorna | 5,084 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nimar ... | 3 | 2,700 | 190,561 | Boorhanpore | 34,137 | 645 | 9 | 16 | 40 | 6 | 436 | 1,34,124 | 1,59,315 | 3,74,852 |
| | | | | | Khundwa | 9,708 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Asser | 2,731 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Pundhana | 2,544 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Boregaon | 2,095 | | | | | | | | | |
| CHUTTEESGURH. | Raepore .. | 4 | 12,036 | 952,754 | Raepore | 16,645 | 4,669 | 10 | 15 | 69 | 13 | 492 | 1,55,938 | 6,49,403 | 9,60,750 |
| | | | | | Dhumterry | 4,632 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rajim | 2,571 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belaspore .. | 3 | 7,798 | 699,468 | Ruttunpore | 6,910 | 3,437 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 310 | 1,09,413 | 2,91,743 | 3,42,472 |
| | | | | | Belaspore | 6,190 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Moongeylee | 3,542 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 2 | 4,200 | 452,348 | Sumbulpore | 9,450 | 1,240 | 4 | 4 | 60 | 25 | 362 | 96,685 | 85,706 | 1,34,400 |
| | Upper Godavery | 1 | 1,926 | 54,680 | Doomagoodium | 1,800 | 417 | 2 | 4 | 85 | 48 | 133 | 25,517 | 41,174 | 72,446 |
| | | | | | Seroncha | 1,500 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Budrachellum | 1,590 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total .. | 57 | 84,162 | 7,985,411 | .... | | 33,548 | 131 | 214 | 85 | 19 | 8,050 | 22,26,043 | 60,95,222 | 1,00,96,134 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total revenne of Reserved Forests..... | | 66,885 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total..... | | 1,01,63,019 |

# D.—Population.

| Districts. | Inhabited Houses. | | Population. | | | | | | Classification of Population. | | | | | | | | Occupation. | | Prevailing languages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of masonry dwellings. | Ditto of all other kinds. | Men. | Women. | Children. Male. | Children. Female. | Total. | Number per square mile. | Christians. Europeans. | Christians. East-Indians. | Christians. Natives | Hindoos. | Mahomedans. | Parsees. | Bhudists and Jains. | Aborigines. | Agriculturists. | Non-agriculturists. | |
| Nagpore .. | 52,114 | 99,900 | 220,258 | 202,537 | 115,188 | 101,358 | 639,341 | 172 | 2,462 | (A) | (B) | 570,282 | 27,409 | 28 | 6,010 | 33,150 | 276,457 | 362,884 | m * o g |
| Bhundara .. | 469 | 123,031 | 176,081 | 187,954 | 123,850 | 115,595 | 608,480 | 155 | 12 | 16 | 96 | 498,971 | 12,134 | .. | 1,364 | 95,887 | 193,910 | 414,570 | m |
| Chanda .. | 664 | 113,417 | 160,343 | 172,646 | 108,220 | 96,086 | 537,295 | 55 | 23 | 25 | 49 | 364,074 | 9,447 | .. | 186 | 163,491 | 252,771 | 284,524 | m g t h |
| Wurdah .. | 12,345 | 65,064 | 110,611 | 110,965 | 64,174 | 57,735 | 343,485 | 144 | 64 | 48 | .. | 288,115 | 12,782 | 8 | .. | 42,468 | 186,179 | 157,306 | m g o |
| Balaghat .. | 55 | 33,978 | 48,399 | 51,223 | 37,334 | 33,978 | 170,934 | 65 | 2 | ... | .. | 143,917 | 2,098 | ... | 12 | 24,905 | 52,791 | 118,143 | m h g |
| Jubbulpore.. | 2,175 | 155,793 | 193,244 | 183,465 | 118,556 | 103,952 | 599,217 | 153 | 1,018 | 77 | 330 | 409,021 | 27,049 | 4 | .. | 161,718 | 388,844 | 210,373 | h |
| Saugor .. | 76,189 | 36,994 | 159,606 | 147,975 | 100,728 | 90,333 | 498,642 | 124 | 884 | 153 | .. | 389,227 | 21,129 | 5 | 13,135 | 74,109 | 208,614 | 290,028 | h m |
| Dumoh .. | 21,005 | 42,886 | 91,793 | 87,057 | 56,211 | 48,564 | 283,625 | 101 | 13 | 6 | .. | 232,555 | 8,335 | .. | 191 | 42,525 | 149,529 | 134,096 | h o |
| Seonee .. | .. | 91,836 | 124,338 | 126,726 | 89,112 | 81,474 | 421,650 | 116 | 46 | 55 | 10 | 265,359 | 16,956 | 10 | ... | 139,223 | 273,245 | 148,405 | h o m |
| Mundla .. | 134 | 45,525 | 58,818 | 60,140 | 44,530 | 39,061 | 202,549 | 43 | 8 | 3 | .. | 93,452 | 1,464 | .. | .. | 107,622 | 136,640 | 65,909 | o h g |
| Hoshungabad | 3,189 | 86,265 | 139,910 | 129,766 | 90,779 | 79,978 | 440,433 | 104 | 101 | 190 | 47 | 331,647 | 21,586 | 5 | 107 | 86,750 | 211,738 | 228,695 | o h m g |
| Baitool .. | 24 | 52,669 | 75,996 | 55,487 | 76,500 | 50,352 | 258,335 | 63 | 6 | 14 | .... | 163,231 | 4,357 | .. | ... | 90,727 | 160,649 | 97,686 | h g m |
| Nursingpore | 450 | 66,018 | 108,012 | 102,348 | 67,334 | 59,102 | 336,796 | 176 | 62 | ... | .. | 271,761 | 11,487 | 1 | .. | 53,485 | 156,952 | 179,844 | g o m |
| Chindwara .. | 48 | 59,164 | 86,725 | 89,225 | 61,693 | 57,175 | 294,818 | 76 | 49 | 3 | 123 | 170,694 | 9,931 | ... | (B) | 114,018 | 163,537 | 131,281 | h m g |
| Nimar .. | 25,215 | 14,305 | 63,829 | 58,681 | 36,580 | 31,471 | 190,561 | 70 | 63 | 127 | 6 | 137,247 | 18,279 | 34 | (B) | 34,805 | 41,722 | 148,839 | m h o |
| Raepore .. | 511 | 164,639 | 346,466 | 378,164 | 320,890 | 277,142 | 1,322,662 | 90 | 52 | 11 | 189 | 1,102,029 | 15,158 | .. | ... | 205,223 | 720,348 | 602,314 | c h o |
| Belaspore .. | 37 | 138,587 | 211,128 | 215,191 | 188,378 | 165,806 | 780,503 | 101 | 3 | 3 | ... | 628,704 | 9,035 | .. | .. | 142,758 | 554,949 | 225,554 | h o |
| Sumbulpore | 57 | 159,460 | 221,018 | 234,099 | 185,652 | 171,579 | 812,348 | 50 | 47 | (A) | 16 | 666,960 | 2,567 | .. | ... | 142,758 | 497,774 | 314,574 | u k |
| Upper Gody. | 175 | 40,911 | 86,331 | 85,534 | 77,528 | 74,971 | 324,364 | 22 | 16 | 25 | 156 | 202,736 | 1,900 | .. | ... | 119,531 | 169,600 | 154,764 | o t k o |
| Grand Total | 194,862 | 1,580,442 | 2,682,906 | 2,679,183 | 1,968,237 | 1,735,712 | 9,066,038 | 79 | 4,931 | 756 | 1,022 | 6,929,973 | 233,103 | 95 | 21,005 | 1,875,153 | 4,796,249 | 4,269,789 | |
| | 1,775,304 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(A).—Included among Europeans. (B).—Included among Hindoos.

* m Mahratti, o Oordoo, h Hindee, g Gondi, t Teguloo, c Chutteesgurhee, n Nimaree, u Uryah, k Koya.

# E.—Fiscal.

## 1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

### Survey.

| Area previously surveyed in miles. | | | | Cost per mile. | | | Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | Revenue. | | Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | Revenue. | Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | Revenue. |
| | | By village. | By fields. | | | | | | |
| .. | 24,186 | 40,443 | .. | .. | .. | R. A. P. 44 4 9 | .. | .. | 5,389 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 45-4-1 per square mile. |

### Settlement.

| Nature of Settlement. | Area in miles. | Annual Revenue assessed. | Date of expiry of Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | |
| Settled in perpetuity .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Settled for 30 years or upwards .. | 27,063 | 45,81,309 | 30th June 1897. | |
| Do. for 10 years and under 30 .. | 26,213 | 12,02,944 | 30th June 1888. | |
| Do. under 10 years .. | 1,432 | 9,597 | 1874. | Zemindaree wastes settled for 3 years. |
| Do. in progress .. | .. | ... | ..... | |
| Total .. | 54,708 | 57,93,850 | ..... | Exclusive of Feudatory States. |
| Settlements previously made, including full record of rights .. | .. | .. | ..... | |
| Do. without such record .. | .. | ... | ..... | |
| Settlement during the year. { Detailed .. | ... | ... | ..... | |
| Settlement during the year. { Summary . | 4,200 | 85,496 | ..... | Extension of present summary Settlement of the Sumbulpore district. |

## *Surveyed and assessed area in acres.*

| Districts. | Cultivated. | | | | Uncultivated. | | | Total area assessed. | Assessment. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated. | | Unirrigated. | Total. | Grazing lands. | Culturable. | Unculturable waste. | | Gross amount. | Rate per acre on cultivation. | | | Rate per acre on culturable land. | | | Rate per acre on total area of Settlement. | | |
| | By Government works. | By private individuals. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Nagpore .. | .. | 9,652 | 936,598 | 946,250 | 112,204 | 301,024 | 587,429 | 1,946,907 | 8,11,742 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| Bhundara .. | .. | 12,620 | 807,779 | 820,399 | 30,845 | 551,073 | 613,425 | 2,015,742 | 4,09,316 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Chanda .. | .. | 191,666 | 486,908 | 678,574 | 312,983 | 2,410,492 | 1,090,917 | 4,492,966 | 2,27,251 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Wurdah .. | .. | 3,428 | 755,243 | 758,671 | 20,782 | 273,797 | 230,326 | 1,283,576 | 4,85,226 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Balaghat .. | .. | 1,593 | 212,034 | 213,627 | 468,840 | 112,538 | 110,983 | 905,988 | 70,662 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Jubbulpore .. | .. | 2,302 | 727,534 | 729,836 | 3,964 | 639,940 | 465,478 | 1,839,218 | 5,46,613 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| Saugor ... | .. | 6,913 | 578,245 | 585,158 | 231,363 | 512,994 | 330,005 | 1,659,520 | 4,38,741 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Dumoh .. | .. | 1,584 | 448,161 | 449,745 | 177,171 | 210,723 | 370,238 | 1,207,877 | 2,63,378 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Seonee .. | .. | 66,677 | 555,711 | 622,388 | .. | 359,220 | 430,499 | 1,412,107 | 2,20,306 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Mundla ... | .. | 1,441 | 359,267 | 360,708 | 108 | 737,752 | 380,948 | 1,479,516 | 63,772 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Baitool .. | .. | 14,750 | 626,304 | 641,054 | 177,827 | 548,871 | 307,353 | 1,675,105 | 1,90,392 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Hoshungabad ... | .. | 2,166 | 889,421 | 891,587 | 279,619 | 235,758 | 251,410 | 1,658,374 | 4,37,469 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Chindwara .. | .. | 6,899 | 451,736 | 458,635 | 286,053 | 270,276 | 257,895 | 1,272,859 | 1,97,858 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Nursingpore .. | .. | 7,650 | 545,823 | 553,473 | .. | 175,006 | 289,445 | 1,017,924 | 4,13,103 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Nimar .. | 350 | 7,438 | 309,658 | 317,446 | .. | 223,564 | 161,718 | 702,728 | 1,73,573 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Raepore .. | .. | 7,424 | 1,995,639 | 2,003,063 | .. | 2,688,580 | 1,381,733 | 6,073,376 | 5,44,144 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Sumbulpore .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | | | ... | | | .. | | |
| Belaspore .. | .. | 196,161 | 864,721 | 1,060,882 | .... | 1,176,559 | 2,243,433 | 4,480,874 | 2,68,811 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Upper Godavery .. | .. | 11,000 | 33,438 | 44,538 | .. | 56,478 | 86,816 | 187,832 | 31,493 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Total ..... | 350 | 551,464 | 11,584,220 | 1,2136,034 | 21,01,759 | 11,484,645 | 9,590,051 | 35,312,489 | 57,93,850 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 7 |

## 3.—Fiscal.

*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.*

| Nature of Tenure. | Number of estates. | Number of villages. | Number of holders or share-holders. | Gross area in acres. | Average area of each estate. | Average assessment of each estate. | Revenue rate per acre. | Supposed net profit per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| Large Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture | 10 | 2,678 | 16 | 2,200,889 | 220,085 | 18,971-8-0 | 0-1-0 | 0-1-6 |
| Large Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law | 32 | 1,447 | 76 | 694,148 | 21,700 | 11,827 | 0-4-0 | 0-3-10 |
| Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities | 15,703 | 20,872 | 37,128 | 27,953,509 | 1,716 | 387 | 0-3-5 | 0-2-2 |
| Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common | 2,060 | 318 | 2,624 | 38,249 | 18½ | 4-6-8 | 0-3-9 | 0-3-2 |
| Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100 | 35,288 | 7,534 | 28,288 | 4,425,694 | 122 | 56-14-10 | 0-2-2 | 0-1-10 |
| Holders of revenue free tenures. — In perpetuity | 4,320 | 1,207 | 4,865 | 408,359 | 94½ | ... | .. | 0-5-0 |
| Holders of revenue free tenures. — For life | 5,490 | 970 | 5,941 | 839,775 | 153 | ... | .. | 0-5-0 |
| Holders of quit-rent tenures. — In perpetuity | 783 | 510 | 886 | 689,628 | 881 | 112 | 0-2-2 | 0-3-4 |
| Holders of quit-rent tenures. — For life. | 949 | 1,074 | 1,437 | 1,025,795 | 1,081 | 65-8-0 | 0-0-9 | 0-3-3 |
| Temporary under Kham management | 12 | 12 | ... | 4,122 | 344½ | 318 | 0-1-3 | .. |
| Landholders who have redeemed the revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Purchasers of waste lands | ... | ... | ... | 238,518 | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Total | 64,647 | 36,622 | 81,261 | 38,518,686 | 596 | ... | .. | .. |

## 4.—Fiscal.

*Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.*

| Nature of Tenure. | | Number of holdings. | Average area of each holding. | Average rent of each holding. | Average rent rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Acres. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots. | On permanent tenure | 3,168 | 237 | 82 2 1 | 0 5 7 |
| | On farming leases | 4,376 | 411 | 62 6 3 | 0 2 5 |
| Ryots holding at fixed rates | | 158,075 | 17 | 14 11 4 | 0 13 11 |
| Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates | | 140,220 | 15 | 11 2 7 | 0 11 9 |
| Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights | | 474,656 | 10 | 8 3 4 | 0 13 6 |
| Holders of service grants | | 49,715 | 3 | 2 3 0 | 0 11 9 |
| | Total | 830,210 | 15 | 10 2 6 | 0 11 0 |

## 5.—Fiscal.

*Register of Transfers.*

| Nature of Tenure transferred. | Number of transfers recorded. | | | Average area in acres of each holding transferred. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By voluntary sale or gift. | By compulsory sale. | By inheritance. | By voluntary sale. | By compulsory sale. | By inheritance. | |
| Great Zemindarees complete .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| Shares in ditto ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Large Zemindarees ... | 2 | 4 | 38 | 921 | 2,058 | 16,280 | |
| Shares in ditto .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | |
| Small Zemindarees ... | 301 | 59 | 556 | 4,515 | 122½ | 1,768½ | |
| Shares in ditto .. | 370 | 22 | 657 | 175 | 240¾ | 1,167 | |
| Villages owned by cultivating communities ... | 56 | .. | 118 | 1,196 | .. | 1,615 | |
| Shares in ditto .... | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 514 | |
| Holdings of proprietary cultivators ... | 399 | 12 | 1,090 | 347 | 1,075⅔ | 50 | |
| Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ... | 1,185 | .. | 74 | 141 | .. | 3,009 | |
| Holdings of ryots at fixed rates .. | 117 | 21 | 1,159 | 63 | 281 | 772 | |
| Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ... | 367 | 6 | 2,160 | 15⅔ | 39 | 32 | |
| Revenue free tenures .. | 4 | ... | 237 | 424 | .. | 446½ | |
| Quit-rent tenures ... | 4 | .. | 7 | 900 | .. | 389 | |

# 6.—Fiscal.

## *Land Revenue.*

| Description of Revenue. | Revenue last year. | | Revenue this year. | | Cost of collection. | Net collections during the year. | Outstanding balances. | Number of sales for arrears of revenue. | Revenue of estates sold. | Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessed. | Realized. | Assessed. | Realized. | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| From settled estates bearing revenue in past years .. | 59,16,689 | 58,84,504 | 59,21,379 | 58,96,406 | | | | | | |
| Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year .. | 8,596 | 8,596 | 1,05,785 | 1,14,123 | | | | | | Increase due to revision of Settlement of portions of Raepore, Belaspore and Mundla districts, settled last year. |
| Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year .. | 3,906 | .. | 4,492 | .. | 7,15,310 | 54,20,660 | 31,031 | 1 | .. | |
| Collections from Government estates .. | 25,089 | 25,076 | 45,240 | 45,240 | | | | | | |
| Income from sale of Government estates .. | .. | 72,194 | .. | 59,419 | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above .. | 8,257 | 8,257 | 33,179 | 20,782 | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 59,54,725 | 59,98,627 | 61,01,091 | 61,35,970 | | | | | | |

# II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

## A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.*

| Title of Act. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Date on which sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

2.—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of , in the year.*

| Title of Bill. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Bill. | When introduced. | When rejected or withdrawn. | If pending why, and in what state. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

3.—*STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year*

| Title of Bill. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

# JUDICIAL STATEMENT B1.

*Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original, and Appellate, existing in the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1869.*

| Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges. | | Number of Judicial Divisions. | Average area of each Division in square miles. | Average population of each Division. | Number of Tribunals. | Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any. | Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate. | Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment. | Total number of Judges. European Covenanted. | Total number of Judges. European Commissioned Military Officers. | Total number of Judges. European Uncovenanted. | Total number of Judges. Native. | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native. | Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. | Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer. | Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work. | Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal. | Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal. | Civil. | Revenue. | Appellate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local and Sub-Magistrates (*a*). Exercising Criminal powers (*b*) | Paid .. | 9 | ... | .. | 9 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal. One of the unpaid Magistrates sat during a portion of the year on the Nagpore City bench of Honorary Magistrates. Jury or Assessors not employed. | Each Judge has, in the Criminal Department, the powers of a Sub-Magistrate either of the 1st or 2nd Class, as defined in Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and can dispose of all cases which a Sub-Magistrate is competent to try. The Forest Officers, (included in column 5) are restricted in the use of their powers to cases of Breaches of Forest Act, or cases in which their subordinates are concerned. | .. | .. | *6 | *3 | .. | .. | ... | ... | * Five of these Officers are Superintendents of Jails, three are in the Forest Department, and one in the Customs Department | each of these days. | .. | 264 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Unpaid | 46 | 502 | 6,500 | 63 | | | .. | ... | .. | 2 | 61 | .. | ... | .. | | | .. | 4,848 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. do. exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers (*c*) .. | Paid ... | 61 | 1,221 | 123,813 | 67 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal. Jury or Assessors not employed. | Do. and in the Civil Department, can hear Civil suits up to Rs. 100, 300, 500, or 1,000 in value, according to his powers under Act XIV. of 1865 (Central Provinces' Courts' Act), and has the powers in the Revenue Department of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law (Act X. of 1859, and Act XIV. of 1863.) | .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 57 | 5,520 | 3,000 | .. | These Officers are Tehseeldars (Sub-Collectors) and Extra-Assistant and Assistant Commissioners. They are employed generally in administrative work of the districts to which they are attached. | | .. | 12,471 | 29,672 | .. | .. |
| | Unpaid | ... | ... | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judges exercising Civil powers only *(d)*—paid | 9 | .. | ... | 9 | Ditto. | Each Judge can hear suits up to Rs. 50 in value under Section 6 of Act XIV. of 1865 (Central Provinces' Courts' Act). | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 600 | .. | These Officers are Naib-Tehseeldars. | was held on | tral Provinces | .. | 5,074 | .. | .. |
| Small Cause Courts *(e)* | 6 | 430 | 78,643 | 6 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal without Jury or Assessor, and there are two Registrars empowered to hear suits up to Rs. 20 attached to two Courts. | Two Judges have power, under Act XI. of 1865, to hear suits up to Rs. 1,000 in value. Three Judges under Act XI. of 1865 and XXI. of 1864 have power to hear suits up to Rs. 500 in value, one Judge under Act XI. of 1865 and XXII. of 1864 has power to hear suits up to Rs. 50 in value. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 8,800 | .. | .. | Have executive functions, as in the case of three Cantonment and one Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, and of Judge of Nagpore Small Cause Court, who is also Registrar General. | | | 1,470 | 11,442 | .. | .. |
| Magistrates of full powers exercising only Criminal powers *(f)* .. | 21 | 7 | 6,000 | 15 | A single Judge presides over each Court. Three of the Magistrates sat during a portion of the year on the Nagpore City Bench of Honorary Magistrates. Neither Jury or Assessors employed. | Each Judge has in the Criminal Department the powers of a Magistrate as defined in Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code. | .. | .. | *3 | *2 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | *These five Officers are in administrative charge of Jails. | | | 951 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers *(g)* | 24 | 3,347 | 33,158 | 45 | A single Judge presides over each Court. Neither Jury or Assessors employed. | Do. and 19 Magistrates of the 45 entered in Column 5, being Magistrates of districts, have power to hear appeals from the orders of all Sub-Magistrates in their districts. In the Civil Department the Magistrates of districts have power to hear, under Act XIV. of 1865, suits of unlimited value, and in the Revenue Department they have the powers of Collectors under the Rent Laws; all other Magistrates can hear suits (Civil) up to Rs. 5,000 in value, and have powers of Deputy Collectors under the Rent Law. | .. | 5 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 5,600 | 3,300 | .. | These Officers are Extra-Assistant, Assistant and Deputy Commissioners, and the whole administrative charge of the districts to which they are attached rests with the Deputy Commissioner, who is aided by his Assistants and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. | 290 days, excluding Sundays and Gazetted holidays. Court | 55 passed Pleaders in Cen- | 8,755 | 16,962 | .. | 1,512 |
| Do. Exercising powers described by Act XV. of 1862 *(h)* .. | 19 | 4,748 | 468,011 | 17 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal, and may be assisted by Assessors. | Under Act VIII. of 1869, these Courts ceased to exist on 1st June 1869. These Judges had power to try all Criminal cases triable by a Court of Sessions, except such as for offences punishable with death, and to punish with imprisonment not exceeding seven years. | .. | 1 | 13 | 3 | .. | 12,000 | .. | .. | These Officers are Deputy Commissioners. | | | 103 | .. | .. | |

# JUDICIAL STATEMENT B 1.—(Continued.)

| Classes of Tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges | Number of Judicial Divisions. | Average area of each Division in square miles. | Average population of each Division. | Number of Tribunals. | Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any. | Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate. | Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment. | Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted. | Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers. | Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted. | Total number of Judges. Native. | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. | Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native. | Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. | Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer. | Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work. | Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal. | Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal. | Civil. | Revenue. | Appeal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sessions Courts .. | 22 | 20,749 | 2,002,717 | 22 | A single Judge presides over each Court and is aided by assessors. | These include (1) four Courts of Sessions proper, presided over by Commissioners of Division, and (2) the Courts of 13 Deputy Commissioners invested with the powers of Section 445A., Act VIII. of 1869. The former can try cases of any nature committed to them by a Magistrate, and can award any punishment allowed by Law. They are likewise empowered to hear all appeals from the orders of Magistrates with full powers in all cases in which an appeal is allowed by Law. The latter try, as a Court of Sessions, those offences not punishable with death, which, under the Schedule to Act VIII. of 1869, are triable by a Court of Session only, and are empowered to pass sentences of imprisonment up to seven years. | .. | 3 | 16 | 3 | .. | 15,700 | .. | .. | Four of these Officers are Commissioners of Division, and the administrative business of Divisions rests with them. The remaining 18 are Deputy Commissioners. | Court was held on | .. | 276 | .. | .. | 506 |
| Commissioner's Court, Civil and Revenue .. | 4 | 20,749 | 2,602,717 | 4 | A single Judge presides over each tribunal unassisted by either Jury or assessor. | These Judges have no original jurisdiction, but on the Civil side of their Court hear, under Act XV. of 1865, appeals in all suits in which the value is Rs. 5,000 or more, and they also hear appeals from the decision of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1863 (Rent Act). In the Revenue Department they are Commissioners of Division, and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under Rent Law. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 32,500 | .. | .. | These Officers are also the Commissioners of Division. | days and Gazetted holidays, these days. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 589 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Court of Province. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Ditto. | Is the Judge of the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil cases, hearing, on the Criminal side, appeals from the orders of Sessions Courts and, on the Civil side, special appeals from orders passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners. In Criminal cases it has also the power of revision. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 37,990 | .. | .. | No executive functions. | 290 days, excluding Sun- each of | .. | .. | ... | .. | 241 |
| Justices of the Peace .. | 19 | 3,601 | 364,924 | 43 | Ditto. | Ditto. | .. | .. | 4 | 26 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | These Officers are nearly all included in the foregoing entries. | | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. |

(*a*) The entry in Column 1 shows Honorary Magistrates and Officers in the Forest and Customs Department having Criminal powers of Sub-Magistrates.

The entry in Column 2 shows the number of Judicial Divisions. With regard to Honorary Magistrates, &c, each town or estate in which there are one or more Honorary Magistrates, being considered as one Division, and the Forest Division of each Forest Officer being considered as one Division and added to the number of of Divisions for Honorary Magistrates. Thus it cannot be said that the Central Provinces contains so many Divisions in which there are so many Local and Sub-Magistrates, and each place where there are one or more Local and Sub-Magistrates is considered as a Division.

(*b*) The average area entered in Column 3 has been roughly calculated on the area of the Towns, Estates, Forest Division, &c., of the Officers who hold Local and Sub-Magisterial Criminal powers.

The average population entered in Column 4 has been similarly calculated. The Census Report of the Central Provinces gave the figures on which the calculation was based.

The number of Tribunals entered in Column 5 corresponds with the number of Magistrates or Officers, and this remark applies to the entries in this Column, as each Magistrate or Judge is held to have a separate tribunal.

(*c*) The entry in Column 1 is applied to Tehseeldars, Extra-Assistant and Assistant Commissioners who exercise in Criminal Department powers less than those of a Magistrate.

The entry in Column 2 corresponds with the number of Tehseels into which the Central Provinces are divided.

The entries in Columns 3 and 4 require no explanation.

Column 5 shows the number of tribunals—each Officer being considered to preside over a separate tribunal, but, although each Officer presides over a Court having a Criminal side, a Civil side, and a Revenue side, the Court is considered as one, not as three.

(*d*) These Officers are merely Naib-Tehseeldars, exercising Civil powers only.

(*e*) The returns under this heading have reference to the Small Cause Courts at Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and the Cantonment Small Cause Courts at Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Aseergurh. At Saugor, Jubbulpore, Kamptee and Aseergurh, therefore the Judges also exercise Magisterial powers, but it was considered advisable to show them under Small Cause Courts, and not under Magistrates exercising also Criminal powers.

(*f*) The entries in these Columns refer to 10 Honorary Magistrates who have full powers, and 5 Jail Magistrates who exercise the full powers of a Magistrate within the limits of their Jails.

(*g*) The entries in these Columns refer to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to Extra-Assistants and Assistants having the full powers of a Magistrate. See remark regarding entry in Column 5 with reference to Tehseeldars, &c., above.

(*h*) These entries refer to Deputy Commissioners as Officers having the chief executive control over their districts.

# JUDICIAL STATEMENT B2.

*STATEMENT of offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| Description of Offence. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CLASS I.** | | | | | | | |
| **OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.** | | | | | | | |
| *Against the State.* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Waging war against the Queen .. .. .. | 121 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | |
| 2. Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war ... | 122, 123 | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | |
| 3. War or depredations on allied powers .. .. | 125 to 127 | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | |
| 4. Abetment of mutiny .. .. .. | 131, 132 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | |
| *Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.* | | | | | | | |
| 5. Counterfeiting coin .. ... .. | 231 to 238 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 14 | ... | |
| 6. Diminishing or altering coin .. .. .. | 246 to 249 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 7 | ... | |
| 7. Passing or possessing bad or altered coin .. .. | 239 to 243 and 250 to 254 | 77 | 77 | 24 | 51 | ... | 1 died, 1 escaped. |
| 8. Counterfeiting stamps or selling same .. .. | 255 to 259 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | |
| 9. Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same. | 260 to 263 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | |
| 10. Making, using or possessing false weights or measures .. | 264 to 267 | 123 | 140 | 26 | 120 | ... | |
| 11. Personating Public Servant or Soldier .. .. | 140, 170, 171 | 46 | 54 | 8 | 46 | .. | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Against Public Justice.* | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Concealing design to commit offence .. .. | 118 to 120 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| 13. | Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information. | 176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203 | 129 | 159 | 37 | 121 | 1 | |
| 14. | Causing disappearance of evidence .. .. | 201 to 204 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 10 | .. | |
| 15. | Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist Public Servant .. | 183 to 187, 189, 190 | 95 | 137 | 55 | 81 | 1 | |
| 16. | Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury .. .. | 188 | 108 | 141 | 57 | 83 | .. | 1 escaped. |
| 17. | Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding .. | 228 | 35 | 39 | 2 | 37 | .. | |
| 18. | Harbouring an offender .. .. .. | 212, 216 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 5 | .. | |
| 19. | Taking gift to screen offender .. .. .. | 213 to 215 | 46 | 75 | 17 | 58 | .. | |
| 20. | Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue .. .. | 224, 225 | 55 | 83 | 9 | 74 | ... | |
| 21. | Escape from lawful custody or transportation .. .. | 224, 226 | 121 | 112 | 9 | 99 | .. | 2 died, 2 transferred. |
| 22. | Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign .. | 172 to 175, and 178 to 280 | 146 | 246 | 51 | 19 | .. | |
| 23. | Failure to attend as juror or assessor .. .. | C. P. Code 354 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | |
| | *By Public Servants* | | | | | | | |
| 24. | Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public Servant .. | 161, 165 | 49 | 63 | 28 | 34 | 1 | |
| 25. | Public Servant acting illegally to injure any person .. | 166, 167 | 13 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 3 | |
| 26. | Do. unlawfully trading ... .. | 168, 169 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | |
| 27. | Do. fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture .. | 217, 218 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | .. | |
| 28. | Do. wilfully making order or decision contrary to law... | 219, 220 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | |
| 29. | Do. intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape .. .. .. | 221, 222 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | |
| 30. | Do. negligently suffering escape ... ... | 229, 223 | 27 | 36 | 5 | 30 | 1 | |
| 31. | Breach of Police Act by Police Officers .. .. | Act V. of 1861 | 45 | 48 | 3 | 45 | .. | |
| 31A. | Taking gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a Public Servant .. .. .. | 162 and 163 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| | *False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims and Forgery.* | | | | | | | |
| 32. | Giving false evidence .. .. .. | 193 to 196 | 44 | 75 | 51 | 23 | 1 | |
| 33. | Fabricating false evidence .. .. .. | 193 to 196 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | .. | |
| 34. | Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate .. | 197 to 200 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | .. | |
| 35. | False personation in judicial proceeding .. .. | 205 to 229 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | .. | |
| 36. | Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree ... .. .. .. | 206 to 208, 421 to 424, and 165 | 17 | 26 | 8 | 18 | .. | |
| 37. | False claim in Court of Justice .. .. .. | 209, 210 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 3 | .. | |
| 38. | False charge of offence .. .. .. | 211 | 33 | 39 | 16 | 23 | .. | |
| 39. | Frivolous or vexatious complaint.. .. .. | C. P. Code 270 | 284 | 309 | .. | 309 | ... | |

# STATEMENT B2. (*Continued.*)

| Description of Offence. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40. Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document .. | 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473 to 477 | 31 | 45 | 19 | 22 | 2 | 2 transferred. |
| 41. Making or usingfalse trade marks .. .. | 482 to 489 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| *Public Nuisances.* | | | | | | | |
| 42. Public Nuisances under Penal Code .. .. | 269 to 294 | 326 | 724 | 162 | 561 | 1 | |
| 43. Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts .. | Act V. of 1861 | 804 | 1,308 | 113 | 1,192 | .. | 1 died and 1 escaped. |
| *Relating to the Public Peace.* | | | | | | | |
| 44. Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .. | 143 to 153, 157, 158 | 35 | 316 | 101 | 215 | ... | |
| 45. Omitting to inform of, or prevent, riot .. .. | 154 to 156 | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | |
| 46. Affray .. .. .. .. | 160 | 182 | 733 | 100 | 633 | .. | |
| 47. Offences relating to religion .. .. .. | 295, 296, and 297 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. | |
| 47A. Anticipated breach of the peace .. .. .. | C. P. C. 282 to 289 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 9 | .. | |
| TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS I. .. | | 2,958 | 5,132 | 959 | 4,152 | 11 | |
| **CLASS II.** | | | | | | | |
| OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. | | | | | | | |
| 48. Murder by thugs .. .. .. .. | 302 and 303 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 49. Do. dacoits .. .. .. | | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 | .. | |
| 50. Do. robbers .. .. .. | | 15 | 18 | 6 | 12 | ... | |
| 51. Do. poison for sake of robbery .. .. | | 8 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 accepted tender of pardon. |
| 52. Do. ,, from other motives .. .. | | 7 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 1 | |
| 53. Do. other murders from motives connected with women .. | | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | .. | |
| 54. Do. ,, ,, from other motives .. .. | | 52 | 92 | 29 | 53 | 6 | 2 died, 1 transferred, 1 escaped. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55. | Attempt to murder .. .. .. | 307 | 25 | 33 | 11 | 20 | 2 | | |
| 56. | Culpable homicide .. .. .. | 304, 308 | 30 | 53 | 19 | 30 | 3 | 1 died. | |
| 57. | Abetment of suicide .. .. .. | 305, 306 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | | |
| 58. | Attempt to commit suicide .. .. .. | 309 | 129 | 126 | 31 | 90 | .. | 5 died. | |
| 59. | Causing miscarriage and cognate offences .. .. | 313, 316 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | | |
| 60. | Exposure of infant or concealment of birth .. .. | 317, 318 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 1 | | |
| 61. | Grievous hurt .. .. .. | 325, 333 | 78 | 125 | 32 | 93 | .. | | |
| 62. | ,, ,, on grave and sudden provocation .. .. | 335 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 1 | | |
| 63. | Hurt .. .. .. | 323, 334 | 621 | 1,366 | 719 | 646 | .. | 1 escaped. | |
| 64. | ,, by dangerous weapons .. .. .. | 324 | 60 | 69 | 3 | 66 | .. | 1 died. | |
| 65. | Administering stupifying drugs .. .. .. | 328 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 66. | Causing hurt to extort property or confession .. .. | 327, 329 to 333 | 16 | 32 | 10 | 19 | 3 | | |
| 67. | Act dangerous to life or safety .. .. .. | 336, 337 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 10 | .. | | |
| 68. | Wrongful restraint .. .. .. | 341 | 267 | 435 | 144 | 290 | ... | 1 died. | |
| 69. | ,, confinement .. .. .. | 342 to 346 | 77 | 116 | 42 | 73 | ... | 1 escaped. | |
| 70. | ,, ,, to extort property or confession .. | 347, 348 | 12 | 38 | 26 | 12 | .. | | |
| 71. | Assault or use of Criminal force .. .. .. | 353, 354, and 357 | 5,417 | 10,712 | 6,286 | 4,439 | 23 | 1 died, 6 escaped. | |
| 72. | Criminal intimidation or insult .. .. .. | 504 to 509 | 821 | 1,452 | 808 | 640 | 4 | | |
| 73. | Causing annoyance in state of intoxication .. .. | 510 | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | ... | | |
| 74. | Unlawful compulsory labour .. .. .. | 374 | 13 | 27 | 16 | 11 | .. | | |
| 75. | Buying or disposing of any person as a slave .. .. | 370, 371 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | | |
| 76. | Kidnapping or abduction .. .. .. | 363 to 365, 367 to 369 | 11 | 20 | 9 | 9 | .. | 2 transferred. | |
| 77. | Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement .. .. .. ... | 366 | 4 | 22 | 18 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 78. | Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ... .. .. | 372, 373 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | .. | | |
| 79. | Enticing a married woman with Criminal intent .. .. | 498 | 139 | 148 | 102 | 46 | .. | | |
| 80. | Fraudulent and unlawful marriages .. .. | 493 to 496 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | .. | | |
| 81. | Adultery .. .. .. .. | 497 | 129 | 132 | 98 | 32 | 1 | 1 died. | |
| 82. | Rape .. .. .. .. | 376 | 27 | 32 | 12 | 18 | 1 | 1 accepted tender of pardon. | |
| 83. | Unnatural offences .. .. .. .. | 377 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 7 | .. | | |
| 84. | Defamation .. .. .. .. | 500 to 502 | 253 | 402 | 283 | 127 | .. | | |
| | TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS II. .. | | 8,318 | 15,597 | 8,758 | 6,805 | 52 | | |
| | **CLASS III.** | | | | | | | | |
| | **OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.** | | | | | | | | |
| | *With Violence.* | | | | | | | | |
| 85. | Dacoity ... .. .. .. | 395, 397, 398 | 13 | 180 | 52 | 78 | .. | 46 transferred, 4 died. | |
| 86. | Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. | 399, 402 | .. | .. | ... | .. | | | |

# STATEMENT B2.—*(Continued.)*

| | Description of Offence. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87. | Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupifying drugs | 394, 397 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 escaped. |
| 88. | ,, ,, ,, ,, by other means .. | 398 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | .. | |
| 89. | Robbery in a dwelling house .. .. .. | 392, 393 | 4 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | |
| 90. | ,, on the highway .. .. .. | | 17 | 29 | 13 | 16 | .. | |
| 91. | ,, elsewhere .. .. .. | | 17 | 32 | 10 | 22 | .. | |
| 92. | Extortion .. .. .. .. | 384 to 389 | 89 | 131 | 75 | 55 | 1 | |
| 93. | House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft .. | 451, 454, 457 | 11,982 | 7,075 | 678 | 6,343 | 13 | 1 accepted tender of pardon, 4 died, 7 escaped, 23 transferred. |
| 94. | ,, ,, in order to commit an offence other than theft .. .. .. | 449, 450, 451, 453, 454, 456, and 457 | 158 | 177 | 30 | 147 | .. | |
| 95. | ,, ,, with preparation for, or attempt at hurt .. .. .. ... | 452, 455, 458, 460 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 8 | .. | |
| 96. | ,, or lurking house-trespass .. .. | 452, 455, 458 | 76 | 61 | 14 | 47 | .. | |
| | *Without Violence.* | | | | | | | |
| 97. | Theft of cattle .. .. .. .. | 356, 379, 380, 381, and 382 | 1,663 | 2,051 | 229 | 1,755 | 4 | 1 died, 4 escaped, 65 transferred. |
| 98. | ,, ordinary .. .. .. | 379, 380, 381 | 15,123 | 10,813 | 1,290 | 9,455 | 23 | 7 died, 8 escaped, 30 transferred. |
| 99. | Dishonestly receiving stolen property .. .. | 411 to 414 | 505 | 913 | 237 | 672 | .. | 4 transferred. |
| 100. | Dishonest misappropriation of property .. .. | 403 and 404 | 273 | 444 | 141 | 297 | 4 | 2 died. |
| 101. | Criminal breach of trust .. .. .. | 406 to 409 | 294 | 319 | 139 | 172 | 5 | 1 escaped and 2 transferred. |
| 102. | Cheating .. .. .. .. | 417 to 420 | 250 | 350 | 192 | 157 | 1 | |
| | *Malicious Offences.* | | | | | | | |
| 103. | Mischief ordinary ... .. .. | 426, 427, 430 to 433 | 302 | 520 | 502 | 218 | ... | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104. | ,, by poisoning or killing cattle .. .. | 420, 429 | 33 | 60 | 24 | 36 | .. | |
| 105. | ,, by destroying land-marks .. .. | 434 | 25 | 53 | 37 | 14 | .. | 2 escaped. |
| 106. | Serious mischief by fire .. .. .. | 435, 436, 438 | 66 | 61 | 34 | 25 | 1 | 1 died. |
| 107. | Criminal trespass or house-trespass .. .. | 447 | 729 | 1,133 | 532 | 599 | .. | 2 died. |
| 108. | Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .. | 461, 462 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 6 | .. | |
| | TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS III. .. | | 31,650 | 24,444 | 4,041 | 20,130 | 58 | 215. |
| | **CLASS IV.** | | | | | | | |
| | **OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.** | | | | | | | |
| 109. | Belonging to a gang of thugs .. .. .. | 311 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| 110. | ,, ,, ,, of dacoits .. .. .. | 400 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | |
| 111. | ,, ,, ,, of thieves .. .. .. | 401 | 15 | 29 | 12 | 17 | .. | |
| 112. | Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood.. .. | C. P. C. 295 | 92 | 99 | 64 | 34 | 1 | |
| 113. | Bad habit and repute .. .. .. | C. P. C. 295, 297 | 66 | 68 | 32 | 36 | .. | |
| 114. | Criminal breaches of contracts of service ... .. | 490, 491, and 492 | 41 | 97 | 46 | 37 | 11 | 3 escaped. |
| 114A. | Neglect to maintain wives or children .. ... | C P. C. 316 | 270 | 277 | 158 | 119 | .. | |
| | TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS IV. .. | | 484 | 570 | 312 | 243 | 12 | |
| | **BREACHES OF SPECIAL LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REVENUE OR ON OTHER SUBJECTS.** | | | | | | | |
| | *Breaches of Laws relating* | | | | | | | |
| 115. | To Excise on Spirits and Drugs .. .. .. | Act XXI. of 1856 | 533 | 748 | 152 | 591 | 5 | |
| 116. | Opium .. ... .. .. | Ditto | 90 | 151 | 29 | 122 | .. | |
| 117. | Salt and Salt-petre .. .. .. | Acts XIV. of 1843, XXVII. of 1855, XXXI. of 1861, XIX. of 1862. | 384 | 802 | 17 | 783 | 2 | |
| 118. | Stamps ... ... .. .. | Acts X. of 1862, XXVI. of 1867 | 181 | 351 | 63 | 280 | 1 | 7 died. |
| 119. | Paper Currency .. .. .. | Act XIX. of 1861 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| 120. | Post Office .. ... .. .. | Act XIV. of 1866 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 15 | .. | |
| 121. | Electric Telegraph .. ... .. | Act VIII. of 1860 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 122. | Registration .. .. .. .. | Act XX. of 1866 | 1 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | |
| 123. | Municipalities... .. .. .. | Act XVIII. of 1864, XV. of 1867 | 404 | 719 | 81 | 635 | 1 | 1 accepted tender of pardon, 1 escaped. |

# STATEMENT B2.—*(Concluded).*

| | Description of Offence. | Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable. | Number of offences reported during the year. | Number of persons under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 124. | Jails .. .. .. .. | Regulation XIV. of 1816 | 222 | 250 | 2 | 248 | .. | |
| 125. | Forests .. .. .. .. | Act VII. of 1865 | 222 | 577 | 107 | 469 | .. | 1 escaped. |
| 126. | Ferries .. .. .. .. | ..... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| 127. | Railways .. .. .. .. | Act XXVIII. of 1854 | 54 | 80 | 25 | 54 | 1 | |
| 128. | Stage coaches .. .. .. | Act XVI. of 1861 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 129. | Income tax .. .. .. .. | Act IX. of 1869 | 297 | 302 | 78 | 223 | .. | 1 died. |
| 130. | The Press ... .. .. .. | Act XXV. of 1867 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 131. | Gaming and lotteries ... .. .. | Act III. of 1867 | 69 | 479 | 85 | 391 | 3 | |
| 132. | Wandering and dangerous lunatics .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| 133. | Illegal seizure of cattle .. .. .. | Act III. of 1857 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 8 | .. | |
| 134. | Arms and ammunition .. .. ... | Act XXXI. of 1860 | 11 | 21 | 7 | 14 | .. | |
| 135. | Foreigners .. .. ... .. | Act III. of 1866 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| 136. | Emigration ... .. .. .. | Acts XIII. of 1864 and VI. of 1869 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| 137. | Pandhari tax .. .. .. .. | Act XIV. of 1867 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| 138. | Offences against the Mutiny Act .. | Act VII. of 1867 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | |
| | .. Total Offences under Special Laws .. | | 2,494 | 4,522 | 657 | 3,841 | 13 | 11. |
| | Total offences under— ... | Class I. | 2,958 | 5,132 | 957 | 4,152 | 11 | 11. |
| | | „ II. | 8,318 | 15,597 | 8,758 | 6,805 | 52 | 26. |
| | | „ III. | 31,650 | 24,444 | 4,041 | 20,130 | 58 | 215. |
| | | „ IV. | 484 | 570 | 312 | 243 | 12 | 3. |
| | | Breaches of Special Laws | 2,494 | 4,522 | 657 | 3,841 | 13 | 11. |
| | Grand Total of Offences .. | | 45,904 | 50,265 | 14,725 | 35,171 | 146 | 266. |

# Judicial Statement B3.—(*Criminal.*)

*STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Central Provinces, in the year 1869.*

| Class of Tribunal. | Number of Persons dealt with. | | | | | Persons disposed of. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year. | Brought to trial during present year. | | | | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped, or transferred. | Remaining at end of year. | Average number of days during which each case lasted. | Number of witnesses who attended. | |
| | | By arrest. | By summons or recognizance. | Received by transfer. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| Village Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Unpaid Magistrates | 12 | 3 633 | 8 031 | .. | 11 676 | 2 973 | 2 184 | 6 500 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 17,960 | (*a*) Includes 2,918 persons not shown in Statement B2; these were discharged at instance of Police, thus :— |
| Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates | 73 | 15 824 | 7 355 | .. | 23 252 | 3 565 | 2 265 | 17 327 | 9 | 29 | 57 | 4 | 34,494 | |
| Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district | 52 | 10 297 | 4 097 | 9 | 14 455 | 3 058 | 1 136 | 9 719 | 387 | 107 | 48 | 5 | 25,640 | |
| Magistrates exercising powers within the precincts of jails | .. | 95 | 148 | .. | 243 | .. | 2 | 241 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 89 | At Head-quarters 494 |
| Chief Magistrates of Districts | 37 | 2 900 | 620 | .. | 3 557 | 2 212 | 142 | 1 013 | 61 | 123 | 6 | 9 | 3,845 | At Station House or on the spot 2,424 |
| Total Magistracy | 174 | 32 749 | 20 251 | 9 | 53 183 *a* | 11 808 *a* | 5 729 | 34 800 | 459 | 266 *b* | 121 | 5 | 82,028 | Total ..2,918 |
| Session Court of Commissioners of Division | 60 | 330 | .. | .. | 390 | .. | 77 | 289 | ... | 5 | 19 | 45 | ... | (*b*) Includes 4 persons who accepted tender of pardon. |
| Session Court of Deputy Commissioners of Dists. | .. | 125 | .. | .. | 125 | .. | 29 | 90 | ... | .. | 6 | 9 | .. | |
| High Court | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Grand Total | 234 | 33 204 | 20 251 | 9 | 53 698 | 11 808 | 5 729 | 34 800 | 459 | 271 | 146 | 6 | 82,028 | |

# Judicial Statement B4.—(*Criminal.*)

*STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| Nature of Punishment. | Number of persons punished. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By village Officers. | By unpaid Magistrates. | By Subordinate Local paid Magistrates | By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. | By Chief Magistrates of District. | By Sessions Courts. | By High Court. | Total. |
| Fined .. .. | .. | 4,591 | 6,135 | 4,266 | 324 | 7 | | 15,323 |
| Imprisonment (only) .. .. | .. | 957 | 3,127 | 1,982 | 564 | 160 | | 6,790 |
| Flogged .. .. | .. | 502 | 5,339 | 3,103 | 727 | 6 | | 9,677 |
| Ordered to find Security .. .. | .. | 9 | .. | 48 | 22 | | | 79 |
| Imprisoned and fined .. .. | .. | 188 | 1,018 | 606 | 178 | 77 | | 2,067 |
| Imprisoned and flogged .. .. | .. | 80 | 302 | 217 | 79 | .. | | 678 |
| Fined and flogged .. .. | .. | .. | 14 | 7 | .. | ... | | 21 |
| Death .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | *34 | | 34 |
| Total persons punished ... .. | .. | 6,327 | 15,935 | 10,229 | 1,894 | 284 | | 34,669 |
| *Detail of sentences of fine and imprisonment.* | | | | | | | | |
| FINES. | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding Rs. 5 .. .. | .. | 4,086 | 5,537 | 3,209 | 187 | 9 | | 12,978 |
| Do. „ 50 .. .. | .. | 734 | 1,592 | 1,591 | 278 | 18 | | 4,213 |
| Do. „ 200 .. .. | .. | 9 | 30 | 71 | 30 | 43 | | 183 |
| Do. „ 1,000 .. .. | .. | .. | ... | 16 | 6 | 11 | | 33 |
| Exceeding „ 1,000 .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| Total number of fines .. .. | .. | 4,779 | 7,159 | 4,887 | 502 | 84 | | 17,411 |
| Total amount of fines ... .. | .. | 19,792 | 41,769 | 49,892 | 14,019 | 9,916 | | †135,388 |
| Amount realised .. .. | .. | 17,522 | 37,277 | 36,665 | 8,366 | 10,079 | | 109,909 |
| Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation not for frivolous complaints ... .. | .. | 1,671 | 2,175 | 3,224 | 1,013 | 835 | | 8,918 |
| SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding 15 days ... Rigorous .. | .. | 351 | 875 | 400 | 13 | .. | | 1,639 |
| Not exceeding 15 days ... Simple .. | .. | 59 | 137 | 89 | 5 | .. | | 290 |
| Do. 2 months Rigorous .. | .. | 549 | 1,988 | 834 | 119 | 5 | | 3,495 |
| Do. 2 months Simple .. | .. | 11 | 35 | 98 | 11 | .. | | 155 |
| Do. 6 months Rigorous .. | .. | 230 | 1,403 | 860 | 310 | 17 | | 2,820 |
| Do. 6 months Simple .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 26 | 6 | ... | | 41 |
| Do. 2 years .. Rigorous .. | .. | 22 | 3 | 494 | 302 | 135 | | 956 |
| Do. 2 years .. Simple .. | .. | .. | ... | 3 | .. | .. | | 3 |
| Do. 7 years ... Rigorous .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 55 | 80 | | 136 |
| Do. 7 years ... Simple .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| Exceeding 7 years .. Rigorous .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| Exceeding 7 years .. Simple .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| Total .. Rigorous .. | .. | 1,152 | 4,269 | 2,589 | 799 | 237 | | 9,046 |
| Total .. Simple .. | .. | 73 | 178 | 216 | 22 | .. | | 489 |
| PENAL SERVITUDE. | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation.. For terms .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | 7 | | 7 |
| Transportation.. For life ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 48 | | 48 |
| Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to Solitary Confinement .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 18 | .. | | 52 |
| Ditto to forfeiture of property .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | | ... |

* Those only are entered whose sentences were confirmed.

† Including realisations on account of previous years.

## Judicial Statement B5.—(*Criminal.*)

*STATEMENT showing the result of Appeal and Revision of Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces during the year* 1869.

| Tribunals. | | Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court. | Number of Persons. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Appeals rejected. | Sentence confirmed. | Sentence modified. | Sentence reversed. | Returned for new trial or further investigation. | Pending. |
| Magistrates of Districts | Appeals from unpaid Magistrates | Record imperfect. | 7 | 93 | 37 | 108 | 5 | 7 |
| | Appeals from paid Magistrates | | 15 | 206 | 55 | 91 | 7 | 5 |
| Sessions Court .. .. | From unpaid Magistrates .. | | 3 | 12 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | From paid Magistrates .. | | 83 | 298 | 40 | 61 | .. | 34 |
| From Sessions Court... .. .. ... .. | | 126 | .. | 62 | 39 | 19 | .. | 6 |
| On Revision by High Court .. .. ... .. | | 101 | .. | ... | 20 | 81 | .. | .. |

# Judicial Statement B6.—(*Civil*)

*STATEMENT showing the Number and Description of Civil and Revenue Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces during the year* 1869.

| | Description of Claim. | | Number of Cases in different Courts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Small Cause Courts. | Tehseeldars and Naib Tehseeldars. | Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners | Deputy Commissioners. | Total. |
| | | Civil Court Cases. | | | | | |
| 1 | Suits for money due on contract | On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt) .. .. | 4 852 | 16 284 | 11 632 | 42 | 32 810 |
| 2 | | On unwritten do. do. (simple debt) .. .. | 975 | 4 373 | 2 579 | 28 | 7 955 |
| 3 | | On account stated ... .. .. | 1 262 | 2 478 | 2 474 | 14 | 6 228 |
| 4 | | Money paid or received ... .. .. | 109 | 431 | 179 | 1 | 720 |
| 5 | | Goods sold .. .. .. | 2 732 | 1 486 | 1 407 | 21 | 5 646 |
| 6 | | For breaches of contract not included in above .. .. | 864 | 428 | 684 | 16 | 1 992 |
| 7 | Suits for rent | ... .. .. | 247 | 138 | 199 | 1 | 585 |
| 8 | Suits for personal property or value thereof | ... ... .. | 257 | 1 685 | 1 056 | 5 | 3 003 |
| 9 | Suits for damages .. | For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage ... .. .. | ... | 38 | 42 | .. | 80 |
| 10 | | For injuries to property .. .. .. | 53 | 342 | 233 | .. | 628 |
| 11 | | For defamation ... .. .. | ... | 25 | 13 | .. | 38 |
| 12 | | For other injuries not included in above .. .. .. | 13 | 94 | 106 | 4 | 217 |
| 13 | Suits to compel specific performance of contract | ... .. .. | .. | 63 | 48 | 2 | 113 |
| 14 | Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident | .. | .. | 13 | 19 | .. | 32 |
| 15 | Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction | .. .. | .. | 19 | 2 | .. | 21 |
| 16 | Suits to settle partnership and other accounts | ... .. .. | .. | 73 | 94 | 3 | 170 |
| 17 | Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping | ... .. .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Suits connected with religion or caste | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 5 | .. | 19 |
| 19 | Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 6 |
| 20 | Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 88 | 74 | 2 | 171 |
| 21 | Suits to establish or dispute adoption | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 5 | .. | 41 |
| 22 | Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 5 | .. | 18 |
| 23 | Other suits to declare or establish personal rights | .. | .. | .. | .. | 157 | 90 | 15 | 262 |
| 24 | Suits to establish or contest wills | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 25 | Claims to inheritance — Under Hindoo Law | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | 43 | 3 | 60 |
| 26 | Claims to inheritance — Under Mahomedan Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 27 | Claims to inheritance — Under any other Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| 28 | Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows | .. | ... | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | ... | 10 |
| 29 | Suits relating to the revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 35 | 11 | 108 |
| 30 | Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 111 | 5 | 168 |
| 31 | Claims in right of pre-emption | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 17 | 1 | 26 |
| 32 | Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 33 | Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land other than rent suits | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | .. | 21 |
| 34 | Suits for partition of immoveable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 51 | .. | 105 |
| 35 | Suits regarding boundaries | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 30 | .. | 33 |
| 36 | Suits relating to real property not included in the above | .. | .. | .. | .. | 363 | 444 | 3 | 810 |
| 37 | Suits relating to moveable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Total | ... | 11,377 | 28,863 | 21,690 | 177 | 62,107 |
| | **Revenue Court Cases.** | | | | | | | | |
| | Suits to recover arrears of rent | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 417 | 443 | 4 | 4,864 |
| | Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent | .. | .. | .... | ... | 65 | 52 | 5 | 122 |
| | Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand | .. | ... | .... | .. | 55 | 15 | 2 | 72 |
| | Suits relating to ejectment | .. | .. | .. | .. | 733 | 77 | 11 | 821 |
| | Suits relating to occupancy | .. | .. | .... | .. | 185 | 33 | .. | 218 |
| | Suits under Section 1., Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863 | .... | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | 35 |
| | Partitions | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 185 | 78 | 281 |
| | Suits regarding accounts by or against agent, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 1 | 1 | 28 |
| | Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent | .. | .... | .... | .. | 3 | .. | ... | 3 |
| | Suits for kubooliyuts | .. | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 9 | .. | 11 |
| | Miscellaneous suits not included in above | .. | .. | .. | .. | 925 | 116 | 24 | 1,065 |
| | Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 8 |
| | | | Total | .... | .. | 6,464 | 939 | 125 | 7,528 |

# Judicial Statement B7.—(*Civil.*)

*STATEMENT showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces during the year* 1869.

| Value of Suits. | Number of suits disposed of in different Courts. | | | | Total value of suits. | | | Total cost of suits. | | | Proportion of costs to value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small Cause Courts. | Tehseeldars and Naib Tehseeldars. | District Courts. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. | Deputy Commissioners. | | | | | | | |
| In Civil Courts. | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Not exceeding Rupees .. .. | 2,172 | 2,234 | 1,345 | 23 | 17,582 | 0 | 0 | 9,200 | 0 | 0 | 52·3 |
| ditto ,, .. .. 50 | 7,512 | 20,967 | 13,491 | 51 | 8,81,305 | 0 | 0 | 1,56,943 | 0 | 0 | 17·8 |
| ditto ,, .. .. 100 | 915 | 3,927 | 2,955 | 10 | 5,47,610 | 0 | 0 | 77,816 | 0 | 0 | 14·2 |
| ditto ,, .. .. 500 | 741 | 1,735 | 3,204 | 34 | 10,75,593 | 0 | 0 | 1,40,331 | 0 | 0 | 13·4 |
| ditto ,, .. .. 1,000 | 37 | .. | ... | .. | 24,689 | 0 | 0 | 3,404 | 0 | 0 | 13·8 |
| ditto ,, .. .. 5,000 | .. | .. | 695 | 22 | 8,77,728 | 0 | 0 | 99,212 | 0 | 0 | 11·3 |
| ditto ,, .. .. 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1,32,570 | 0 | 0 | 11,483 | 0 | 0 | 8·6 |
| Exceeding ,, .. .. 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 4,28,319 | 0 | 0 | 26,650 | 0 | 0 | 6·2 |
| Total .. | 11,377 | 28,863 | 21,690 | 177 | 39,85,396 | 0 | 0 | 5,25,039 | 0 | 0 | 13·2 |

| In Revenue Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Rupees | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 916 | 42 | 2 | 3,537 | 11 | 3 | 1,684 | 8 | 3 | 47·61 |
| ditto | ,, | .. | 50 | .. | 4,193 | 439 | 15 | 79,945 | 14 | 0 | 14,830 | 7 | 8 | 18·55 |
| ditto | ,, | .. | 100 | .. | 548 | 120 | 3 | 43,620 | 5 | 1 | 5,998 | 4 | 6 | 13·75 |
| ditto | ,, | .. | 500 | .. | 204 | 127 | 2 | 60,877 | 8 | 1 | 7,539 | 15 | 4 | 12·38 |
| ditto | ,, | .. | 5,000 | .. | 3 | 17 | 1 | 17,714 | 14 | 5 | 1,802 | 14 | 5 | 10·18 |
| ditto | ,, | .. | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | | | .... | | | .. |
| ditto | ,, | .. | 1,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | | | .... | | | .. |
| Exceeding Rupees | .. | .. | 1,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | | | .... | | | .. |
| Settlement suits in which no value is stated | | | | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .... | | | 2 | 6 | 0 | .. |
| Total .. | | | 1869 | .. | .. | 754 | 24 | 2,05,696 | 4 | 10 | 31,858 | 8 | 2 | 15·5 |
| | | | 1868 | .. | .. | 911 | 30 | 1,72,221 | 4 | 4 | 25,731 | 15 | 1 | 14·9 |
| | | | Difference | .. | .. | +1,107 | —157 | —6 | +33,475 | 0 | 6 | + 6,126 | 9 | 1 | +0·6 |

# Judicial Statement B8.—(*Civil.*)

*STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| Class of Courts. | Number of cases on the file. | | | Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree. | Cases in which decree passed. | | | | | | | | | Cases pending at close of the year. | Average number of days during which each case lasted. | | Number of summonses to parties to appear in person. | Number of parties who appeared. | Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties. | Number of witnesses who appeared. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Without Contest in Court. | | | | | Contested cases tried and decided in Court. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | In favor of plaintiff. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining from last year. | Instituted. | Total. | | Ex parte. | By confession. | By compromise and consent. | By arbitration. | Total. | In whole. | In part. | In favor of defendant, objector or insolvent. | Total. | | Contested. | Uncontested. | | | | |
| **Civil Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Cause Courts .. | 255 | 11,495 | 11,750 | 2,582 | 1,484 | 3,170 | 1,373 | 55 | 6,088 | 1,334 | 780 | 664 | 2,778 | 308 | 12·1 | 9·6 | 20 | 12 | 17,542 | 13,736 |
| Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... | 734 | 29,517 | 30,251 | 7,146 | 3,595 | 10,091 | 2,887 | 245 | 16,818 | 2,408 | 1,830 | 1,319 | 5,557 | 730 | 19·5 | 6·5 | 25 | 16 | 22,255 | 18,639 |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of District .. | 938 | 21,945 | 22,883 | 5,595 | 3,703 | 5,655 | 1,826 | 273 | 11,457 | 2,232 | 1,280 | 1,439 | 4,954 | 880 | 21·4 | 12· | 21 | 20 | 26,381 | 20,704 |
| Chief Courts of Districts. | 11 | 180 | 191 | 28 | 24 | 36 | 6 | 3 | 69 | 33 | 18 | 36 | 87 | 7 | 29·6 | 14·8 | 3 | 4 | 433 | 430 |
| Total .... | 1,938 | 63,137 | 65,075 | 15,351 | 8,806 | 18,952 | 6,092 | 576 | 34,426 | 6,007 | 3,908 | 3,458 | 13,373 | 1,925 | 20· | 10·8 | 69 | 52 | 66,611 | 53,509 |
| **Revenue Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Courts of Tehseldars, Sub-Divisional tribunals .. | 201 | 5,855 | 6,056 | 1,485 | 570 | 1,390 | 643 | 40 | 2,643 | 978 | 407 | 464 | 1,849 | 79 | 20·72 | 14·36 | 221 | 120 | 3,397 | 2,842 |
| Courts of Collectors .. | 33 | 786 | 819 | 213 | 85 | 70 | 92 | 6 | 253 | 173 | 29 | 105 | 307 | 46 | 33·06 | 23·29 | 101 | 66 | 752 | 566 |
| Total .... | 234 | 6,641 | 6,875 | 1,698 | 655 | 1,460 | 735 | 46 | 2,896 | 1,151 | 436 | 569 | 2,156 | 125 | 22·18 | 15·02 | 322 | 186 | 4,149 | 3,408 |

This Statement includes 1,130 suits re-instituted in the Courts, which are not shown in Statement B7.

# Judicial Statement B 9.—(*Civil.*)

*STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| CLASS OF COURTS. | Cases on the File. | | | Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial. | Decided on Trial. | | | Remanded for further investigation. | Remanded for new trial. | Total. | Cases pending at end of year. | Average duration of each appeal tried (days.) | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining of last year. | Instituted. | Total. | | In favour of appellant. In whole. | In favour of appellant. In part. | In favour of respondent. | | | | | | |
| Chief Appellate Court of District,— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | 49 | 797 | 846 | 54 | 174 | 59 | 463 | 25 | 55 | 820 | 27 | 22 | |
| Revenue .. | 14 | 256 | 280 | 14 | 52 | 12 | 158 | 4 | 31 | 271 | 9 | 24 | |
| Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province,— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | 94 | 464 | 558 | 45 | 64 | 32 | 242 | 5 | 49 | 435 | 123 | 49 | |
| Revenue .. | 23 | 99 | 122 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 40 | ... | 9 | 78 | 44 | 42 | |
| Chief Court of Province,—Special Appeals .. | 7 | 39 | 46 | .. | 14 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 42 | 4 | 59 | |
| TOTAL .. | 187 | 1,655 | 1,852 | 119 | 322 | 109 | 913 | 35 | 161 | 1,646 | *207 | 80 | * Including 13 of those remanded during the year for further investigation. |

# Judicial Statement B 10.—(*Civil.*)

*STATEMENT showing the execution of decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| CLASS OF COURTS. | | Number of decrees passed during the year. | Number of applications for execution. | | | Number of decrees completely executed. | Number of decrees partially executed. | Number of decrees in which there was no execution. | Pending at end of the year. | Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced. | Number of coercive processes in execution. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pending from last year. | Filed. | Total. | | | | | | Sales of real property. | Sequestrations of real property. | Sales of personal property. | Imprisonments. |
| Small Cause Courts ... .. .. | | 8,860 | 217 | 5,495 | 5,712 | 1,875 | 1,216 | 2,383 | 238 | .. | .. | .. | 522 | 149 |
| Local and Sub-Divisional Courts | Civil .. | 22,429 | 895 | 13,903 | 14,798 | 5,375 | 3,826 | 4,463 | 1,134 | 9 | 1,309 | ... | 1,779 | 252 |
| | Revenue .. | 4,136 | 196 | 1,654 | 1,850 | 863 | 345 | 368 | 43 | 4 | 133 | 85 | 196 | 13 |
| District Courts .. | Civil .. | 16,354 | 1,296 | 14,632 | 15,928 | 5,810 | 4,040 | 5,098 | 980 | 120 | 1,089 | .. | 1,260 | 506 |
| | Revenue .. | 504 | 2 | 289 | 291 | 146 | 78 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 27 | 4 |
| Superior Courts .. ... .. | | 156 | 19 | 92 | 111 | 57 | 22 | 25 | 7 | .. | 13 | .. | 31 | 5 |
| TOTAL .... | | 52,439 | 2,625 | 36,065 | 38,690 | 14,126 | 9,527 | 12,364 | 2,411 | 134 | 2,550 | 85 | 3,815 | 939 |

# Judicial Statement B11.—(Criminal).

*STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year* 1869.

| Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Suits. | Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification. | Number of cases tried by Jury. | Number of cases with Assessors. | Jury trials. | | | Assessors' trials. | | Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff. | Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant. | Jury discharged without Verdict. | Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors. | Number of cases in which Judge differed from Assessors. | |
| CIVIL COURTS .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| CRIMINIAL COURTS .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Courts of Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Act XV. of 1862 .. | 2 Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications are education, character, and age. .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 1 | Criminal trials |
| Sessions Courts of Deputy Commissioners exercising powers under Section 445A, Act VIII. of 1869 .. | ditto | .. | 73 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 4 | Do. |
| Sessions Courts of Commissioners .. | ditto | .. | 187 | .. | .. | .. | 172 | 15 | Do. |
| Total .. | 2 | .. | 295 | .. | .. | .. | 275 | 20 | |

*TABULAR STATEMENT of the Work of Registration in ea*
*and Expenditure for the year commencing 1*

| 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | 5 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names of District and Sub-District Offices. | Deeds of Gift of Immoveable Property. | | | | Leases of Immoveable Property for periods exceeding one year. | | | | Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, transfers (other than Gift) Deeds of Immoveable Property of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards. | | | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt of payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of the value of Rs. 100 or | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount | | |
| | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE ... ... ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | 6 | 87 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| DISTRICT NAGPORE ... | 5 | 22 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 126 | 435 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Nagpore ... | 24 | 61 | 11 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 13 | 3 | 481 | 1,386 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Ramteak ... | 7 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 139 | 377 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | |
| Do. Oomrair ... | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 85 | 249 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Katol ... | 8 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 25 | 23 | 14 | 0 | 223 | 605 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| DISTRICT BHUNDARA ... | 4 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 52 | 74 | 6 | 0 | 77 | 267 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Bhundara ... | 2 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 90 | 254 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Thurora ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 72 | 209 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Sakolee ... | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 43 | 133 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| DISTRICT CHANDA ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Chanda ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Wurrora . | ... | ... | | | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 53 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Berhampoore ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | 18 | 58 | 13 | 9 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Mhool ... | ... | ... | | | 2 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 0 | .. | ... | | |
| DISTRICT WURDAH ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | 6 | 32 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Wurdah ... | 13 | 27 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 153 | 497 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Hingenghat ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 68 | 220 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Arvee ... | 3 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 96 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 8 | |
| DISTRICT BALAGHAT ... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 5 | 19 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Balaghat ... | 3 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 145 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Paruswarra ... | ... | ... | | | 21 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| DISTRICT KAMPTEE ... | ... | ... | | | ... | .. | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Kamptee ... | 9 | 13 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 220 | 590 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| DISTRICT JUBBULPORE ... | ... | ... | | | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 53 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Jubbulpore ... | 9 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 29 | 11 | 0 | 402 | 1,205 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Sehora ... | 8 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 38 | 45 | 6 | 0 | 166 | 468 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 8 | |
| Do. Moorwarra ... | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 29 | 14 | 0 | 77 | 215 | 9 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| DISTRICT SAUGOR ... | 3 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 57 | 213 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Saugor ... | 5 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 185 | 587 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Khorae ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 37 | 13 | 9 | 40 | 134 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Rehlee ... | 7 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 54 | 40 | 14 | 0 | 103 | 316 | 9 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Bunda ... | ... | ... | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| DISTRICT HOSHUNGABAD... | ... | ... | | | 1 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | | |
| SUB-DISTRICT Hooshungabad ... | 7 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 138 | 402 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 24 | 9 | |
| Do. Seonee ... | 4 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 75 | 226 | 12 | 4 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Sohagpore ... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 35 | 111 | 5 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| Do. Hurda ... | 4 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 25 | 49 | 5 | 10 | 234 | 778 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | | |

| 6 | | | | 7 | | | | 8 | | | | 9 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total of Columns 2 to 5. | | | | Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or other transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of less value than Rs. 100. | | | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of less value than Rs. 100. | | | | Leases of Immoveable Property for periods not exceeding one year. | | | |
| No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | |
| | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. |
| 6 | 87 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | .. | | | ... | ... | | |
| 137 | 466 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 525 | 1,474 | 9 | 6 | 792 | 618 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | | | 4 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 161 | 405 | 14 | 0 | 359 | 302 | 10 | 6 | 1 | .. | 14 | 0 | 1 | ... | 12 | 0 |
| 89 | 255 | 10 | 0 | 147 | 148 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 256 | 646 | 12 | 0 | 128 | 124 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 133 | 346 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 94 | 259 | 12 | 0 | 231 | 242 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 93 | 235 | 9 | 0 | 93 | 109 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 80 | 189 | 13 | 0 | 64 | 106 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 13 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 1 | ... | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 13 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 19 | 56 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 18 | 58 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | | | .. | ... | | |
| 9 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 6 | 32 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 166 | 525 | 8 | 0 | 100 | 108 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 73 | 226 | 12 | 0 | 41 | 47 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 109 | 313 | 12 | 0 | 45 | 56 | 14 | 0 | ... | .. | | | .. | ... | | |
| 6 | 24 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 70 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 23 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 1 | ... | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | .. | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 229 | 603 | 12 | 0 | 428 | 295 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 12 | 59 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 430 | 1,252 | 14 | 6 | 189 | 151 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 214 | 538 | 3 | 0 | 158 | 116 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 90 | 252 | 9 | 0 | 46 | 43 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 82 | 239 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 203 | 617 | 11 | 0 | 83 | 77 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 64 | 174 | 7 | 0 | 34 | 32 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 164 | 371 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 55 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 22 | 49 | 10 | 0 | 44 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 1 | ... | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 5 | 29 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 150 | 444 | 14 | 0 | 68 | 51 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 87 | 250 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 6 | ... | .. | | | ... | ... | | |
| 55 | 137 | 4 | 0 | 36 | 22 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 263 | 848 | 9 | 10 | 97 | 76 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 18 | 31 | 0 | 0 |

| 10 | | | | 11 | | | | 12 | | | | 13 | | | | 14 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or any other transfers of Immoveable Property. | | | | Deposit of sealed covers of Wills and Authorities. | | | | Wills or Authorities to adopt. | | | | Other Documents registered under Section 18 Clause 7 of Act XX. | | | | Memos. received under Section 41 of Act XX. | | | |
| No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | |
| | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | |
| 16 | 28 | 12 | 0 | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| 223 | 210 | 0 | 6 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 112 | 205 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | | |
| 161 | 114 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 13 | 14 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 107 | 116 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 1 | .. | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 33 | 35 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 10 | 10 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 6 | 10 | 13 | 6 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 103 | 106 | 7 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 8 | 15 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 119 | 122 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 4 | 3 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 177 | 256 | 11 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 4 | 6 | 14 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 24 | 23 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 5 | 7 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 51 | 54 | 15 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 12 | 13 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 234 | 347 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 68 | 82 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | | | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | |
| 128 | 155 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 168 | 190 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 112 | 142 | 9 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 86 | 129 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 174 | 203 | 14 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 73 | 102 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | |
| 80 | 66 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 12 | 9 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | | | 4 | 17 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 117 | 127 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 11 | 15 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 4 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 34 | 2 | 9 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | 63 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 56 | 142 | 13 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 32 | 28 | 11 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 81 | 92 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 17 | 34 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 1 | ... | 13 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 5 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 26 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 24 | 40 | 9 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 2 | 1 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 8 | 6 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 8 | 17 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 11 | 8 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 4 | 7 | 14 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 27 | 13 | 6 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 50 | 54 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 18 | 32 | 12 | 2 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 15 | 29 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | | |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 48 | 94 | 13 | 0 | .. | .. | | |
| 59 | 83 | 8 | 6 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 11 | 24 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | | |

## IX I.

*istrict and Sub-District of the Central Provinces, with the Receipts pril* 1869 *and ending* 31*st March* 1870.

| 15 | | | | 16 | | | | 17 | | | | 18 | | | | 19 | | | 20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Memos. received under Section 42 of Act XX. | | | | Powers of Attorney registered. | | | | Powers of Attorney authenticated. | | | | Total of Columns 7 to 17. | | | | Total Amount of Fees, &c., under all Headings, received. | | | Actual Cost of each Registry Office, including Contingencies, &c. | | |
| o. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | Amount. | | | Amount. | | |
| | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | Rs. | A | P. | Rs. | A | P. |
| .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | *413 | 11 | 5 | 11,987 | 2 | 6 |
| 515 | 515 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 46 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 614 | 684 | 13 | 6 | 2,144 | 8 | 0 | 518 | 13 | 7 |
| .. | .. | | | 190 | 429 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 1,327 | 1,472 | 14 | 0 | 4,094 | 10 | 9 | 1,064 | 0 | 4 |
| .. | .. | | | 19 | 46 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 546 | 480 | 6 | 0 | 1,260 | 4 | 0 | 327 | 3 | 11 |
| .. | .. | | | 8 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 269 | 300 | 3 | 0 | 639 | 3 | 6 | 271 | 13 | 10 |
| .. | .. | | | 26 | 64 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 203 | 245 | 8 | 0 | 1,132 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 15 | 8 |
| 199 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 32 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | | | 233 | 260 | 0 | 6 | 1,273 | 1 | 0 | 543 | 0 | 1 |
| .. | .. | | | 26 | 69 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 368 | 433 | 4 | 0 | 890 | 12 | 0 | 315 | 12 | 1 |
| .. | .. | | | 15 | 37 | 7 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 231 | 273 | 1 | 0 | 592 | 14 | 0 | 262 | 1 | 11 |
| .. | .. | | | 6 | 16 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 248 | 382 | 5 | 0 | 651 | 6 | 0 | 274 | 11 | 0 |
| 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 35 | 41 | 4 | 0 | 125 | 4 | 0 | 379 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | | | 8 | 19 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 55 | 65 | 6 | 0 | 103 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 7 |
| .. | .. | | | 2 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 94 | 110 | 1 | 0 | 182 | 13 | 0 | 27 | 14 | 2 |
| .. | .. | | | 13 | 31 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | | | 263 | 401 | 14 | 10 | 486 | 0 | 7 | 81 | 4 | 10 |
| .. | .. | | | 2 | 4 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 81 | 99 | 5 | 0 | 121 | 14 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 1 |
| 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 98 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 12 | 0 | 379 | 14 | 0 |
| .. | .. | | | 30 | 74 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 426 | 529 | 0 | 0 | 1,465 | 14 | 0 | 374 | 9 | 4 |
| .. | .. | | | 33 | 80 | 11 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 272 | 399 | 12 | 0 | 892 | 12 | 0 | 288 | 1 | 3 |
| .. | .. | | | 23 | 56 | 14 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 315 | 420 | 2 | 0 | 1,001 | 10 | 0 | 298 | 13 | 3 |
| 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 15 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 97 | 12 | 0 | 29 | 12 | 8 |
| .. | .. | | | 35 | 78 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 149 | 170 | 5 | 0 | 474 | 9 | 0 | 275 | 6 | 1 |
| .. | .. | | | 5 | 11 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 7 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 32 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| .. | .. | | | 17 | 38 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 592 | 498 | 0 | 0 | 1,371 | 8 | 0 | 366 | 4 | 6 |
| 228 | 228 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 291 | 342 | 2 | 10 | 565 | 5 | 10 | 438 | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | | | 67 | 152 | 14 | 6 | .. | .. | | | 366 | 510 | 7 | 6 | 2,000 | 3 | 0 | 431 | 4 | 2 |
| .. | .. | | | 16 | 36 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 308 | 308 | 13 | 0 | 1,098 | 5 | 0 | 303 | 14 | 0 |
| .. | .. | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 76 | 101 | 8 | 0 | 372 | 3 | 0 | 78 | 3 | 5 |
| 268 | 268 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 319 | 356 | 15 | 0 | 1,070 | 10 | 0 | 444 | 10 | 0 |
| .. | .. | | | 24 | 56 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 152 | 201 | 7 | 0 | 1,124 | 11 | 0 | 337 | 11 | 4 |
| .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 36 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 210 | 11 | 3 | 222 | 13 | 2 |
| .. | .. | | | 3 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 91 | 15 | 0 | 528 | 5 | 0 | 250 | 3 | 11 |
| .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 50 | 50 | 2 | 0 | 113 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 4 |
| 288 | 288 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 290 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 341 | 2 | 8 | 486 | 14 | 2 |
| .. | .. | | | 43 | 95 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 188 | 228 | 11 | 6 | 770 | 3 | 6 | 268 | 12 | 9 |
| .. | .. | | | 9 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 66 | 103 | 11 | 7 | 418 | 1 | 8 | 238 | 2 | 6 |
| .. | .. | | | 21 | 47 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 117 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 389 | 12 | 0 | 223 | 10 | 10 |
| .. | .. | | | 24 | 52 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 275 | 2 | 9 | 1,194 | 12 | 7 | 360 | 0 | 9 |

| 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names of District and Sub-District Offices. | Deeds of Gift of Immoveable Property. | | | | Leases of Immoveable Property for periods exceeding one year. | | | | Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards. | | | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt of payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of | |
| | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amou |
| | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. |
| DISTRICT NURSINGPORE ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 38 | 172 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Nursingpore ... | 4 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 31 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 238 | 782 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Do. Garurwarra ... | 8 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 32 | 30 | 14 | 6 | 194 | 550 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Do. Chaorpatha ... | .. | .. | | | 22 | 29 | 8 | 9 | 68 | 238 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT SEONEE. ... | 9 | 40 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 34 | 4 | 6 | 39 | 153 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Seonee ... | .. | .. | | | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 129 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. Lucknadown ... | .. | .. | | | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 59 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. Kuttunghee ... | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 26 | 89 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT BAITOOL ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 28 | 87 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Sub-District Baitool ... | 6 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 134 | 375 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 4 |
| Do. Mooltye ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 132 | 309 | 13 | 10 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT DUMOH ... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 55 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Dumoh ... | 9 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 61 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 387 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. Huttah ... | 7 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 52 | 51 | 6 | 0 | 109 | 310 | 9 | 0 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT MUNDLA ... | 1 | 72 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | | | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Mundla ... | .. | .. | | | 9 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 71 | 8 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Do. Ramgurh ... | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT CHINDWARA ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 108 | 9 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Chindwara ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | . | .. | | | 165 | 414 | 14 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. Saoser ... | 2 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 269 | 782 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT NIMAR ... | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 2 | 6 | 12 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Khundwa ... | 25 | 47 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 249 | 705 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Do. Boorhanpore ... | 10 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 467 | 1,318 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Do. Moretuka ... | .. | .. | | | 4 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 56 | 145 | 7 | 0 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT RAEPORE ... | 24 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 81 | 232 | 7 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Raepore ... | .. | .. | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 61 | 159 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Do. Dhumterry ... | 4 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 24 | 61 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Do. Simgah ... | .. | .. | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 24 | 62 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. Droog ... | 1 | .. | 10 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 59 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT BELASPORE ... | .. | .. | | | 26 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 39 | 124 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Belaspore ... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 21 | 64 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. Moongeylee ... | .. | .. | | | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 56 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. Seoreenarrain ... | .. | .. | | | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 43 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT SUMBULPORE ... | .. | .. | | | 2 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Sumbulpore ... | 3 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 24 | 71 | 6 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Do. Burgurh ... | .. | .. | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 9 | .. | .. |
| DISTRICT SIRONCHA ... | .. | .. | | | 5 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 52 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Sub-District Doomagoodium ... | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL... ... | 270 | 611 | 11 | 1 | 849 | 1,003 | 5 | 1 | 6,371 | 19,019 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 85 |

| 6 | | | | 7 | | | | 8 | | | | 9 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total of Columns 2 to 5. | | | | Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or other transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of less value than Rs. 100. | | | | Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of less value than Rs. 100. | | | | Leases of Immoveable Property for periods not exceeding one year. | | | |
| No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | |
| | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. |
| 43 | 185 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 274 | 826 | 10 | 3 | 253 | 244 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 4 | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| 235 | 600 | 13 | 0 | 180 | 149 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 90 | 267 | 12 | 9 | 89 | 94 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 65 | 227 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 48 | 135 | 5 | 0 | 51 | 36 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 22 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | .. | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 26 | 89 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 31 | 95 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 146 | 396 | 6 | 2 | 54 | 38 | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 133 | 314 | 1 | 10 | 137 | 88 | 14 | 4 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 17 | 63 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 198 | 461 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 77 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 168 | 368 | 14 | 0 | 74 | 59 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 2 | 13 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 31 | 79 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| .. | .. | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 43 | 122 | 9 | 0 | 22 | 19 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 167 | 417 | 2 | 0 | 129 | 101 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 272 | 794 | 11 | 0 | 160 | 160 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 2 | 6 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 290 | 765 | 4 | 0 | 178 | 147 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 485 | 1,360 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 137 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 60 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 36 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 112 | 270 | 3 | 6 | 61 | 45 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 62 | 160 | 9 | 9 | 42 | 27 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 32 | 80 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | | | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 25 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 27 | 66 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 65 | 144 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 42 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | .. | | |
| 27 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 30 | 53 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 9 | 22 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 36 | 93 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 3 | .. | ... | | | 2 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 17 | 67 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 7,505 | 20,722 | 11 | 6 | 5,195 | 4,506 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 40 | 50 | 7 | 0 |

| 10 | | | | 11 | | | | 12 | | | | 13 | | | | 14 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or any other transfers of Immoveable Property. | | | | Deposit of sealed covers of Wills and Authorities. | | | | Wills or Authorities to adopt. | | | | Other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7 of Act XX. | | | | Memos. received under Section 41 of Act XX. | | | |
| No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | |
| | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 18 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | | |
| 97 | 88 | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 330 | 388 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | | |
| 87 | 60 | 11 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 408 | 379 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | | |
| 54 | 44 | 15 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 79 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 15 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | 38 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 8 | 13 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 16 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 26 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | | | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 18 | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 68 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | | |
| 100 | 64 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 55 | 4 | 10 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 20 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 13 | 7 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 16 | 3 | 0 | .. | ... | | |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 18 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | | | ... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 12 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 14 | 12 | 15 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 111 | 85 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 30 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 125 | 149 | 13 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | 69 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 10 | 8 | 9 | ... | ... | | |
| 70 | 75 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 35 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | | |
| 10 | 15 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| 4 | 9 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 20 | 5 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 14 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | .. | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 11 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 37 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 11 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 8 | 10 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 9 | 0 | 11 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | | |
| ... | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 26 | 12 | 8 | .. | ... | | |
| 3,048 | 3,294 | 7 | 7 | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 112 | 15 | 9 | 2,140 | 2,707 | 4 | 8 | 159 | 158 | 0 | 0 |

1—*continued.*

| 15 | | | | 16 | | | | 17 | | | | 18 | | | | 19 | | | 20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Memos. received under Section 42 of Act XX. | | | | Powers of Attorney registered. | | | | Powers of Attorney authenticated. | | | | Total of Columns 7 to 17. | | | | Total Amount of Fees, &c., under all Headings received. | | | Actual Cost of each Registry Office, including Contingencies, &c. | | |
| No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount. | | | Amount. | | | Amount. | | |
| | Rs. | A | P | | Rs. | A | P | | Rs. | A | P | | Rs. | A | P | Rs. | A | P | Rs. | A | P |
| 311 | 311 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 118 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | ... | 374 | 452 | 8 | 9 | 1,220 | 2 | 9 | 393 | 10 | 0 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 684 | 726 | 4 | 0 | 1,806 | 2 | 9 | 404 | 2 | 8 |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 681 | 594 | 8 | 0 | 1,242 | 9 | 0 | 307 | 4 | 8 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 219 | 219 | 6 | 3 | 492 | 13 | 0 | 232 | 9 | 11 |
| 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 59 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 120 | 165 | 2 | 0 | 889 | 7 | 0 | 402 | 12 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 10 | 14 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | . | 120 | 95 | 11 | 6 | 298 | 2 | 6 | 249 | 13 | 11 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | 9 | 19 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 50 | 10 | 0 | 126 | 12 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 60 | 57 | 12 | 0 | 167 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 1 | 6 |
| 77 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 57 | 7 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 149 | 11 | 1 | 540 | 0 | 1 | 416 | 15 | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 155 | 125 | 13 | 7 | 531 | 12 | 5 | 282 | 7 | 8 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 310 | 210 | 15 | 4 | 538 | 12 | 11 | 245 | 13 | 8 |
| 155 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 37 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 195 | 218 | 14 | 0 | 488 | 2 | 0 | 415 | 7 | 6 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 131 | 109 | 8 | 0 | 590 | 6 | 0 | 232 | 0 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 83 | 14 | 0 | 465 | 4 | 0 | 259 | 7 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 153 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 14 | 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 218 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 230 | 265 | 7 | 0 | 762 | 4 | 0 | 391 | 13 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 277 | 227 | 8 | 0 | 666 | 10 | 0 | 290 | 3 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 30 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 302 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 1,267 | 0 | 0 | 312 | 3 | 0 |
| 209 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 218 | 226 | 15 | 9 | 277 | 9 | 6 | 447 | 13 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | 13 | 33 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 268 | 263 | 0 | 3 | 1,082 | 7 | 3 | 336 | 3 | 3 |
| .. | ... | .. | .. | 22 | 47 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 329 | 6 | 0 | 1,895 | 7 | 3 | 683 | 9 | 9 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 54 | 8 | 0 | 208 | 8 | 0 | 45 | 15 | 9 |
| 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 115 | 122 | 9 | 6 | 1,187 | 2 | 0 | 416 | 1 | 0 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 13 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 60 | 9 | 5 | 251 | 3 | 2 | 253 | 1 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 101 | 9 | 2 | 25 | 11 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 12 | 0 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 29 | 3 | 0 | 95 | 14 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 8 |
| 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 80 | 0 | 0 | †584 | 8 | 0 | 431 | 4 | 0 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 101 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1/2 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 20 | 14 | 0 | 74 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 76 | 14 | 1 | 139 | 4 | 10 | 379 | 8 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | | 15 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 56 | 1 | 8 | 173 | 13 | 11 | 235 | 5 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | | 17 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 27 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 30 | 12 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| 2,804 | 2,802 | 0 | 0 | 966 | 2,254 | 4 | 1 | 147 | 230 | 7 | 2 | 14,536 | 16,127 | 1 | 4 | 48,719 | 7 | 6 | 31,023 | — | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |

* Rs. 65 realized under the Judge Small Cause Court Act.

† From this amount Rs. 58-12 had to be refunded, by order of the Chief Commissioner, to the party from whom it was realized in excess in 1868-69.

# C.—Prisons 1.

*GENERAL RETURN showing the number and distribution of prisoners in the prisons of the Central Provinces, for the year 1869.*

| Class of Jails. | Districts. | Number of Prisoners during the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining in Jail from last year. | | Committed during present year. | | Received from other jails. | | Total in jail during the year. | | Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, and payment of fines. | | Released for good conduct. | | Released on account of sickness. | | Transferred to Lunatic Asylum. | | Escaped. | | Died. | | Executed. | | Transferred to other jails or transported. | | Average number in jails during the year. | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Central Jails. | Nagpore .. | 805 | 43 | 832 | 84 | 212 | 19 | 1,847 | 146 | 1,004 | 91 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | 6 | 772·86 | 46·88 |
| | Jubbulpore .. | 779 | 62 | 1,195 | 236 | 190 | 14 | 2,164 | 312 | 1,320 | 264 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 86 | 4 | 7 | .. | 16 | .. | 803·93 | 57·90 |
| | Raepore .. | 368 | 22 | 789 | 195 | 197 | 16 | 1,294 | 233 | 878 | 184 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 16 | 2 | 5 | .. | 3 | 2 | 389·80 | 34·20 |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 242 | 5 | 636 | 51 | 71 | 13 | 949 | 69 | 671 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 11 | 1 | 5 | .. | 7 | .. | 280·19 | 19·14 |
| District Jails. | Saugor .. | 239 | 26 | 1,343 | 197 | 4 | .. | 1,586 | 223 | 1,335 | 201 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | 216·33 | 25·90 |
| | Bhundara .. | 133 | 6 | 890 | 158 | 2 | .. | 1,026 | 164 | 763 | 142 | .. | .. | 43 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 101 | 9 | 120·32 | 12·72 |
| | Chanda .. | 140 | 11 | 1,022 | 141 | 4 | 1 | 1,166 | 153 | 999 | 135 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | 1 | 1 | .. | 55 | 6 | 135·02 | 13·44 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 90 | 15 | 824 | 96 | .. | .. | 914 | 111 | 738 | 93 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 10 | 130·75 | 12·57 |
| | Chindwara ... | 68 | 3 | 420 | 36 | .. | .. | 488 | 39 | 390 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 79·93 | 4·33 |
| | Seonee .. | 106 | 6 | 379 | 29 | .. | .. | 485 | 35 | 326 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 53 | 2 | 116·85 | 5·42 |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 73 | 14 | 472 | 88 | .. | .. | 545 | 102 | 453 | 91 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 2 | 4 | .. | 14 | 4 | 88·43 | 9·56 |
| Lock-ups. | Baitool .. | 60 | 13 | 403 | 42 | .. | .. | 463 | 55 | 377 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 1 | 65·88 | 7·18 |
| | Dumoh .. | 51 | 7 | 647 | 202 | .. | .. | 698 | 209 | 591 | 190 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 58 | 10 | 88·10 | 20·10 |
| | Wurdah .. | 58 | 4 | 320 | 15 | .. | .. | 378 | 19 | 345 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 40·66 | 1·82 |
| | Belaspore .. | 72 | 6 | 1,119 | 157 | .. | .. | 1,191 | 163 | 933 | 145 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 188 | 15 | 78·23 | 12·29 |
| | Mundla .. | 50 | .. | 230 | 11 | 2 | .. | 282 | 11 | 207 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 16 | 1 | 69·30 | 1·23 |
| | Nimar .. | 81 | 9 | 734 | 57 | .. | .. | 815 | 66 | 721 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 52 | 7 | 74·30 | 6·72 |
| | Seroncha .. | 20 | .. | 75 | 6 | .. | 1 | 85 | 7 | 75 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·78 | 7·6 |
| | Total .. | 3,363 | 252 | 12,331 | 1,801 | 682 | 64 | 16,376 | 2,117 | 12,126 = 13,911 * | + 1,785 | 12 | .. | 44 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 26 | .. | 237 | 14 | 36 | 1 | 726·74 | | 3555·66 = 3,847·82 | + 292·16 |

* Of the 13,911 prisoners shown to have been judicially released, 971 were Civil debtors.

† 50 prisoners released on account of the presence of cholera in a crowded jail under orders of Government.

# C.—Prisons 1.—(*Contd*).

| Class of Jails. | Jails. | Number of Prisoners on the last day of the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under sentence of transportation. | | Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment. | | | | | | | | | | Under sentence of simple imprisonment. | | | | | | Under trial. | | Civil Prisoners. | | Revenue Prisoners. | | In transit to other Jails. | | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Life. | | More than 7 years. | | More than 2 years. | | More than 6 months. | | Not more than 6 months. | | More than 7 years. | | More than 6 months. | | Not more than 6 months. | | | | | | | | | | | | By flogging. | | Other punishments. | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Females. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Central Jails. | *Nagpore* .. | 73 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 98 | 4 | 315 | 21 | 209 | 12 | 76 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 800 | 49 | 31 | .. | 13 | .. |
| | Jubbulpore .. | 30 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 92 | 12 | 278 | 3 | 147 | 24 | 161 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 729 | 44 | 24 | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Raepore .. | 14 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 261 | 16 | 43 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 390 | 45 | 36 | .. | 57 | 29 |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 2 | 100 | 6 | 86 | 11 | 32 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 249 | 25 | 29 | .. | 129 | 4 |
| | Saugor .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 4 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 45 | 1 | 78 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 23 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 194 | 20 | 26 | .. | 110 | 3 |
| District Jails. | Bhundara .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 15 | 2 | 68 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 3 | 61 | .. | 12 | .. |
| | Chandah .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 15 | 1 | 63 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 93 | 11 | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nursingpore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 10 | .. | 57 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 8 | 18 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| | Chindwarra .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 16 | .. | 11 | 1 | 36 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Seonee .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 19 | .. | 30 | 2 | 31 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 3 | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sumbulpore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 48 | 2 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 5 | 34 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lock-ups. | Baitool .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 19 | 1 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 61 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dumoh .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 17 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 8 | 19 | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Wurdah .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 1 | 6 | .. | 8 | .. |
| | Belaspore .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 3 | 1 | 28 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 |
| | Mundlah .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 33 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | .. | 6 | | .. | .. |
| | Nimar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 24 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Seroncha .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Total .. | 124 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 257 | 22 | 825 | 34 | 987 | 74 | 759 | 74 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 23 | 7 | 71 | 8 | 47 | 4 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | 3 165 | 235 | 341 | .. | 337 | 42 |

*STATEMENT showing the sickness, mortality, &c., of prison*

| | Name of each jail—Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality during last 10 years. | Character of jail and jail buildings, whether crowded or otherwise in present year. | Superficial feet within jail walls to each prisoner. | Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner. | Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains, &c., &c. | Average number in jail |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Jails.* | Nagpore .. | Civil Surgeon | 5·17 | Jail composed of two octagons within enclosure wall. One octagon constructed of brick and mud, the other octagon of stone and lime. Roofs double tiled. During the year overcrowding has not occurred. | 1,528 | 759 | [See Table at foot of pages overleaf.] | 81 |
| | Jubbulpore | Ditto | 4·23 | New and old jail occupied; no overcrowding. The enclosure walls of the new jail not finished yet therefore the exact area cannot be furnished. | Old 36 | Old Jail 648 New Jail 829 | | 86 |
| *Divisional Jails.* | Hoshungabad .. | C Surgeon | 3 13 | Both new and old jails occupied; no overcrowding | 424 | 716 | | 29 |
| | Raepore .. | Ditto | 8·05 | A dodecagon with an outer enclosure. In each division a barrack and workshed or hospital as the case may be. Wards good and well ventilated, no crowding. | 1,873 | 760 | | 41 |
| | Total ... | | | | | | | 2,39 |
| *District Jails.* | Saugor .. | Civil Surgeon | 2·99 | A pucka jail of 12 wards and worksheds, and within an enclosure. Wards not very well ventilated; no crowding. | 341 | 933 | | 24 |
| | Bhundara | Ditto | 4·69 | Wards situated within the walls of an old fort; no crowding, badly ventilated. | 1,620 | 1,505 | | 13 |
| | Chanda .. | Apothecary— | 3·42 | A pucka jail, ventilation defective, crowding for a time, worksheds outside jail. | 3,576 | 548 | | 14 |
| | Nursingpore .. | Civil Surgeon | 2·96 | A quadrangle enclosing 9 barracks, &c., &c.; worksheds in another enclosure, wards low, ventilation not perfect, jail pucka and in good repair. | 298 | 456 | | 14 |
| | Chindwarra .. | Ditto | 2·66 | There are 8 wards in this jail; the walls of some of the wards form a part of the surrounding wall; building in excellent repair, no crowding, ventilation has been improved in all save Civil wards. | 341 | 1,222 | | 8 |
| | Seonee .. | Ditto | 3·57 | Two large wards re-roofed, and ventilation of others improved; no crowding. | 546 | 785 | | 12 |

ons 2.

*n the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year* 1869.

| *Average weight* | | | | *Sick in hospital.* | | | | | Released on account of sickness. | Died from all causes. | Total died and released without cure. | Percentage of deaths to average strength. | Percentage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness taken together. | Explanation and remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of each prisoner when sentenced. | Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence. | Of each prisoner at beginning of the year. | Of each prisoner at end of the year. | Remaining at end of last year. | Received this year. | Discharged, cured, or transferred. | Remaining. | Average number in hospital during the year. | | | | | | |
| lbs. oz. | lbs. oz. | lbs. oz. | lbs. oz. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 16 | 105 2 | 115 7 | 113 4 | 15 | 1,420 | 1,391 | 18 | 40·81 | 1 | 26 | 27 | 3·17 | 3·29 | Doctors Law and Shedden. |
| 20 0 | 120 0 | 118 0 | 110 0 | 45 | 1,555 | 1,447 | 63 | 63·21 | .. | 90 | 90 | 10·57 | 10·57 | Dr. Rice. |
| 09 0 | 112 0 | 110 0 | 111 0 | 7 | 506 | 492 | 9 | 9·66 | .. | 12 | 12 | 4·01 | 4·01 | Dr. Cullen. |
| 15 4 | 116 8 | 106 0 | 116 2 | 13 | 857 | 829 | 25 | 27·90 | ... | 16 | 16 | 3·85 | 3·85 | Dr. Trimnell. |
| 08 12 | 113 7 | 112 6 | 112 9 | 80 | 4,338 | 4,159 | 115 | 141·58 | 1 | 144 | 145 | 6·01 | 6·05 | |
| 09 10 | 110 5 | 107 2 | 118 2 | 14 | 436 | 428 | 9 | 19·96 | .. | 13 | 20 | 4·54 | 4·54 | Dr. Williamson. |
| 70 0 | 80 0 | 107 0 | 99 0 | 7 | 358 | 338 | 4 | 6·49 | .. | 23 | 23 | 17·29 | 17·29 | Dr. Cowan. |
| 91 8 | 94 0 | 99 0 | 101 0 | 4 | 158 | 141 | 3 | 5·13 | .. | 18 | 18 | 12·12 | 12·12 | Mr. Craggs. |
| 92 6 | 99 6 | 104 14 | 119 0 | 2 | 113 | 105 | 2 | 2·59 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4·18 | 5·44 | Dr. Ratton. |
| 01 14 | 104 4 | 112 12 | 113 0 | 2 | 42 | 41 | 1 | 2·02 | . | 2 | 2 | 2·37 | 2·37 | Dr. Edis. |
| 06 14 | 102 0 | 107 8 | 101 8 | 2 | 163 | 154 | 3 | 3·92 | .. | 8 | 8 | 6·54 | 6·54 | Dr. Barter. |

*ESTIMATE showing the sickness, mortality, &c., of prison*

| Name of each jail,—Central, District, and Local jails being classed in succession. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality during last 10 years. | Character of jail and jail buildings, whether crowded or otherwise in present year. | Superficial feet within jail walls to each prisoner. | Cubic feet in Wards to each prisoner. | Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains &c., &c. | Average number in jail |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District Jails.* | | | | | | | |
| Sumbulpore .. | Hony. Civil Surgeon. | 7·94 | A new jail for 100 prisoners, consisting of 5 wards, hospital and worksheds within a good enclosure wall, no crowding. | 710 | 843 | | 97 |
| Baitool .. | Apothecary | 5·40 | Eight wards within an enclosure, in good order, no crowding, worksheds in a separate enclosure. | 572 | 1,363 | | 7 |
| Total .. | | | | | | | 1,04 |
| *Lock-ups.* | | | | | | | |
| Dumoh .. | Hony. Civil Surgeon | 3·68 | A condemned jail, ventilation bad. The new one is nearly finished, was overcrowded, and prisoners placed temporarily in one of the new barracks. | 97 | 577 | [See Table at foot.] | 10 |
| Wurdah .. | Apothecary | 2·44 | A lock-up for 64 prisoners; 5 wards, hospital and workshead within a good enclosure, in good repair, no crowding, badly arranged. | 1,257 | 1,066 | | 4 |
| Belaspore . | Civil Surgeon | 3·16 | Consists of one centre barrack or compartment with enclosed verandahs on three sides; ventilation good, has been overcrowded to an excess during the year. | * | 1,199 | | 9 |
| Mundla ... | Ditto | 6·65 | Pucka building of stone and lime according to standard plan, was crowded during the year. | 770 | 626 | | 7 |
| Nimar .. | Ditto | 5·66 | A temporary place of confinement, unsatisfactory, crowded for a time. | 164 | 312 | | 8 |
| Seroncha.. | Ditto | 3·90 | A new jail, and in good order, no overcrowding | 5,445 | 2,802 | | 1 |
| Total .. | | 4·22 | | | | | 40 |
| Grand total | | 4·22 | | | | | 384 |

* There is no enclosure wall.

Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains, &c., &c.

| Grains. | Prisoners. Non-labouring. lbs. | Non-labouring. oz. | Under trial sentenced to 6 months and under. lbs. | Under trial sentenced to 6 months and under. oz. | Sentenced to above 6 months. oz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attah .. | .. | .. | 1 or 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Bajera .. | .. | .. | 1 or 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Juar .. | .. | .. | 1 or 1 | 8 | 8 |

(Contd.)

*...e Jails of the Cent...al Provinces during the year* 1869.

| When sentenced. | Average weight of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence. | Average weight of each prisoner at beginning of the year. | Average weight of each prisoner at end of the year. | Sick in hospital. Remaining at end of last year. | Received this year. | Discharged, cured, or transferred. | Remaining. | Average number in hospital during the year. | Released on account of sickness. | Died from all causes. | Total died and released without cure. | Percentage of deaths to average strength. | Percentage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness taken together. | Explanation and remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| yz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 650 | 99 0 | 84 12 | 11 | 301 | 299 | 5 | 6·15 | .. | 8 | 8 | 8·16 | 8·16 | Mr. Harrison. |
| 14 | 108 12 | 114 8 | 106 0 | .... | 31 | 28 | .. | 1·10 | .. | 3 | 3 | 4·11 | 4·11 | Mr. Price. |
| 13 | 95 7 | 106 7 | 104 14 | 42 | 1,602 | 1,534 | 27 | 47·36 | 2 | 81 | 90 | 7·75 | 6·71 | |
| 0 | 99 8 | 110 2 | 98 7 | 3 | 260 | 251 | 5 | 8·87 | .. | 7 | 7 | 6·47 | 6·47 | Mr King. |
| 10 | 121 7 | 117 4 | 118 6 | 3 | 223 | 223 | 3 | 3·99 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | Mr. Thipthorpe. |
| 4 | 106 0 | 103 14 | 92 4 | 9 | 90 | 84 | 2 | 3·71 | .. | 13 | 13 | 14·36 | 14·36 | Dr. Ferdinands. |
| 0 | 106 4 | 108 8 | 116 10 | .. | 142 | 138 | 0 | 3·43 | .. | 4 | 4 | 5·67 | 5·67 | Dr. Kidd. |
| 8 | 121 0 | 117 8 | 121 8 | 1 | 189 | 185 | 4 | 4·06 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1·23 | 1·23 | Dr. Flemming. |
| 4 | 101 2 | 119 6 | 106 6 | 5 | 38 | 43 | 0 | ·84 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | Dr. Gaffney. |
| 7 | 109 3 | 112 12 | 108 15 | 21 | 942 | 924 | 14 | 24·81 | .. | 25 | 25 | 6·14 | 6·14 | |
| 0 | 106 0 | 112 8 | 108 13 | 143 | 6,382 | 6,617 | 156 | 213·75 | 3 | 250 | 260 | 6·44 | 6·57 | |

| Vegetables. | | | | | | | | | | |

*STATEMENT showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year* 1869.

| Jails. | Average number of Prisoners liable to labour during the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed. | | | | Intramural manufactures, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Departments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | On Jail service. | In Jail Garden. | On Jail buildings. | On labour outside jail. | Cotton. | Woollen. | Hemp. | Carpentry and smith's work. | Pottery. | Saddlery. | Watch, &c., repairing. | Lithography and typography. | Baskets. | Oil. | Remunerative out-door labour. | Chicks. | Paper. | Tailoring. |
| Nagpore .. | 90·32 | 7·68 | 264·33 | .. | 131 | 11 | 10 | 22 | 1 | 4 | .. | 56 | ·8 | 6 | .. | ·67 | .. | 3 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 98·55 | 12·70 | 370·99 | 14·22 | 37 | 21 | 4 | ·77 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | ·80 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Raepore .. | 30·60 | 13·70 | 159·60 | .. | 47 | 9 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | ·40 | ·60 | 10 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Hoshungabad .. | 27·63 | 13·46 | 83·29 | .. | 7 | 3 | ·67 | 3 | ·14 | .. | .. | 6 | ·9 | ·91 | .. | ·80 | .. | ·49 |
| Saugor .. | 23·38 | 8·18 | .. | 2·33 | 48 | 14 | 25 | .. | ·11 | .. | .. | 7 | ·83 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Bhundara .. | 13·52 | 2·20 | .. | 8·30 | 25 | ·50 | 11 | ·16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 43 | ·52 | 25 | .. | .. | ·17 |
| Chanda .. | 11·17 | 7·83 | 2·00 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 8 | ·97 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nursingpore .. | 13·12 | 5·55 | 8·55 | ·33 | 26 | 5 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chindwara .. | 8·60 | .. | 2·61 | ·85 | 9 | ·94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Seonee .. | 9·55 | 2·54 | 3·74 | 16·18 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sumbulpore .. | 9·42 | ·81 | 1·24 | .. | 26 | 17 | .. | ·03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Baitool .. | 6·11 | 2·97 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 8 | 3 | ·35 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | ·18 | 6 | .. | 16 | .. |
| Dumoh .. | 10·94 | 4·36 | 12·84 | 3·69 | 16 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wurdah .. | 5·38 | 2·64 | .. | 10·52 | 4 | ·21 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·17 | ·21 | ·91 | .. | ·11 |
| Belaspore .. | 6·50 | 6·93 | 2·87 | 7·10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mundla .. | 7·97 | 5·00 | 27·00 | ·59 | 4 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·83 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nimar .. | 9·52 | 3·60 | .. | 10·52 | 7 | 1 | 9 | ·77 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·44 | .. | .. | .. |
| Seroncha .. | 2·25 | 6·80 | .. | ·88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·90 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 348·53 | 106·95 | 939·06 | 75·51 | 425 | 86·651 | 04·67 | 42·73 | 2·57 | 4 | .. | 103 | 23·12 | 32·15 | 95·35 | 1·47 | 4·16 | 8·77 |

## C.—Prisons 3,—*(Contd.*

| Jails. | Average Number of Prisoners liable to labour during the year. Intramural manufactures, &c. Departments. Book-binding. | Tile and brick-making. | Goldsmith's shop. | Bamboo, rattan, and reed-work. | Labour on Imperial or remunerative works. | Rope-making. | Gunny or tat. | Newar or tape. | Workers in leather. | Sawyer. | Dyer. | Cultivator. | Bakery. | Spinning cotton. | Lime. | Sweepers and Bhistys. | Indigo. | Miscellaneous. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore | ·83 | .. | ·19 | 5 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·40 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 1 | .. | 280·35 |
| Jubbulpore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 98·56 |
| Raepore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·30 | 84·90 |
| Hoshungabad .... | .. | ·65 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ·39 | ·23 | .. | .. | ·39 | ... | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | ·70 | 41·93 |
| Saugor .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 7 | 114·97 |
| Bhundara .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 66·43 |
| Chanda .. | 13 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | ·31 | .. | ·50 | ·84 | ·58 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 69·61 |
| Nursingpore .. | .. | ·70 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | ·74 | 72·13 |
| Chindwara .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ·25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | ... | .. | 32 | 51·33 |
| Seonee .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·70 | .. | ... | 6 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | 59·65 |
| Sumbulpore .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ·13 | ·70 | .. | ... | .. | 7 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55·22 |
| Baitool .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | ·94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... | .. | .. | 43·49 |
| Dumoh .. | .... | .. | .. | ·62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 34·01 |
| Wurdah ... | .... | .. | .... | ·16 | .. | ... | ·29 | ·47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | ·50 | .. | .. | .. | .... | 8·38 |
| Belaspore .. | .. | 15 | .. | .... | .. | ·10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 15·66 |
| Mundla .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10·14 |
| Nimar .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | ·64 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 2 | 22·48 |
| Seroncha .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | ·90 |
| Total .. | 13·83 | 53·35 | ·19 | 6·78 | 24·25 | 7·41 | 1·06 | 1·90 | 1·54 | ·58 | 1·39 | 13·40 | 2 | 3·50 | 17 | .. | 1 | 46·74 | 1,130·15 |

## C.—Prisons 3,—*(Contd.)*

*STATEMENT showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year* 1869.

| Jails. | In solitary cells. | Sick, infirm, &c. | Unemployed on account of Sundays, &c. | Total number of prisoners liable to labour. | Without labour, Civil and Revenue. | Total of all classes liable or otherwise to labour. | Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c. | | | Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c. | | | Net amount credited to Government. | | | Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labour. | | | Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures. | | | Number of prisoners under education in jail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Nagpore .. | 2·71 | 57·91 | 100·69 | 803·99 | 15·75 | 819·74 | 14,630 | 8 | 6 | 48,465 | 9 | 5 | 48,465 | 9 | 5 | 42 | 10 | 11 | 122 | 6 | 9 | 772 |
| Jubbulpore .. | .. | 134·06 | 111·20 | 830·01 | 21·73 | 861·83 | 8,189 | 12 | 0 | 16,292 | 9 | 10 | 16,292 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 70 | 12 | 3 | 641 |
| Raepore .. | ... | 52·30 | 60·90 | 402·00 | 13·00 | 415·00 | 5,799 | 13 | 3 | 8,635 | 6 | 0 | 8,635 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 47 | 5 | 0 | 351 |
| Hoshungabad .. | ... | 24·76 | 91·94 | 282·73 | 16·32 | 299·33 | 2,844 | 3 | 6 | 6,283 | 15 | 0 | 6,283 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 85 | 7 | 7 | 251 |
| Saugor .. | ... | 25·96 | 24·76 | 198·68 | 42·65 | 242·23 | 3,987 | 12 | 11 | 7,949 | 4 | 8 | 7,949 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 34 | 2 | 7 | 41 |
| Bhundara .. | ·52 | 8·31 | 15·25 | 114·17 | 18·51 | 133·04 | 1,429 | 13 | 2 | 3,191 | 12 | 7 | 3,191 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 65 |
| Chanda .. | ... | 9·24 | 28·13 | 117·98 | 20·48 | 148·46 | 2,442 | 15 | 7 | 4,630 | 1 | 1 | 4,630 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 102 |
| Nursingpore .. | ·51 | 3·28 | 18·29 | 121·76 | 21·56 | 143·32 | 2,188 | 4 | 3 | 3,310 | 0 | 7 | 3,310 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 93 |
| Chindwara .. | ·14 | 2·02 | 11·12 | 76·67 | 7·59 | 84·26 | 918 | 9 | 7 | 1,940 | 9 | 7 | 1,940 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 10 | 11 | 49 |
| Seonee .. | ... | 4·27 | 14·65 | 110·59 | 11·68 | 122·27 | 1,347 | 6 | 3 | 2,780 | 3 | 1 | 2,780 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 34 | 7 | 1 | 86 |
| Sumbulpore .. | ... | 7·68 | 11·08 | 86·05 | 11·94 | 97·99 | 1,444 | 7 | 4 | 1,388 | 1 | 5 | 1,388 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 72 |
| Baitool .. | ... | 2·02 | 9·30 | 63·89 | 9·17 | 73·06 | 1,264 | 6 | 9 | 1,894 | 15 | 1 | 1,894 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 46 |
| Dumoh .. | ... | 15·96 | 12·78 | 94·58 | 13·62 | 108·20 | 812 | 9 | 1 | 1,602 | 0 | 10 | 1,602 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 14 |
| Wurdah .. | ·02 | 3·10 | 4·24 | 34·28 | 8·20 | 42·48 | 695 | 9 | 1 | 1,051 | 15 | 3 | 1,051 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 37 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Belaspore .. | ... | 4·51 | 30·82 | 73·22 | 16·13 | 90·52 | 101 | 11 | 4 | 551 | 2 | 0 | 551 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 3 | 49 |
| Mundla .. | ... | 3·93 | 8·46 | 63·09 | 7·44 | 70·53 | 558 | 13 | 0 | 448 | 8 | 9 | 448 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 21 |
| Nimar .. | ... | 4·06 | 7·17 | 67·35 | 13·67 | 81·02 | 1,188 | 4 | 4 | 1,575 | 1 | 7 | 1,575 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 22 |
| Seroncha .. | ... | ·84 | 1·17 | 12·84 | 1·70 | 14·54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| Total ... | 3·90 | 364·21 | 562·37 | 3,566·68 | 281·14 | 3,847·82 | 49,844 | 15 | 11 | 140,435 | 14 | 11 | 140,435 | 14 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 6 | 56 | 12 | 8 | 2 704 |

*STATEMENT showing the Establishments and cost of the prisoners in the Central Provinces for the year* 1869.

| Class of Jails. | Districts. | Establishment: Number of Jail Guards, regular. | Establishment: Number of Officers other than regular Guards: European. | Native Officers, Writers, &c. | Turnkeys. | Contingent and occasional Guards. | Attached to Hospital. | Total. | Expenditure during the year: Jail Guards of regular Police or Military. | Establishment other than Guards. | a. | p. | Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses. | a. | p. | Total. | a. | p. | Deduct profits from manufactures credited. | a. | p. | Net cost. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | |
| Central Jails. | Nagpore .. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 32 | 3 | 113 | 4,632 | 13,891 | 7 | 6 | 41,382 | 6 | 10 | 59,905 | 14 | 4 | 34,319 | 11 | 10 | 25,586 | 2 | 6 |
| | Jubbulpore .. | 7 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 41 | 2 | 137 | 6,244 | 13,103 | 9 | 0 | 37,733 | 10 | 3 | 57,081 | 3 | 3 | 6,906 | 12 | 9 | 50,174 | 6 | 6 |
| | Raepore .. | 22 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 65 | 2,496 | 8,718 | 4 | 1 | 15,156 | 3 | 6 | 26,370 | 7 | 7 | 4,017 | 3 | 5 | 22,353 | 4 | 2 |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 24 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 78 | 2,291 | 7,620 | 0 | 11 | 9,061 | 0 | 0 | 18,972 | 7 | 5 | 3,583 | 9 | 7 | 15,388 | 13 | 10 |
| District Jails. | Saugor. .. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 864 | 4,080 | 0 | 0 | 9,520 | 15 | 6 | 14,464 | 15 | 6 | 3,908 | 10 | 6 | 10,556 | 5 | 0 |
| | Bhundara ... | 12 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 33 | 1,158 | 2,219 | 0 | 2 | 6,771 | 4 | 10 | 10,148 | 5 | 0 | 1,349 | 7 | 8 | 8,798 | 13 | 4 |
| | Chanda ... | 12 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 30 | 1,020 | 3,316 | 12 | 8 | 9,369 | 15 | 9 | 13,706 | 12 | 5 | 1,973 | 11 | 9 | 11,733 | 0 | 8 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 12 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 31 | [illegible]24 | 2,824 | 10 | 3 | 5,292 | 10 | 10 | 8,641 | 5 | 1 | 1,332 | 4 | 8 | 7,309 | 0 | 5 |
| | Chindwara .. | 14 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 31 | 1,08[illegible] | 2,281 | 8 | 7 | 6,160 | 1 | 0 | 9,521 | 9 | 7 | 1,267 | 1 | 10 | 8,254 | 7 | 9 |
| | Seonee ... | 12 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 31 | 1,044 | 2,665 | 11 | 8 | 5,404 | 9 | 7 | 9,114 | 5 | 3 | 2,055 | 7 | 8 | 7,058 | 13 | 7 |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 25 | 720 | 2,781 | 2 | 1 | 4,371 | 4 | 0 | 7,872 | 6 | 1 | 657 | 8 | 9 | 7,214 | 13 | 4 |
| Lock-ups. | Baitool .. | 10 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 932 | 2,265 | 7 | 6 | 2,894 | 3 | 4 | 6,031 | 10 | 10 | 739 | 0 | 1 | 5,294 | 10 | 9 |
| | Dumoh .. | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 26 | 816 | 2,404 | 14 | 3 | 5,188 | 1 | 0 | 8,408 | 15 | 3 | 728 | 0 | 6 | 7,680 | 14 | 9 |
| | Wurdah .. | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 29 | 567 | 2,020 | 9 | 11 | 2,199 | 9 | 0 | 4,787 | 2 | 11 | 318 | 2 | 5 | 4,469 | 4 | 6 |
| | Belaspore .. | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 740 | 1,732 | 8 | 0 | 3,975 | 6 | 0 | 6,447 | 14 | 0 | 518 | 4 | 2 | 5,923 | 9 | 10 |
| | Mundla .. | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 648 | 1,704 | 3 | 0 | 3,824 | 3 | 1 | 6,176 | 6 | 1 | 117 | 7 | 6 | 6,058 | 14 | 7 |
| | Nimar .. | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 612 | 2,664 | 2 | 5 | 3,585 | 11 | 8 | 6,861 | 14 | 1 | 391 | 0 | 2 | 6,470 | 14 | 11 |
| | Seroncha .. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 396 | 1,489 | 0 | 5 | 647 | 13 | 10 | 2,532 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 2,529 | 0 | 9 |
| | Total ... | 294 | 25 | 86 | 68 | 234 | 25 | 732 | 26,784 | 77,723 | 0 | 5 | 1,72,539 | 8 | 6 | 2,77,046 | 8 | 11 | 64,185 | 6 | 9 | 2,12,861 | 2 | 2 |

# C.—Prisons 4, (*Contd.*)

*STATEMENT showing the Establishments and cost of the prisoners in the Central Provinces for the year* 1869.

| Class of Jails. | Districts. | Average gross cost of each prisoner. For Jail Guards. | | | For Establishment. | | | For diet. | | | For clothing & bedding. | | | Hospital charges for medicines, &c. | | | For additions and repairs to Jail. | | | For miscellaneous contingencies. | | | Total. | | | Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profit credited. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a | 4. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Central Jails. | Nagpore .. | 5 | 10 | 5 | 26 | 15 | 1 | 39 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 73 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 5 |
| | Jubbulpore .. | 7 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 66 | 3 | 8 | 58 | 5 | 4 |
| | Raepore .. | 6 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 9 | .. | .. | ... | 2 | 11 | 11 | 63 | 8 | 7 | 53 | 13 | 9 |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 7 | 10 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 7 | 63 | 6 | 1 | 51 | 6 | 7 |
| District Jails. | Saugor .. | 3 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 27 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 59 | 11 | 5 | 43 | 9 | 3 |
| | Bhundara .. | 8 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 29 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 76 | 4 | 4 | 66 | 2 | 2 |
| | Chanda .. | 6 | 13 | 11 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 41 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 92 | 5 | 5 | 79 | 0 | 6 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 3 | 10 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 4 | 7 | 50 | 15 | 11 |
| | Chindwara .. | 2 | 13 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 37 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 113 | 0 | 1 | 97 | 15 | 4 |
| | Seonee .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 74 | 8 | 8 | 57 | 11 | 8 |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 7 | 5 | 7 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 80 | 5 | 4 | 73 | 10 | 0 |
| Lock-ups. | Baitool .. | 12 | 12 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 82 | 3 | 10 | 72 | 7 | 7 |
| | Dumoh .. | 7 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 3 | 8 | 26 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 77 | 11 | 5 | 70 | 1 | 0 |
| | Wurdah .. | 13 | 5 | 6 | 47 | 8 | 10 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 11 | 0 | 105 | 3 | 3 |
| | Belaspore .. | 8 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 72 | 3 | 10 | 65 | 8 | 0 |
| | Mundla .. | 9 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 87 | 9 | 0 | 85 | 14 | 6 |
| | Nimar .. | 7 | 8 | 10 | 32 | 14 | 1 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 84 | 11 | 1 | 79 | 13 | 11 |
| | Seroncha .. | 27 | 3 | 10 | 102 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 4 | 11 | 174 | 2 | 3 | 173 | 3 | 11 |
| | Total .. | 6 | 15 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 5 | 2 |

# C.—Prisons 4, *(Contd.)*

| Class of Jails. | Districts. | Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one rupee. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wheaten Flour. | | Rice. | | Dall, Oord. | | Parched Gram. | | Salt. | | Dall, Moong. | | Ghee. | | Oil. | | Mutton. | | Firewood. | | Gram Flour. | | Jowar do. | |
| | | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | lbs. | oz. |
| Central Jails. | Nagpore .. | 19 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 14 | .. | .. | 212 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jubbulpore .. | 23 | 12 | 19 | .. | 21 | .. | 22 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 18 | .. | 3 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 12 | .. | 480 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Raepore .. | 26 | 14 | 28 | 8 | 21 | 10 | ... | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 6 | .. | 16 | .. | 260 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| | Hoshungabad .. | 31 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 23 | .. | 31 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 23 | .. | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District Jails. | Saugor .. | 26 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 15 | .. | 358 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhundara .. | 21 | ... | 21 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 340 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Chanda .. | 18 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 20 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 3 | .. | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 4 |
| | Nursingpore .. | 25 | .. | 16 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | .. | .. | 480 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Chindwara ... | 21 | 8 | 14 | .. | 17 | 4 | 21 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 16 | .. | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Seonee .. | 21 | 2 | 14 | .. | 19 | 10 | 21 | ... | 10 | ... | 19 | 10 | 3 | .. | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | 540 | ... | 1 | 4 | 26 | .. |
| | Sumbulpore .. | 14 | .. | 56 | .. | 26 | .. | 16 | .. | 10 | 8 | 16 | .. | 3 | 8 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lock-ups. | Baitool .. | 21 | 8 | 11 | .. | 16 | 8 | 16 | .. | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 3 | .. | 7 | .. | 8 | .. | 492 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dumoh .. | 22 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 21 | .. | 8 | .. | 14 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 6 | .. | .. | 560 | .. | 2 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Wurdah ... | 20 | 8 | 15 | 1 | .. | ... | 15 | 10 | .. | 14 | 20 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. |
| | Belaspore .. | 23 | .. | 22 | .. | 18 | .. | 19 | 6 | 10 | ... | 18 | .. | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mundla .. | 16 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | 320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nimar .. | 23 | ... | 16 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | .. | ... | .. | 172 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. |
| | Seroncha .. | 19 | 8 | 23 | 8 | .. | .. | 20 | 8 | 16 | .. | 30 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total .. | 22 | .. | 19 | ... | 17 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 329 | .. | 22 | 4 | 28 | 1 |

# C.—Prisons 4, (*Contd.*)

*STATEMENT showing the Establishments and cost of the prisoners in the Central Provinces for the year* 1869.

| Class of Jails. | Districts. | Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one rupee. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bajree. | | Dhall, Thoor. | | Do. Mussoor. | | Chillies. | | Mustard oil. | | Vegetables. | | Tamarind. | | Dhye. | | Milk. | | Sugar. | | |
| | | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | |
| Central Jails. | Nagpore .. | .. | .. | 17 | 8 | ... | .. | 7 | 7 | ... | .. | 86 | 3 | 27 | 13 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Jubbulpere .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 19 | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | 80 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Raepore ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Hoshungabad .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 23 | .. | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| District Jails. | Saugor .. | .. | ... | 17 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 2 | 5 | 10 | |
| | Bhundara .. | .. | .. | 18 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 7 | 18 | .. | .. | 53 | .. | 29 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Chanda .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Nursingpore .. | .. | ... | 22 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| | Chindwarra .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 19 | .. | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | 59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Seonee .. | .. | ... | 19 | 10 | 19 | 10 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| | Sumbulpore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | |
| Lock-ups. | Baitool .. | .. | ... | 16 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 28 | 8 | 4 | ... | |
| | Dumoh .. | .. | .. | 17 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 32 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Wurdah .. | .. | .. | 20 | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 26 | 5 | .. | ... | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | |
| | Belaspore .. | .. | .. | 18 | ... | 18 | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Mundla ... | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Nimar .. | .. | ... | 20 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | |
| | Seroncha .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Total .. | .. | .. | 18 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 45 | 14 | 28 | 13 | 25 | 8 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 9 | |

*STATEMENT showing the sex, age, previous convictions, and education of prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year* 1869.

| No. | Class of Prisons. | Sex. | | | Age. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of times convicted. | | | | | | | | | | | | Education. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under 12 years. | | 12 and under 16. | | 16 and under 20. | | 20 to 30. | | 30 to 40. | | 40 to 50. | | 50 to 60. | | Above 60. | | 1st conviction. | | 2nd conviction. | | 3rd conviction. | | More than 3 times convicted | | Uncertain. | | Number who can read only. | | Number who can read and write. | | Number well educated. | | Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail. | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | Nagpore .. | 792 | 47 | 839 | 11 | .. | 16 | .. | 67 | 11 | 418 | 19 | 192 | 13 | 57 | 3 | 19 | .. | 12 | 1 | 636 | 44 | 101 | 1 | 31 | .. | 14 | 2 | 10 | .... | 623 | 13 | 80 | .... | 21 | 7 | 19 | 9 |
| 2 | Jubbulpore .. | 729 | 44 | 773 | 10 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 128 | 8 | 197 | 14 | 177 | 12 | 154 | 2 | 23 | 5 | 15 | .. | 705 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .... | 34 | .. | 70 | .... | 499 | 44 | 98 | .. |
| 3 | Raepore .... | 390 | 45 | 435 | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 | 147 | 6 | 103 | 12 | 62 | 13 | 34 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 310 | 38 | 64 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .... | 51 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 6 | .. | 56 | 5 |
| 4 | Hoshungabad. | 243 | 25 | 268 | .... | .. | 3 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 137 | 12 | 67 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 219 | 24 | 21 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 27 | 2 | 43 | .... | 15 | .. | 67 | 2 |
| 5 | Saugor .. | 194 | 20 | 214 | 4 | .. | 4 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 79 | 6 | 35 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 5 | .. | 174 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .... | 6 | .. | 11 | .... | 7 | .. | 4 | .. |
| 6 | Bhundara .. | 90 | 3 | 93 | .... | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 39 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 13 | .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | 83 | 3 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 7 | Chanda .. | 91 | 11 | 102 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | 51 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 78 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| 8 | Nursingpore.. | 74 | 6 | 80 | .... | .. | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 21 | .. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 63 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 80 | .. |
| 9 | Chindwara .. | 83 | 1 | 84 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 15 | .. | 40 | 1 | 17 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 70 | 1 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 9 | .. |
| 10 | Seonee .. | 89 | 3 | 92 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 41 | 1 | 34 | .. | 7 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 3 | 19 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 3 | 33 | .... | 6 | .. | 83 | 3 |
| 11 | Sumbulpore.. | 67 | 5 | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .... | 51 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 3 | .. | 4 | .... | 2 | 2 | 55 | 5 | 6 | .... | 6 | .. | 9 | 1 |
| 12 | Baitool .. | 56 | 2 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 33 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 45 | 1 |
| 13 | Damoh .. | 42 | 8 | 50 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .... | 1 | .... |
| 14 | Wurdah .. | 26 | 1 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 16 | .. | 6 | .... | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 4 | .... | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 17 | .... |
| 15 | Belaspore .. | 46 | 3 | 49 | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | 23 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | 33 | 3 | 11 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 16 | Nimar .. | 32 | 3 | 35 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 9 | .... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 3 | 5 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .... | 2 | .. | 16 | .. |
| 17 | Mundla .. | 51 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... | 29 | .. | 13 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | 6 | .... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | Seroncha .. | 9 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... | .. | .. | 9 | 1 |
| | Total .. | 3 104 | 228 | 3 332 | 26 | 2 | 59 | 9 | 434 | 36 | 1 288 | 77 | 761 | 64 | 368 | 21 | 116 | 13 | 52 | 6 | 2 641 | 204 | 316 | 17 | 85 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 947 | 26 | 307 | 4 | 581 | 52 | 550 | 22 |

*STATEMENT showing religion, race, and class of the prisoners under sentence in the jails of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1869.

| | Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Number mensurated and weighed. | Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. | | Weight in lbs. and ozs. | | Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| According to religion. | Mahomedans | 348 | 5 | 3 | 111 | 6 | *Mahomedans.*—Caucasian featured, hair black and straight, wheaten complexion, temper varying, intelligence good. |
| | Hindoos | 2,541 | 5 | 3 | 107 | 12 | |
| | Christians | 5 | 5 | 3 | 111 | 0 | |
| | | 2,894 | 5 | 3 | 110 | 1 | |
| According to race. | Hindoostanees | 1,409 | 5 | 4 | 111 | 7 | *Hindoos.*—Caucasian featured, hair black, with the exception of a small tuft on the crown of the head, scalp bereft of hair, complexion dark, able-bodied, hazel or dark colored eyes, crafty and intelligent. |
| | Punjabees | 3 | 5 | 8 | 128 | 4 | |
| | Telingahs | 38 | 5 | 0 | 109 | 1 | |
| | Marwarrees | 29 | 5 | 3 | 115 | 10 | |
| | Mahrattas | 393 | 5 | 4 | 104 | 0 | |
| | Madrassees | 16 | 5 | 5 | 110 | 2 | *Madrassees.*—Features of mixed type, hair black and straight, colour black, intelligence and temper good. |
| | Chutteesgurhees | 379 | 5 | 4 | 109 | 12 | |
| | Brahmins | 192 | 5 | 3 | 109 | 0 | |
| | | 2,457 | 5 | 4 | 112 | 3 | *Mahrattas.*—Features of mixed type, intelligence fair, temper good, complexion brown. |
| Hindoos according to caste. | Banee | 8 | 5 | 4 | 114 | 6 | *Gonds.*—Features Mongolian, face oval, nose broad, nostrils open, lips thick, skin dark-brown, hair straight, intelligence moderate, temper merry. |
| | Badaie | 37 | 5 | 3 | 118 | 12 | |
| | Bhat | 20 | 5 | 4 | 118 | 6 | |
| | Burboonjah | 5 | 5 | 4 | 115 | 9 | |
| | Bunneeah | 15 | 5 | 3 | 116 | 3 | |
| | Burreah | 1 | 5 | 2 | 101 | 7 | |
| | Bunjarrah | 57 | 5 | 4 | 115 | 0 | |
| | Broghee | 20 | 5 | 4 | 108 | 0 | |
| | Bhamtee | 4 | 5 | 4 | 112 | 8 | |
| | Bhoe | 1 | 5 | 6 | 117 | 5 | |
| | Bullaee | 2 | 5 | 0 | 109 | 2 | |
| | Bhena | 1 | 5 | 2 | 107 | 3 | |
| | Bahree | 20 | 5 | 5 | 114 | 3 | |
| | Bahsore | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Bhoer | 1 | 5 | 3 | 111 | 5 | |
| | Bhinjall | 2 | 5 | 5 | 115 | 0 | |
| | Koshtee | 15 | 5 | 4 | 109 | 2 | |
| | Dasulwar | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Dher | 126 | 5 | 4 | 105 | 10 | |
| | Dheemur | 47 | 5 | 4 | 109 | 3 | |
| | Dhobee | 25 | 5 | 3 | 111 | 5 | |
| | Dhungur | 2 | 5 | 4 | 123 | 14 | |
| | Durzee | 6 | 5 | 4 | 113 | 4 | |
| | Edoor | 8 | 5 | 3 | 109 | 4 | |
| | Ganda | 31 | 5 | 2 | 97 | 5 | |
| | Gandlee | 4 | 5 | 6 | 110 | 4 | |
| | Garpagaree | 7 | 5 | 3 | 120 | 4 | |
| | Gond | 386 | 5 | 3 | 110 | 5 | |
| | Goojur | 6 | 5 | 5 | 117 | 10 | |
| | Goorrow | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Gowar | 23 | 5 | 2 | 103 | 6 | |
| | Gowlee | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Hulba | 6 | 5 | 2 | 109 | 11 | |
| | Aheer | 72 | 5 | 5 | 107 | 9 | |

# C.—Prisons 6, *(Contd.)*

Hindoos according to caste—*continued.*

| Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Number measured and weighed. | Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches. | Weight in lbs. and ozs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jat .. | 8 | 5 5 | 125 4 |
| Jynee .... | 1 | 5 6 | 117 8 |
| Kachee .. | 8 | 5 4 | 114 11 |
| Kahar .... | 7 | 5 3 | 107 15 |
| Kaeth .... | 37 | 5 4 | 112 10 |
| Kullal .. | 21 | 5 4 | 108 2 |
| Kapawar .... | 2 | 5 0 | 110 5 |
| Khunjur .... | 53 | 5 3 | 104 4 |
| Kshuthree .. | 1 | 5 3 | 107 3 |
| Kolee .. | 50 | 5 4 | 106 14 |
| Khoonbee .. | 78 | 5 2 | 105 9 |
| Koseekathee .. | 4 | 5 1 | 101 5 |
| Kowar .. | 3 | 5 0 | 109 0 |
| Kuthick .. | 2 | 5 1 | 103 0 |
| Kutheyah .... | 2 | 5 2 | 100 5 |
| Kykodhee .. | 4 | 5 3 | 112 11 |
| Cavent .. | 1 | 5 3 | 110 0 |
| Lodhee .. | 74 | 5 4 | 110 1 |
| Lowar .... | 14 | 5 6 | 121 2 |
| Chumar .... | 59 | 5 4 | 111 12 |
| Manar .... | 23 | 5 3 | 107 8 |
| Mang .. | 3 | 5 4 | 106 9 |
| Mehther .. | 12 | 5 3 | 112 10 |
| Naie .. | 30 | 5 4 | 109 12 |
| Nauth .. | 36 | 5 4 | 114 3 |
| Pahad .... | 1 | 5 3 | 109 0 |
| Powar .. | 12 | 5 6 | 110 15 |
| Bolia .... | 3 | 5 5 | 104 0 |
| Punkha .. | 15 | 5 5 | 103 6 |
| Purdhan .. | 36 | 5 4 | 108 4 |
| Putharee .. | 14 | 5 3 | 108 7 |
| Rajpoot .. | 159 | 5 4 | 111 3 |
| Rugwee .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Rungaree .. | 3 | 5 2 | 100 9 |
| Salawar .. | 3 | 5 2 | 109 9 |
| Soonar .. | 59 | 5 3 | 108 2 |
| Tehlee .... | 52 | 5 4 | 107 15 |
| Urruck .. | 3 | 5 6 | 125 8 |
| Wuddur .. | 1 | 5 6 | 119 5 |
| Pinjarah .. | 1 | 5 10 | 118 0 |
| Koormee .. | 11 | 5 3 | 109 7 |
| Purdaisee .. | 1 | 5 4 | 125 0 |
| Khoree .. | 23 | 5 4 | 117 0 |
| Noneah .. | 1 | 4 8 | 98 1 |
| Wunjaree .. | 1 | 5 1 | 90 0 |
| Passee .. | 21 | 4 11 | 110 6 |
| Josee .. | 1 | 5 0 | 109 5 |
| Khondra .. | 1 | 5 4 | 100 0 |
| Khomptee .. | 2 | 5 5 | 109 1 |
| Khodra .. | 1 | 5 6 | 110 0 |
| Gharadhee .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Wurrohee .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Weedoor .. | 4 | 4 11 | 114 9 |
| Gowarree .. | 19 | 5 4 | 109 14 |
| Binjwaha .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |

Hindoos according to caste—*continued.*

| Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Number measured and weighed. | Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches. | Weight in lbs. and ozs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goolkur .. | 1 | 5 3 | 120 0 |
| Burghat .... | 7 | 5 7 | 102 0 |
| Tumbolee .. | 4 | 5 2 | 119 2 |
| Raot .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Chowan .. | 3 | 5 4 | 113 7 |
| Dhunwar .... | 4 | 5 4 | 121 0 |
| Khoond .. | 5 | 5 3 | 111 5 |
| Lourah .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Bhoyemah .... | 7 | 5 3 | 101 3 |
| Bhoomeah .. | 15 | 5 2 | 102 0 |
| Churar .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Rhugoobunsee .. | 5 | 5 3 | 99 0 |
| Khutchera .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Ghosee .. | 10 | 5 5 | 108 6 |
| Bygah .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Bhona .. | 3 | 5 1 | 103 3 |
| Ghadarea .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Khylabhool .. | 1 | 5 4 | 107 0 |
| Labhana .. | 2 | 5 2 | 105 9 |
| Wanee .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Oaja .. | 7 | 5 6 | 112 3 |
| Khagur .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Kohi .. | 3 | 5 3 | 103 5 |
| Mhar .. | 7 | 5 3 | 128 0 |
| Khotwar .. | 14 | 5 3 | 103 7 |
| Barbar .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Buria .. | 3 | 5 2 | 107 2 |
| Bheel .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Bhungy .. | 11 | 5 4 | 116 5 |
| Bhilalla .. | 15 | 5 5 | 110 7 |
| Mehal .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Kerar .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Telingah .. | 24 | 5 3 | 110 6 |
| Mallee .. | 34 | 5 4 | 117 7 |
| Khoomar .. | 8 | 5 4 | 109 6 |
| Malwa .... | .. | 0 0 | 0 |
| Madrassee .... | 16 | 5 5 | 110 2 |
| Putwa .. | .. | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Morear .. | 1 | 5 5 | 94 1 |
| Ghussiah .. | 5 | 5 4 | 109 7 |
| Miscellaneous castes | 126 | 5 5 | 105 14 |
| | 2,280 | 5 4 | 110 2 |
| Total, exclusive of "Hindoos according to religion." | 5,085 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| General average .. | 0 | 5 4 | 110 10 |

*STATEMENT showing previous trades, professions, &c., and social relations of prisoners under sentence in the prisons of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year* 1869.

| Trades, &c. | A.—Nagpore. | A.—Jubbulpore. | B.—Raepore. | B.—Hoshungabad. | C.—Saugor. | C.—Bhundara. | C.—Chanda. | C.—Nursingpore. | C.—Chindwara. | C.—Seonee. | C.—Sumbulpore. | C.—Baitool. | D.—Dumoh. | D.—Wurdah. | D.—Belaspore. | D.—Mundla. | D.—Nimar. | D.—Seroncha. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculturists .. .. | 269 | 267 | 244 | 24 | 74 | 18 | 9 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 15 | 4 | ... | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1,032 |
| Labourers .. .. | 72 | 295 | 59 | 39 | 88 | 36 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 4 | 792 |
| Watchmen .. .. | 173 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 206 |
| Fishermen or Boatmen .. .. | 4 | 28 | ... | 4 | 14 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | .. | 64 |
| Carpenters ... .. | 3 | 15 | 2 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Masons .. .. | 2 | 8 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Workers in metal .. .. | 20 | 17 | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| Shopkeepers ... ... | 47 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 3 | .. | ... | 1 | 141 |
| Writers .. .. | 1 | 91 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 115 |
| Gurrarheas .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Servants .. .... | .. | .. | 50 | 41 | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | ... | 12 | 8 | 8 | ... | 3 | 9 | .. | 175 |
| Beggars .. .. | 44 | ... | 7 | 15 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 6 | .. | ... | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 88 |
| Weavers .. .. | 29 | 25 | 38 | 14 | .. | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 40 | 14 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 194 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mehters | ... | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | | 6 |
| Cotton spinners. | ... | .. | 60 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | | 97 |
| Oil mongers | ... | .. | 8 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | ... | .. | | 18 |
| Barbers | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | | 20 |
| Cotton cleaners | ... | ... | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | .. | | 9 |
| Shoemakers | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | | 26 |
| Mahajuns (bankers) | ... | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | | 3 |
| Malgoozars (landholders) | .. | ... | 7 | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | | 13 |
| Burboonjahs (sellers of parched gram) | | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | | ... |
| Dhobies | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | | 4 |
| Butchers | ... | .. | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 4 |
| Bunjarrahs | .. | .. | 37 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 15 |
| Sowdagurs (merchants) | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 1 |
| Carriers | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 6 |
| Ezardars (contractors) | .. | .. | 5 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 5 |
| Choodeesaz (bangle maker) | | .. | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 1 |
| Dyers | .. | .. | 8 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 9 |
| Tailors | .. | .. | 3 | .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 4 |
| Kotwals | .. | .. | 8 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | | 8 |
| Courtezans | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 1 |
| Gardeners | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 1 |

# C.—Prisons 7, (*Contd.*)

| Trades, &c. | A.—Nagpore. | A.—Jubbulpore. | B.—Raepore. | B.—Hoshungabad. | C.—Saugor. | C.—Bhundara. | C.—Chanda. | C.—Nursingpore. | C.—Chindwara. | C.—Seonee. | C.—Sumbulpore. | C.—Baitool. | D.—Dumoh. | D.—Wurdah. | D.—Belaspore. | D.—Mundla. | D.—Nimar. | D—Seroncha. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Constables | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 8 | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 10 |
| Shepherds | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 7 | .. | ... | 8 |
| Soldiers | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Potters | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Basodes (basket makers) | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gaolees | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Bohoynahs | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | ... | .. | 2 |
| Lauds | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mendicants | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Professional dacoits | .. | .. | ... | ... | 77 | .. | 2 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 79 |
| Korees | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 2 |
| Musicians | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 1 |
| Other professions or trades... | .. | 7 | .. | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | ... | 3 | .. | .. | 14 |
| Total | .. | 839 | 773 | 435 | 268 | 214 | 93 | 102 | 80 | 84 | 92 | 72 | 58 | 50 | 27 | 49 | 51 | 35 | 10 | 3,332 |
| Social relations. Unmarried | .. | 223 | 206 | 84 | 90 | 25 | 10 | 19 | 18 | 31 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 806 |
| Widow or widower | .. | 60 | 130 | 57 | 27 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 363 |
| Married. One wife or husband | .. | 510 | 227 | 221 | 147 | 112 | 71 | 69 | 49 | 41 | 59 | 45 | 38 | 26 | 22 | 28 | 21 | 16 | 4 | 1,706 |
| Married. Two do. do. | .. | 45 | 136 | 73 | 4 | 26 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 340 |
| Married. More than 2 do. | ... | 1 | 74 | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | ... | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 117 |
| Have children. Not more than 3 | .. | 309 | 403 | 213 | 105 | .. | 16 | 54 | 71 | 29 | 35 | 22 | 19 | 24 | 9 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1,338 |
| Have children. More than 3 | .. | 55 | 63 | 119 | 16 | .. | 10 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 356 |

A.—Denotes Central Jails. B.—Divisional Jails. C.—District Jails. D.—Lock-ups.

# D.—POLICE I.

*Statement showing the Police Force entertained in each of the districts of the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| No. | District. | Regular organized Police, including Town Police subject to rules of Regular Police. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular. | Grand total cost. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total number of all grades during the year. | | | | Detail of number at end of year. | | | | | | | Average annual pay. | | | | Total cost, including contingencies. | | | | | | | |
| | | Remaining last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | Discharged or deserted. | Remaining at end of present year. | European officers. | Native officers. | Men. Foot. | Men. Mounted. | Number for whom fire-arms are provided. | Number for whom swords or cutting instruments, provided. | Number for whom batons are provided. | Of each European officer. | Of each Native officer. | Of each mounted man. | Of each foot man. | Paid by Imperial Government. | | | Paid by individuals and offices. | | | Paid by Local Funds. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | | 20 | | | 21 | | | 22 | 23 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | A | P. | Rs. | A | P. | Rs. | A | P. | | Rs. | A | P. |
| 1 | Saugor ... | 800 | 94 | 27 | 84 | 783 | 2 | 23 | 736 | 22 | 500 | 184 | 733 | 8,160 | 483 | 324 | 82 | 96,241 | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1,938 | 0 | 0 | 783 | 1,15,622 | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | Dumoh ... | 417 | 64 | 16 | 39 | 426 | 2 | 13 | 401 | 10 | 210 | 10 | 401 | 4,710 | 558 | 264 | 85 | 58,527 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3,492 | 5 | 8 | 426 | 62,019 | 13 | 9 |
| 3 | Jubbulpore ... | 762 | 62 | 29 | 42 | 753 | 3 | 22 | 714 | 14 | 325 | 240 | 710 | 4,400 | 592 | 264 | 84 | 92,000 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12,036 | 13 | 0 | 753 | 1,04,036 | 13 | 0 |
| 4 | Seonee ... | 347 | 30 | 7 | 23 | 347 | 2 | 51 | 282 | 12 | 124 | 23 | 200 | 3,600 | 426 | 264 | 86 | 41,878 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2,419 | 0 | 0 | 347 | 44,297 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Mundla ... | 302 | 61 | 22 | 49 | 292 | 1 | 10 | 276 | 5 | 184 | 16 | 274 | 7,200 | 600 | 264 | 84 | 42,755 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 587 | 3 | 1 | 292 | 43,342 | 4 | 2 |
| 6 | Nursingpore ... | 402 | 62 | 12 | 60 | 392 | 3 | 10 | 374 | 5 | 300 | 18 | 374 | 2,980 | 636 | 264 | 79 | 55,116 | 4 | 5 | 450 | 12 | 2 | 2,280 | 8 | 9 | 392 | 57,847 | 9 | 4 |
| 7 | Hoshungabad ... | 459 | 39 | 10 | 32 | 456 | 3 | 11 | 434 | 8 | 234 | 22 | 430 | 2,980 | 546 | 264 | 88 | 59,561 | 3 | 5 | 265 | 13 | 8 | 2,556 | 0 | 0 | 456 | 62,383 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Nimar ... | 438 | 77 | 7 | 79 | 429 | 4 | 13 | 387 | 25 | ... | 41 | 396 | 2,910 | 582 | 270 | 85 | 64,129 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 4,803 | 4 | 3 | 429 | 68,932 | 9 | 11 |
| 9 | Baitool ... | 333 | 85 | 9 | 74 | 335 | 1 | 11 | 318 | 5 | 143 | 16 | 319 | 6,000 | 558 | 264 | 86 | 38,463 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 957 | 13 | 0 | 335 | 39,421 | 11 | 3 |
| 10 | Chindwara ... | 395 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 395 | 2 | 14 | 374 | 5 | 236 | 17 | 140 | 5,310 | 470 | 264 | 83 | 54,099 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 2,344 | 8 | 2 | 395 | 56,444 | 4 | 1 |
| 11 | Nagpore ... | 1,122 | 82 | 9 | 145 | 1,050 | 10 | 20 | 956 | 64 | 329 | 94 | 627 | 1,992 | 684 | 266 | 84 | 1,07,040 | 2 | 4 | 3,936 | 7 | 2 | 53,501 | 7 | 0 | 1,050 | 1,64,478 | 0 | 6 |
| 12 | Wurdah ... | 458 | 70 | 5 | 88 | 435 | 3 | 13 | 394 | 25 | 229 | 46 | 394 | 2,480 | 588 | 266 | 87 | 64,002 | 12 | 9 | 2,032 | 10 | 6 | 6,225 | 14 | 10 | 435 | 72,261 | 6 | 1 |
| 13 | Bhundara ... | 418 | 30 | 6 | 23 | 419 | 1 | 13 | 395 | 10 | 294 | 56 | 419 | 6,000 | 600 | 264 | 84 | 56,110 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3,642 | 7 | 11 | 419 | 59,752 | 9 | 3 |
| 14 | Balaghat ... | 115 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 115 | 1 | 3 | 107 | 5 | 55 | 8 | 52 | 2,400 | 324 | 264 | 86 | 19,035 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 | 19,035 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Chanda ... | 536 | 40 | 7 | 30 | 539 | 2 | 16 | 481 | 40 | 316 | 58 | 484 | 4,320 | 492 | 266 | 86 | 79,514 | 10 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 3,677 | 0 | 0 | 539 | 83,191 | 10 | 11 |
| 16 | Raepore ... | 525 | 67 | 39 | 32 | 521 | 3 | 16 | 443 | 59 | 274 | 98 | 419 | 5,600 | 336 | 270 | 85 | 84,430 | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 3,428 | 0 | 0 | 521 | 87,858 | 7 | 9 |
| 17 | Belaspore ... | 310 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 310 | 1 | 12 | 279 | 18 | 163 | 30 | 279 | 6,000 | 624 | 268 | 85 | 45,989 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 | 45,989 | 5 | 1 |
| 18 | Sumbulpore ... | 366 | 38 | 4 | 34 | 366 | 1 | 10 | 331 | 24 | 339 | 48 | 331 | 6,000 | 456 | 267 | 82 | 44,733 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1,424 | 8 | 0 | 366 | 46,157 | 9 | 10 |
| 19 | Upper Godavery. | 131 | 38 | 3 | 35 | 131 | 1 | 5 | 118 | 7 | 110 | 13 | 108 | 6,000 | 420 | 264 | 85 | 25,759 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 131 | 25,759 | 10 | 4 |
| | Total ... | 8,636 | 999 | 232 | 909 | 8,494 | 46 | 286 | 7,800 | 363 | 4,363 | 1,038 | 7,290 | 4,683 | 525 | 266 | 85 | 11,29,387 | 9 | 9 | 6,685 | 11 | 6 | 1,22,757 | 13 | 8 | 8,494 | 12,58,... | 2 | 11 |

# D.—POLICE II.

*Statement showing distribution of Regular Police force in each district of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year* 1869.

| District. | General distribution of Officers and Men. | | | | | Average of each European Officer's charge. | | Average of each Native Officer's charge. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Armed guard on Treasuries. | Guarding Jail. | At Head-quarters of district (not on Police duty, and absent on leave.) | Remaining available for Police duty. | Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer. | Number of Sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thanna. | Total number of Police posts. | Area in miles. | Population. | Area in miles. | Population. | Average distance of each village from nearest Police post. | Average distance of each post from the nearest or main line of road. | |
| Saugor ... | 30 | 12 | 55 | 522 | ... | 12 | 45 | 4,005 | 408,525 | 334 | 34,043 | 10 | 11 | |
| Dumoh ... | 14 | 10 | 96 | 268 | ... | 4 | 26 | 2,795 | 283,625 | 349 | 35,453 | 1 | 16 | |
| Jubbulpore ... | 32 | 82 | 106 | 390 | ... | 4 | 36 | 3,918 | 599,217 | 979 | 149,804 | 22 | 12 | |
| Mundlah ... | 10 | 7 | 126 | 144 | ... | ... | 16 | 5,134 | 187,699 | 856 | 31,288 | 19 | 28 | |
| Seonee ... | 15 | 12 | 23 | 256 | ... | 5 | 22 | 3,608 | 421,650 | 721 | 84,330 | 8 | 14 | |
| Nursingpore ... | 23 | 11 | 106 | 224 | ... | 6 | 21 | 1,916 | 336,796 | 319 | 56,132 | 7 | 10 | |
| Hoshungabad ... | 5 | 38 | 83 | 285 | ... | 6 | 26 | 4,212 | 427,418 | 702 | 71,236 | 9 | 8 | |
| Nimar ... | 5 | 7 | 27 | 341 | ... | 7 | 31 | 2,700 | 190,561 | 385 | 26,937 | 10 | 14 | |
| Baitool ... | 15 | 10 | 41 | 253 | ... | 6 | 28 | 3,956 | 258,173 | 656 | 43,029 | 5 | 16 | |
| Chindwara ... | 11 | 14 | 83 | 257 | ... | 9 | 24 | 3,610 | 260,913 | 401 | 28,990 | 9 | 14 | |
| Nagpore ... | 49 | 63 | 50 | 412 | ... | 7 | 26 | 3,682 | 634,121 | 526 | 90,588 | 6½ | 10 | |
| Bhundara ... | 20 | 25 | 69 | 269 | ... | 8 | 25 | 3,925 | 608,480 | 4,905 | 76,060 | 7 | 12 | |
| Balaghat ... | 10 | ... | 2 | 103 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2,467 | 231,109 | 822 | 77,036 | 15 | 24 | |
| Wurdah ... | 14 | 7 | 58 | 316 | ... | 8 | 31 | 2,392 | 343,485 | 239 | 34,348 | 12 | 15 | |
| Chanda ... | 17 | 12 | 104 | 375 | ... | 12 | 41 | 4,374 | 441,824 | 364 | 36,819 | 9 | 10 | |
| Raepore ... | 15 | .. | 76 | 391 | ... | 12 | 30 | 12,175 | 1,005,387 | 1,106 | 83,782 | 12 | 12 | |
| Belaspore ... | 22 | 7 | 67 | 213 | ... | 7 | 22 | 3,000 | 530,541 | 428 | 75,791 | 13 | 14 | |
| Sumbulpore ... | 7 | ... | 88 | 256 | ... | 5 | 23 | 5,632 | 452,348 | 1,126 | 90,469 | 4 | 11 | |
| Upper Godavery ... | 14 | 4 | 44 | 65 | ... | 3 | 6 | 3,600 | 54,680 | 1,200 | 18,226 | 13 | 38 | |
| Total ... | 328 | 321 | 1,304 | 5,340 | 3 | 124 | 489 | 77,101 | 7,676,552 | 16,418 | 1,144,356 | 191½ | 289 | |

# D.—POLICE III.

*Statement showing religion, races, height, &c. of the men of the Regular Police of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year* 1869.

| | Classification according to religion, races, &c. | Number of men of each class. | Average height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| According to Religion. | Mahomedans | 2,445 | 5·5¾ |
| | Hindoos | 4,894 | 5·6 |
| | Seikhs | 42 | 5·6½ |
| | Christians | 37 | 5·6½ |
| | Parsees | 1 | 5·5½ |
| | Others | 60 | 5·6 |
| | | 7,479 | 5·6 |
| According to Countries and Races. | Europeans | 4 | 5·9 |
| | Hindoostanees | 4,324 | 5·6 |
| | Punjabees | 50 | 5·6 |
| | Affghans | 2 | 5·4½ |
| | Beloochees | ... | ... |
| | From Western Himalayas | 18 | 5·5 |
| | Do. Eastern Do. | ... | ... |
| | Bengalees | 3 | 5·6½ |
| | From Mahratta countries | 1,928 | 5·6 |
| | Telungans | 284 | 5·6¼ |
| | Canarese | 8 | 6·2 |
| | Tamils | 4 | 5·5½ |
| | Malabar | 15 | 5·5½ |
| | North Division | 7 | 5·6 |
| | Other &c. | 832 | 5·5½ |
| | | 7,479 | 5·6¾ |
| Hindoos according to Caste. | Brahmins | 1,704 | 5·6¾ |
| | Rajpoots | 812 | 5·5¾ |
| | Kayeets | 192 | 5·5½ |
| | Buniahs | 13 | 5·5¾ |
| | Koormees | 276 | 5·5½ |
| | Lodhees | 20 | 5·6½ |
| | Mahratta | 139 | 5·5¾ |
| | Aheer | 218 | 5·5½ |
| | Ghosaee | 7 | 5·5½ |
| | Kachee | 11 | 5·3 |
| | Telloogoo | 68 | 5·5½ |
| | Naee | 12 | 5·7¼ |
| | Chettree | 327 | 5·6 |
| | Gond | 92 | 5·5¼ |
| | Durjee | 1 | 5·5¼ |
| | Bhat | 14 | 5·6 |
| | Beldar | 5 | 5·6 |
| | Behelia | 2 | 5·5 |
| | Khangar | 35 | 5·4 |
| | Malee | 20 | 5·4¾ |
| | Dheemur | 12 | 5·6 |
| | Kooree | 6 | 5·6 |
| | Jat | 2 | 5·6½ |
| | Burbooja | 2 | 5·8 |
| | Koombar | ... | ... |
| | Dhangees | ... | ... |
| | Other castes | 904 | 5·6 |
| | | 4,894 | 5·5¾ |

# D.—POLICE IV.

*Statement showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime usually dealt by the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1869.

| Classes of Crime. | Persons arrested with Warrant. | | | | | | | Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrate. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons arrested. | Released without trial. | Acquitted, including released on appeal or at Sessions. | Ordered to find security. | Finally convicted. | Average number of days occupied by each case. | | Number of information lodged. | Number of persons arrested or summoned. | Number acquitted. | Number ordered to find security. | Number convicted. | |
| | | | | | | D. | H. | | | | | | |
| Offences against Public Justice ... ... | 253 | 41 | 4 | ... | 203 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Offences relating to Coin or Stamps ... ... | 139 | 53 | 11 | ... | 70 | 5 | 16 | | | | | | |
| Murder { For sake of robbery ... | 71 | 30 | ... | ... | 23 | 13 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Murder { From other motives ... | 149 | 65 | 9 | ... | 70 | 17 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Culpable homicide ... ... ... | 70 | 35 | 2 | .. | 31 | 11 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Suicide ... ... ... ... | 158 | 60 | 3 | ... | 90 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property ... ... ... | 622 | 252 | 24 | ... | 330 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Public and local nuisances ... ... ... | 1,728 | 132 | 189 | ... | 1,402 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt ... ... ... | 264 | 96 | 13 | ... | 108 | 7 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence ... ... ... ... | 7,388 | 958 | 125 | ... | 6,208 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Theft ... ... ... ... | 14,394 | 2,700 | 335 | ... | 11,033 | 3 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Receiving stolen property ... ... .. | 955 | 248 | 57 | ... | 640 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mischief of serious character ... ... | 101 | 54 | 6 | ... | 40 | 9 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers or thieves .. | 31 | 13 | 10 | .. | 8 | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Vagrancy and bad character ... ... | 208 | 70 | 68 | 41 | 28 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police .. | 2,083 | 173 | 245 | 80 | 1,574 | 3 | 17 | | | | | | |
| Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrate ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 467 | 721 | 103 | 6 | 613 | |
| Total. ... | 28,614 | 4,982 | 1,101 | 121 | 21,858 | 7 | 16½ | 467 | 721 | 103 | 6 | 613 | |

# E.—MILITARY, 1.

*STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| Arm of Service. | Total number of fighting officers and men. | | | | | | | Detail of Force at the end of the year. | | | | | | | Average annual pay and allowance of each. | | | | | Total cost, including contingencies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | | | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted, &c. | Remaining at end of year. | Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries. | Number of guns. | Number of men. | | | | Paid Camp followers and non-combatants. | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Fighting men. | Camp followers. | |
| | | | In action. | Otherwise. | Total. | | | | | | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Fighting men. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| European Cavalry | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European Sappers | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European Artillery | 762 | 110 | .. | 20 | 20 | 46 | 50 | 756 | 5 Batteries. | 30 | 29 | .. | 81 | 646 | 753 | 4,714 | ... | 351 | 204 | 83 | 4,28,805 |
| European Infantry | 2,542 | 132 | .. | 50 | 50 | 140 | 777 | 1,707 | 2 Regts. and 2 detts. | .. | 63 | .. | 49 | 1,595 | 37 | 4,165 | ... | 341 | 202 | 100 | 8,08,068 |
| Total | 3,304 | 242 | .. | 70 | 70 | 186 | 827 | 2,463 | ..... | 30 | 92 | .. | 130 | 2,241 | 790 | 4,297 | ... | 343 | 203 | 88 | 12,36,873 |
| Native. Cavalry | 597 | 6 | .. | 5 | 5 | 20 | 88 | 490 | 1 Regt. and 1 dett. | .. | 15 | 10 | 50 | 415 | 429 | 7,163 | 881 | 241 | 139 | 59 | 3,50,467 |
| Native. Sappers | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ..... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Native. Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Native. Infantry | 4,826 | 100 | .. | 78 | 78 | 50 | 457 | 4,341 | 6¾ Regiments. | .. | 46 | 65 | 275 | 3,955 | 309 | 6,819 | 516 | 250 | 119 | 106 | 5,73,835 |
| Total | 5,423 | 106 | ... | 83 | 83 | 70 | 545 | 4,831 | ..... | .. | 61 | 75 | 325 | 4,370 | 738 | 6,883 | 555 | 249 | 121 | 74 | 9,24,302 |
| Grand Total | 8,727 | 348 | .. | 153 | 153 | 256 | 1,372 | 7,294 | ..... | 30 | 153 | 75 | 455 | 6,611 | 1,528 | 5,258 | 555 | 283 | 152 | 83 | 21,61,170 |

# E.—MILITARY, 2.

*STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year* 1869.

| Arm of Service. | Employment on last day of the year. | | | | | | | Employment during the year. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service. | Number of permanent Cantonments occupied. | Number of Out-posts occupied. | Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c, not on active service. | | Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty. | | Average number of days spent by each man on active service. | Average number of days spent by each man not on active service. | | | Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year. | Number of Regimental parades during the year. | Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c. |
| | | | | On duty. | Off duty. | On duty. | Off duty. | | On duty. | With Corps or Company, not on duty. | On Furlough. | | | |
| European Artillery .. | 5 Batteries. | 3 | .. | 13 | 130 | .. | ... | .. | 29 | 334 | 2 | 12 | 297 | 1 |
| European Infantry .. | 3 Regiments and 2 Detachments. | 3 | 1 | 77 | 455 | 13 | 127 | .. | 42 | 322 | 1 | 9 | 227 | 110 |
| Native Cavalry .. | 1 Regiment and 1 Detachment. | 3 | .. | 35 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 275 | 21 | 14 | 74 | .. |
| Native Infantry .. | 6¾ Regiments | 6 | 4 | 84 | 564 | 26 | 120 | ... | 63 | 283 | 19 | 9 | 106 | 7 |

# E.—MILITARY, 3.

*STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year.*

| | Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Average age. | Average height. | Average weight. | General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *yrs. m.* | *ft. in.* | *lbs.* | |
| *According to religion.* | Mahomedans .. | 33—7 | 5—7 | 138 | |
| | Hindoos .. | 32—6 | 5—7 | 142¾ | |
| | Seikhs ... | 26—1 | 5—8¾ | 144¾ | |
| | Christians ... | 34—11 | 5—7 | 139⅔ | |
| | Parsees .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Others .. | 36 | 5—7 | .. | |
| *According to countries and races.* | Hindoostanees ... | 29—6 | 5—7¾ | 129¾ | |
| | Punjabees ... | 26—8 | 5—8½ | 142 | |
| | Affghans .. | 23—9 | 5—8 | 141 | |
| | Beloochees .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | From Western Himalayas .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | ,, Eastern ,, .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| | Bengalees .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | From Mahratta countries .. | 37—5 | 5—6½ | 122⅔ | |
| | Telingas .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Canarese .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Tamuls .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Malabars .. | 35 | 5—7 | 120 | |
| | Others .. | ... | ... | .. | |
| *Hindoos according to caste.* | Brahmins .. | 33—6 | 5—7 | 132 | |
| | Rajpoots .. | 29—1 | 5—7 | 135¼ | |
| | Mahrattas .. | ... | ... | .. | |
| | Telingas or Gentoos .. | .. | ... | .. | |
| | Tamuls .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Other Castes .. | 31—11 | 5—6½ | 121¾ | |

# F.—Marine 1.

*STATEMENT showing the Strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Provinces of in the year*

| Arm of Service. | Total number of fighting Officers and men. | | | | | | | Detail of Force at the end of the year. | | | | | | | Average annual pay and allowance of each. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining at end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | | | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted, &c. | Remaining at end of last year. | Number of ships. | Number of guns. | Number of men. | | | | European Commissioned Officer. | Native Commissioned Officer. | Non-Commissioned Officer. | Fighting man. | Paid non-combatant. | Total cost, including contingencies. |
| | | | In action. | Otherwise. | Total. | | | | | | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Fighting men. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# F.—Marine 2.

*STATEMENT showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.*

| Classification according to religion, race, &c. | Average age. | Average height. | Average weight. | General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

# III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## A.—FINANCE 1.

*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1869-70.*

| Source of Income. | Gross receipts. | Refunds and drawbacks. | Charges against Income. | | | Total. | Net receipts. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Charges for collection, including cost of salt and opium, and maintaining reproductive works. | Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and charitable grants. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Land Revenue .. | 59,14,901 | 29,536 | 7,15,310 | 7,04,172 | .. | 14,49,018 | 44,65,883 | Increase in the conservancy and working expenses, owing to Government having ordered the immediate supply of a large number of sleepers to the railway. |
| Forest .. | 4,16,020 | 686 | 4,74,246 | .. | .. | 4,74,932 | 58,912 | |
| Excise on spirits and drugs .. | 9,29,777 | 6,327 | 48,860 | .. | .. | 55,187 | 8,74,590 | |
| Tributes and contributions from Native States .. | 20,178 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,178 | |
| Total Territorial .. | 72,80,876 | 36,549 | 12,38,416 | 7,04,172 | .. | 19,79,137 | 53,01,739 | |
| Assessed Taxes .. Professions and Trades Tax .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | |
| Assessed Taxes .. Pandhari Tax .. | 2,40,389 | 1,11,661 | 959 | .. | .. | 1,12,620 | 1,27,769 | |
| Assessed Taxes .. License Tax .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | |
| Assessed Taxes .. Income Tax .. | 3,17,455 | 7,568 | 33 | .. | .. | 7,601 | 3,09,854 | |
| Customs .. | 67,721 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67,721 | |
| Salt .. Duty on imported .. | 11,51,634 | 231 | 4,95,726 | .. | .. | 4,95,957 | 6,55,677 | |
| Salt .. Excise duty .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | 17,77,229 | 231 | 4,95,726 | .. | .. | 4,95,957 | 6,55,677 | |

# A.—FINANCE 1.—*(Contd.)*

| Sources of Income. | Gross receipts. | Refunds and drawbacks. | Charges against Income. | | | Total. | Net receipts. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Charges for collection, including cost of salt and opium, and maintaining reproductive works. | Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and charitable grants | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Opium { Fees on License | 1,664 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,664 | |
| Opium { Export duty | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 1,664 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,664 | |
| Stamps | 8,79,121 | 32,448 | 29,366 | .. | .. | 61,814 | 8,17,307 | |
| Post Office | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Electric Telegraph | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Mint | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Law and Justice. { Refunds | *1,47,293 | 1,257 | 49,644 | .. | .. | 50,901 | 96,392 | * Includes Registration fees, proceeds of Jail manufactures, &c. |
| Law and Justice. { Real Fines | 1,00,402 | 8,171 | .. | .. | .. | 8,171 | 92,231 | |
| Police { Refunds | 44,494 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44,494 | |
| Police { Real | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Public Works { Refunds | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Public Works { Real | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marine ... { Refunds ... Real ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Military refunds ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... ... ... | 888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 888 |
| Interest ... ... ... | 5,563 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,563 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 47,030 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,030 |
| Total Imperial ... | 30,03,684 | 1,61,336 | 5,75,728 | ... | ... | 7,37,064 | 22,66,620 | |
| Local | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Public Works Funds ... ... | 12,09,946 | ... | 55,048 | ... | ... | 55,048 | 11,54,898 | |
| Police Funds ... ... | 54,149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54,149 | |
| Education Funds ... ... | 1,48,044 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,48,044 | |
| Charitable Funds ... ... | 34,983 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,983 | |
| General Funds ... ... | 2,31,035 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,31,035 | |
| Total Local ... | 16,78,157 | ... | 55,048 | ... | ... | 55,048 | 16,23,109 | |
| Gross Receipts ... | 1,19,62,717 | 1,97,885 | 18,69,192 | 7,04,172 | ... | 27,71,249 | 91,91,468 | |

# A.—FINANCE 2.

*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year* 1869-70.

| Subject of Expenditure. | Amount. | | Cause of increase and decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Last year. | Present year. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Civil and Political Establishment .. | 9,50,970 | 7,81,816 | Decrease owing to reduction in Settlement Department. |
| Civil Contingencies .. | 2,28,830 | 2,12,435 | Do. do. |
| Judicial charges { Courts &c. .. | 6,90,649 | 6,99,227 | Increase on account of diet money to witnesses. |
| Judicial charges { Prisons .. | 2,00,903 | 2,27,372 | „ in rations, the number of prisoners having increased. |
| Police charges ... | 12,65,806 | 12,76,566 | „ for compensation for dearness of grain, &c. |
| Military | | | |
| Marine | | | |
| Deficit Post Office | | | |
| „ Electric Telegraph | | | |
| Superannuations and retired allowances .. | 1,18,323 | 1,28,203 | Sums erroneously debited to the Police Superannuation fund in 1868-69, were written back to this head to the extent of nearly Rs. 10,000. |
| Public Works { Civil { New | | | |
| Public Works { Civil { Repairs | | | |
| Public Works { Military { New | | | |
| Public Works { Military { Repairs | | | |
| Education .. | *4,24,456 | †4,23,061 | |
| Miscellaneous .. | 73,057 | 1,26,172 | Increase for famine and coal charges. |
| Total Imperial .. | 39,52,994 | 38,74,853 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **LOCAL.** | | | |
| District Roads and Bridges | 1,33,629 | 1,31,709 | |
| Other District expenditure | 2,22,900 | 1,17,847 | Decrease owing to large sums having been paid in 1868-69 for land required for public purposes. |
| * Police | 1,08,867 | 97,112 | Decrease owing to reduction in the Force. |
| Other Municipal expenditure | 11,29,877 | 11,03,296 | |
| District Post Offices | 45,178 | 42,919 | |
| Total Local .. | 16,40,451 | 14,92,883 | |
| Grand Total .. | 55,93,445 | 53,67,736 | |
| Surplus .. | .. | 38,23,732 | |
| Deficit .. | .. | .. | |

* From Imperial, Rs. 2,45,400
„ Local „ 1,79,056
Total ...Rs. 4,24,456

† From Imperial Rs. 2,62,715
„ Local „ 1,60,346
Total .. Rs. 4,23,061

Under Imperial expenditure there is a large increase on account of increased salaries and establishment and for scholarships.

# FINANCE 3.

*Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year* 1869-70.

| Receipts. | Amount. | Disbursements. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Cash Balance of last year .. | 41,73,785 | Expenditure as per Statement No. 2. .. | 53,67,736 |
| Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1. ... | 91,91,468 | Interest on Saving and other accounts .. | .. |
| Receipt on account of Loan and Railways .. | .. | Loan, Railways and Interest .. | .. |
| Local Taxes .. | 210 | Service Funds .. | 2,67,185 |
| Receipts of Service Funds .. | 37,468 | Miscellaneous and Tuccavee advances .. | 3,60,286 |
| Repayments of Miscellaneous and Tuccavee advances. . | 2,89,595 | Repayments of Deposits .. | 6,18,989 |
| Deposits . | 6,33,351 | Suspense Account .. | 27,708 |
| Suspense accounts .. | 44,257 | Bills discharged on Local .. | 5,12,076 |
| Sale of Waste Lands .. | ... | other Treasuries. Other Governments .. | 5,14,258 |
| Bills Drawn on other Local .. | 5,00,948 | Local Remittances .. | 92,22,765 |
| Treasuries. Other Governments .. | 44,88,538 | Public Works Department .. | 30,76,631 |
| Local Remittances .. | 94,47,384 | Remittances from other Governments. Civil. Post Offices .. | 6,73,989 |
| Public Works Department .. | 4,45,677 | Civil. Telegraph .. | 1,65,055 |
| Remittances from other Governments. Civil. Post Office .. | 2,97,546 | Civil. Money Order .. | 1,08,360 |
| Civil. Telegraph .. | 24,299 | Civil. Miscellaneous .. | 23,66,929 |
| Civil. Money Order .. | 6,39,366 | Military .. | 48,06,583 |
| Civil. Miscellaneous .. | 22,73,200 | | |
| Military ... | 4,68,563 | Total .. | 3,80,88,550 |
| Total .. | 3,29,55,655 | | |
| Disbursements .. | 2,80,88,550 | | |
| Cash at end of year ... | 48,67,105 | | |

# B.—PUBLIC WORKS I.

*STATEMENT showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces during the year* 1869-70.

| Details. | Total of each Station. | | | Total of each Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works. | Repairs. | Total. | Original works. | Repairs. | Total. |
| **ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.** | | | | | | |
| **Military.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Jubbulpore | 1,51,560 | 7,388 | 1,58,948 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Saugor | 3,67,661 | 16,610 | 3,84,271 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Aseergurh | 45,040 | 1,921 | 46,961 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Nagpore | 1,250 | 512 | 1,762 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Kamptee | 11,992 | 16,998 | 28,990 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Raepore | .. | 240 | 240 | | | |
| | | | | 5,77,503 | 43,669 | 6,21,172 |
| Do. do. of Native Troops at Chanda | .. | 268 | 268 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Sumbulpore | 1,389 | .. | 1,389 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Raepore | 6,908 | 767 | 7,675 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Hoshungabad | 143 | 665 | 808 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Nagpore | 3,002 | 169 | 3,171 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Jubbulpore | .. | 415 | 415 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Saugor | .. | 673 | 673 | | | |
| Do. do. do. Kamptee | .. | 601 | 601 | | | |
| | | | | 11,442 | 3,858 | 15,000 |
| Rest-houses and encamping grounds for Troops | .. | .. | .. | 65,375 | 3,579 | 68,954 |
| Ordnance and Commissariat buildings | .. | .. | .. | 16,715 | 4,841 | 21,556 |
| Works of fortification | .. | .. | .. | 32,713 | .. | 32,713 |
| Gun-sheds | .. | .. | .. | 1,238 | .. | 1,238 |
| General Cantonment works and roads | .. | .. | .. | 16,522 | 9,333 | 19,855 |
| Minor works (including item of loss, Rs. 2,067) | .. | .. | .. | 59,205 | 32,530 | 91,735 |
| Total Military | .. | .. | .. | 7,74,713 | 97,510 | 8,72,223 |

# B.—PUBLIC WORKS I.—*(Contd.)*

| Details. | Total of each Station. | | | Total of each Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works. | Repairs. | Total. | Original works. | Repairs. | Total. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **Agriculture.** | | | | | | |
| Pench Irrigation Survey ... | -- | -- | -- | 2,960 | -- | 2,960 |
| Wurdah do. do. .. | -- | -- | -- | 1,712 | -- | 1,712 |
| Shere Project .. | -- | -- | -- | 1,596 | -- | 1,596 |
| Minor works .. | -- | -- | -- | 624 | -- | 624 |
| Total Agricultural .. | -- | -- | -- | 6,892 | -- | 6,892 |
| **Civil Buildings.** | | | | | | |
| Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice .. | -- | -- | -- | 1,44,894 | 20,024 | 1,64,918 |
| Buildings for the Revenue Department .. | -- | -- | -- | 4,000 | 2,299 | 6,299 |
| Ecclesiastical .. | -- | -- | -- | 8,456 | 2,036 | 10,492 |
| Educational .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 162 | 162 |
| Other public buildings .. | -- | -- | -- | 9,354 | 3,601 | 12,955 |
| Minor works .. | -- | -- | -- | 29,384 | 12,239 | 41,623 |
| Total Civil Buildings .. | -- | -- | -- | 1,96,088 | 40,361 | 2,36,449 |
| **Communications.** | | | | | | |
| Road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore -- | 2,38,167 | 1,43,918 | 3,82,085 | | | |
| Etarsee Railway feeder -- | 1,029 | -- | 1,029 | | | |
| Road from Nagpore to Raepore, Eastern road -- | 1,37,811 | 98,520 | 2,36,331 | | | |
| Road from Nagpore to Chanda, Southern road -- | 6,741 | 24,759 | 31,500 | | | |
| Constructing six bridges on the Wurdah Valley road -- | 14,094 | -- | 14,094 | | | |
| Saugor link road -- | 11,179 | -- | 11,179 | | | |
| Road from Saugor to Gadurwara -- | 39,712 | -- | 39,712 | | | |
| Road from Saugor to Heerapore -- | 45,687 | -- | 45,687 | | | |
| Constructing Chowkees on Khundwa and Nerbudda road -- | 55 | 20,101 | 20,156 | | | |
| Godavery river navigation improvements .. | 5,61,540 | -- | 5,61,540 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended at Jubbulpore for reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh ... | .. | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | | | |
| Famine relief works, Lowan road, in the Raepore district | ... | 22,532 | .. | 22,532 | | | |
| Do. improvements to roads in Belaspore | ... | 2,262 | .. | 2,262 | | | |
| Do. do. to Boorla tank | ... | 18,198 | ... | 18,198 | | | |
| Do. do. to Singah to Boorla road | .. | 2,821 | .. | 2,821 | | | |
| Do. do. to roads in Raepore district | .... | 2,480 | .. | 2,480 | | | |
| Do. do. do Jubbulpore district | .. | 15,703 | .. | 15,703 | | | |
| Jubbulpore to Mirzapore road .. | .. | .. | 2,880 | 2,880 | | | |
| Saugor and Ratgurh road ... | .. | ... | 2,113 | 2,113 | | | |
| Saugor road .. | .. | .. | 490 | 490 | | | |
| Khundwa Station .. | .. | .. | 3,789 | 3,789 | | | |
| Road, Aseergurh village to fort .. | .... | .. | 377 | 377 | | | |
| Road, Nagpore and Kamptee to Chindwara .. | .. | ... | 12,847 | 12,847 | | | |
| Nagpore Station road .. | .. | .. | 653 | 653 | | | |
| Minor works .. | .. | 21,868 | 4,353 | 26,221 | | | |
| Total Communications | .. | .. | ... | .. | 11,46,879 | 3,14,800 | 14,61,679 |
| MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. | | | | | | | |
| Tanks, Ambajherry Reservoir .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 227 | .. | .. |
| Arboriculture .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,000 | ... |
| Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements | .. | .. | ... | ... | 227 | 11,000 | 11,227 |
| TOTAL WORKS | .. | .. | ... | .. | 21,24,799 | 4,63,671 | 25,88,470 |
| Establishment .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,24,164 |
| Tools and plant ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 44,960 |
| Total ordinary expenditure | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Extraordinary expenditure | .. | | Nil. | | | | |
| Total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | 33,57,594 |
| DEDUCT AMOUNT DUE TO DECREASE IN STOCK BALANCE - { Decrease Military 22,880 / Increase Communications 7,539 } | .. | | | | | | 15,341 |
| Total, as per appropriation outlay account | .. | | | | | | 33,42,253 |

## B.—PUBLIC WORKS 2.

*Statement showing the income and expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year* 1869-70.

| Name of work. | Total outlay on construction to end of 1869-70. | Total income realised during 1869-70. | Deduct charges of 1869-70. | | | Net surplus or deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cost of maintenance, including establishment. | Interest on Capital at 5 per cent. | Total charges. | |
| | | | | | | |

## C.—RAILWAYS.

| Name of Railway. | Miles opened during the year. | Total miles opened. | Passengers during the year. | | | | | Receipts from passengers | Do. from merchandise. | Do. from Railway material. | Total receipts. | Working expenses. | Net profits. | Number of European Staff. | Do. Native do. | Total Capital expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Intermediate. | 3rd Class. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# D.—Agriculture.

## 1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate.*

| Districts. | Rice. | Wheat. | Other food grains. | Oil-seeds. | Sugar-cane. | Cotton. | Opium. | Indigo. | Fibres. | Tobacco. | Tea. | Coffee. | Vegetables. | All other crops not included in the above. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore | 25,672 | 284,665 | 617,738 | 71,323 | 1,383 | 1,02 950 | 236 | -- | 903 | 1,073 | -- | -- | 9,709 | 9,341 |
| Bhundara | 558,371 | 82,249 | 140,753 | 26,162 | 8,551 | 1 | -- | -- | 157 | 574 | -- | -- | 3,520 | 61 |
| Chanda | 265,811 | 55,663 | 262,380 | 56,950 | 1,109 | 57,527 | -- | -- | 577 | 1,203 | -- | -- | 7,403 | -- |
| Wurdah | 975 | 163,078 | 379,967 | 77,459 | 479 | 2,00,507 | 697 | -- | 341 | 754 | -- | -- | 583 | 2,355 |
| Balaghat | 180,687 | 6,832 | 11,755 | 3,682 | 739 | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 638 | -- | -- | 204 | 13,773 |
| Jubbulpore | 94,195 | 242,920 | 345,142 | 38,459 | 1,842 | 35,521 | 347 | -- | 1,008 | 563 | -- | -- | 1,138 | 1,860 |
| Saugor | 11,987 | 491,406 | 186,711 | 17,003 | 3,202 | 30,923 | 46 | 1 | 1,457 | 187 | -- | -- | 2,025 | 679 |
| Dumoh | 37,863 | 212,428 | 186,666 | 15,588 | 1,470 | 13,747 | 2 | 6 | 825 | 354 | -- | -- | 1,025 | 1,301 |
| Seonee | 217,267 | 279,919 | 160,668 | 16,275 | 2,985 | 6,077 | 158 | -- | 1,235 | 197 | -- | -- | 314 | 250 |
| Mundla | 64,372 | 46,292 | 192,842 | 41,230 | 1,312 | 810 | 73 | -- | 2,666 | 2,040 | -- | -- | 413 | 56 |
| Baitool | 17,070 | 229,140 | 427,681 | 68,434 | 8,452 | 1,985 | 3,628 | -- | 5,117 | 749 | -- | -- | 1,330 | -- |
| Hoshungabad | 22,960 | 524,409 | 324,587 | 15,244 | 1,516 | 17,837 | 554 | -- | 1,984 | 2,469 | -- | -- | 2,829 | -- |
| Chindwara | 996 | 185,523 | 339,790 | 31,096 | 9,281 | 43,467 | 1,457 | -- | 1,202 | 330 | -- | 227 | 1,307 | 66 |
| Nursingpore | 19,719 | 167,642 | 306,514 | 6,667 | 6,193 | 52,313 | 102 | 5 | 1,477 | 838 | -- | -- | 1,355 | 4,433 |
| Nimar | 7,608 | 11,202 | 246,399 | 24,804 | 524 | 26,946 | -- | -- | 701 | -- | -- | -- | 1,767 | -- |
| Raepore | 449,644 | 237,212 | 375,406 | 180,280 | 35,826 | 83,436 | 536 | -- | 1,910 | 6,903 | -- | -- | 13,973 | -- |
| Sumbulpore | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Belaspore | 745,082 | 67,141 | 176,909 | 46,096 | 3,123 | 22,282 | 57 | -- | 692 | 1,864 | -- | -- | 11,323 | -- |
| Upper Godavery | 10,909 | 44 | 25,284 | 530 | 31 | . 266 | -- | -- | 4 | 100 | -- | -- | 59 | -- |
| Total | 2,731,135 | 3,287,765 | 4,707,192 | 737,332 | 88,018 | 696,595 | 7,893 | 12 | 22,271 | 20,836 | -- | 227 | 60,2 77 | 39,175 |

## 2.—*Stock.*

| Districts. | Cows and Bullocks. | Horses. | Ponies. | Donkeys. | Sheep and Goats. | Pigs. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Boats. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore .. | 231,049 | 495 | 2,477 | 1,581 | 40,829 | 4,681 | 22,109 | 38,230 | 101 | |
| Bhundara .. | 242,439 | 260 | 1,042 | 174 | 40,417 | 627 | 31,471 | 48,617 | 429 | |
| Chanda .. | 382,065 | 165 | 625 | 80 | 169,840 | 427 | 27,460 | 43,480 | 465 | |
| Wurdah .. | 204,714 | 372 | 1,935 | 2,404 | 28,938 | 975 | 17,935 | 15,975 | 53 | |
| Balaghat .. | 78,958 | 33 | 609 | 18 | 7,403 | 2,917 | 11,130 | 13,967 | 60 | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 284,524 | 1,118 | 7,100 | 1,715 | 24,577 | 6,149 | 2,412 | 50,658 | 27 | |
| Saugor .. | 350,551 | 2,916 | 4,857 | 2,864 | 15,557 | 3,127 | 22,352 | 47,606 | 8 | |
| Dumoh .. | 343,578 | 855 | 2,167 | 7,343 | 10,703 | 4,280 | 2,896 | 35,183 | .. | |
| Seonee .. | 265,664 | 988 | 6,577 | 687 | 21,291 | 9,110 | 14,377 | 39,604 | 36 | |
| Mundlah .. | 222,003 | 64 | 3,047 | 69 | 20,246 | 9,345 | 369 | 18,182 | 239 | |
| Baitool .. | 212,641 | 69 | 5,609 | 345 | 13,024 | 1,939 | 4,436 | 24,279 | .. | |
| Hoshungabad .. | 274,134 | 2,336 | 3,865 | 2,250 | 21,557 | 3,308 | 13,225 | 420,342 | 125 | |
| Chindwara .. | 232,953 | 119 | 6,396 | 674 | 18,440 | 1,808 | 6,208 | 24,453 | 10 | |
| Nursingpore .. | 159,085 | 500 | 6,521 | 2,943 | 18,625 | 5,169 | 11,433 | 27,072 | 88 | |
| Nimar .. | 98,281 | 178 | 1,973 | 562 | 7,531 | 113 | 7,570 | 16,811 | 19 | |
| Raepore .. | 429,933 | 571 | 9,677 | 622 | 71,545 | 5,793 | 27,237 | 66,161 | ... | |
| Sumbulpore .. | 193,615 | 60 | 743 | 10 | 20,501 | 645 | 8,628 | 52,240 | 453 | |
| Belaspore .. | 380,779 | 106 | 6,394 | 259 | 47,302 | 1,740 | 12,813 | 85,751 | 156 | |
| Upper Godavery .. | 34,858 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 2,369 | 250 | 730 | 4,537 | 5 | |
| Total .. | 4,621,854 | 11,206 | 71,681 | 24,600 | 600,675 | 62,403 | 244,791 | 1,073,148 | 2,274 | |

## 3.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

| Districts. | Average rent per acre for land suited for — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average produce of lands per acre in lbs. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | | | Wheat. | | | Inferior grains. | | | Cotton. | | | Opium. | | | Oilseeds. | | | Fibres. | | | Sugar-cane. | | | Tobacco. | | | | | | | Rice. | Wheat. | Inferior grains. | Indigo. | Cotton (kuppas.) | Opium. | Oilseeds. | Fibres. | Sugar (goor.) | Tobacco. | Vegetables. | Miscellaneous articles |
| | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | R. | A | P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore ... | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | | | | | 324 | 138 | 290 | .. | 52 | 4 | 89 | 170 | 573 | 252 | .. | .. |
| Bhundara .. | 0 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | | | | | 540 | 324 | 324 | .. | 62 | 0 | 282 | 272 | 524 | 242 | 814 | ... |
| Chanda .. | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | | | | | 500 | 200 | 350 | .. | 130 | 0 | 200 | 190 | 600 | 140 | .. | .. |
| Wurdah .. | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | | | | | 267 | 142 | 160 | .. | 110 | 2 | 129 | 221 | 250 | 225 | .. | 160 |
| Balaghat .. | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | 372 | 252 | 217 | .. | .. | 0 | 228 | 40 | 706 | 82 | 720 | .. |
| Jubbulpore .. | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 245 | 426 | 348 | .. | 99 | 8 | 170 | 487 | 701 | 196 | .. | .. |
| Saugor .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | | | | | 385 | 400 | 338 | 12 | 78 | 4 | 245 | 266 | 110 | 76 | 180 | 86 |
| Dumoh .. | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | | | | | 800 | 320 | 440 | 30 | 36 | 1 | 290 | 400 | 160 | 160 | 400 | 320 |
| Seonee .. | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 846 | 501 | 603 | .. | 36 | 3 | 236 | 753 | 590 | 165 | .. | ... |
| Mundla .. | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | | | 650 | 472 | 518 | .. | 192 | 8 | 116 | 164 | 26 | 348 | .. | .. |
| Baitool .. | 0 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | | | 256 | 318 | 361 | .. | 87 | 4 | 300 | 190 | 1,200 | 178 | 310 | .. |
| Hoshungabad .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | | | | | 250 | 320 | 280 | .. | 86 | 2 | 100 | .. | .. | 220 | .. | ... |
| Chindwara .. | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | | | | 265 | 296 | 357 | .. | 125 | 2 | 124 | 98 | 378 | 88 | 780 | .. |
| Nursingpore .. | 1 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | | 499 | 304 | 270 | 10 | 80 | 4 | 160 | .. | 269 | 120 | .. | .. |
| Nimar .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 120 | 6 | 250 | 500 | 400 | 240 | .. | .. |
| Raepore .. | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | | | 240 | 320 | 320 | .. | 40 | 8 | 400 | 324 | 320 | 240 | .. | .. |
| Sumbulpore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belaspore ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | | | | | 546 | 400 | 222 | .. | 69 | 2 | 113 | 96 | 453 | 83 | .. | .. |
| Upper Gody. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1,228 | 678 | 2,267 | .. | 51 | 0 | 1,829 | 189 | 369 | 280 | .. | .. |

# E.—Price of Produce and Labour at the end of the year.

## *I.—Produce.*

| Districts. | Price of produce per maund of 40 seers. | | |

## 2.—*Labour.*

| DISTRICTS. | Wages per diem. | | | | | | Cart per day. | | | Camel per day. | | | Donkeys per score per day. | | | Boat per day. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skilled. | | | Unskilled. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Nagpore | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Bhundara | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Chanda | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | ..... | | | ..... | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wurdah | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | ..... | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Balaghat | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | | ..... | | | ..... | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Jubbulpore | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Saugor | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | ..... | | 1 | 4 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Dumoh | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | ..... | | 3 | 12 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Seonee | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mundla | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | ..... | | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Baitool | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Hoshungabad | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Chindwara | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Narsingpore | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | ..... | | 2 | 0 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Nimar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Raepore | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | ..... | |
| Sumbulpore | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | ..... | | | ..... | | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Belaspore | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | ..... | | | ..... | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper Godavery | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | ..... | | | ..... | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| General average | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

# F.—Mines and Quarries.

| Districts. | Where situated. | Mineral produced. | Number of Mines. | Annual produce. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mds. | |
| Nagpore .. | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | |
| Bhundara ... | Tehseels Bhundara, Sakolee, and Tirora .. | Iron ore and various kinds or stones .. | 156 | 12,769 | |
| Chanda .. | Tehseel Chanda ... | Iron ore and coal ... | 20 | 24,235 | |
| Wurdah ... | ..... | ..... | .. | ... | |
| Balaghat .. | Dhunsooa, Lunjee, Hutta, Budra, Kenhee, and Paruswara .. | Iron ore ... | 21 | 430 | |
| Jubbulpore ... | Tehseel Bijiragogurh, Jubbulpore, Sehora and Sleemanabad ... | Do. ... | 41 | 11,055 | |
| Saugor .. | Umurmow, Baraita, Tigora, Chirola and Heerapore .. | Do. .. | 5 | 1,814 | |
| Dumoa .. | ..... | ..... | ... | .. | |
| Mundla .. | Tehseels Mundla and Ramgurh .. | Iron ore .. | 40 | 576 | |
| Seonee .. | Loha, Agree, and Jutama .. | Do. .. | 89 | 536 | |
| Hoshungabad .. | Tehseels Hoshungabad, Sohagpore and Seonee .. | Building stone ... | 24 | 852 | |
| Baitool .. | Senadah, Kotmee, Murdunpore, Pandra, and Doree .. | Coal ... | ... | ... | |
| | Chiklar | White ochre ... | ... | .. | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nursingpore | Mohpanee and Sehora | Coal | *1 | | *Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Compy. |
| | Tendookhera, Oomurkherie, Omerpanee, Kishenpore, Latgaon, Nadia and Jhiree | Iron ore | | | |
| | Khainee, Bumhoree, and Bichooa | Limestone | | | |
| | Nagwara and Buguspore | Sandstone | | | |
| Nimar | Bere, Shara and Cheera Khan | Building stones | 3 | | |
| Chindwara | Burkoe, Sendah, and 38 other places | Coal, iron, and slate | | | |
| Raepore | Condkusur, Bhindo and Lohara Dullee, and Mugurkoond | Iron | 4 | | |
| | Mahadeo Ghat | Blue limestone | | | Worked out by D. P. W. |
| | Gundye | Red ochre | | | |
| | On the hills 3 miles from Chichola | Galena or sulphate of lead. | | | |
| Belaspore | Laffa, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawurda Zemindarees | Iron | 7 | | |
| | Belaspore and Seoreenarain | Building stone | 2 | | |
| | Korba | Coal | 1 | | |
| Sumbulpore | ..... | ..... | | | |
| Upper Godavery | Bustar and Scroncha Talook | Iron ore | | | |

# G.—Manufactures.

| | Class of Manufactures. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Silk. | Cotton. | Wool. | Other fibres. | Paper. | Wood. | Iron. | Brass and Copper. | Building. | Silver and Gold. | Pottery. | Leather. |
| Number of Mills and large manufactories. .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | ... | .. | .. |
| Private looms or small works.. | 1,615 | 84,367 | 13,545 | 11,734 | 24 | 8,413 | 9,507 | 2,732 | 2,422 | 2,941 | 3,079 | 5,828 |
| Number of workmen in large works .. Male ... | .. | 776 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 15 | 35 | 250 | .. | .. | ... |
| Number of workmen in large works .. Female .. | .. | 148 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 20 | 30 | 50 | ... | ... | .. |
| Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans .. | 5,269 | 148,638 | 13,575 | 5,427 | 146 | 15,563 | 20,586 | 9,062 | 5,713 | 4,870 | 4,504 | 10,972 |
| Number of European Superintendents in large works .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Value of block in ditto Rs. | .. | 42,126 | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Estimated annual out-turn of all works Rs. | *73,96,598 | 65,41,035 | 3,04,511 | 1,28,481 | 5,800 | 12,11,741 | 11,16,453 | 3,48,972 | 99,575 | 5,44,203 | 2,35,321 | 3,64,194 |

* This item includes silk and brocade work.

# I.—COINGAE and CURRENCY.

## 1.—*Coinage.*

| Bullion and Silver Coin imported during the year. | | | | | | COINED DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | Sovereigns imported during the year. | Estimated value of coin in circulation. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GOLD. | | SILVER. | | COPPER. | | Gold mohurs. | Rupees. | Half rupees. | Quarter rupees. | One-eighth rupees. | Double pice. | Single pice. | Small coin. | Total value. | | GOLD. | | SILVER. | | COPPER. | |
| By State. | Private. | By State. | Private. | By State. | Private. | | | | | | | | | | | Government. | Native. | Government. | Native. | Government. | Native. |
| Blank,—there being no Mint in these Provinces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## 2.—*Paper Currency.*

| Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. | | | Total value of notes cashed during the year. | Total value of notes issued during the year. | Number in circulation at end of the year. | | | Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees. | | | | | | Securities, classes of security being stated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Notes under Rs.50. | Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs.500. | Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards. | | | Small notes under Rs. 50. | Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs.500. | Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards. | COIN. | | | BULLION. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Gold. | Silver. | Copper | Gold. | Silver. | Copper | |
| 61,884 | 92,616 | 17,648 | 5,98,940 | 14,64,180 | 55,210 | 49,225 | 11,582 | .. | 22,06,638-5-8 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 5,47,901-10-4 |

# K.—CHARITABLE

*Charitable Institutions in operation*

| Class of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Average number of persons daily aided. | Number aided in the year. | Income. From Government on account of salaries. | | | Income. Estimated cost of Europe medicines supplied by Government. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| *Lunatic Asylums—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore | 1 | 101·78 | 37,150 | 11,704 | 0 | 0 | No information received | | |
| Jubbulpore | 1 | 61·60 | 91 | 5,616 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| *Leper Asylum—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore | 1 | 9·00 | 108 | 582 | 0 | 0 | .. | | .. |
| *Dispensaries—* | | | | | | | | | |
| TO WHICH THE PUBLIC ALSO CONTRIBUTE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore | 7 | 1517·37 | 39,325 | 3,774 | 4 | 7 | 3,313 | 4 | 8 |
| Bhundara | 3 | 97·43 | 5,779 | 1,260 | 0 | 0 | 602 | 2 | 8 |
| Chanda | 4 | 219·50 | 16,371 | 2,640 | 0 | 0 | 630 | 14 | 0 |
| Wurdah | 4 | 137·34 | 9,871 | 1,920 | 0 | 0 | 546 | 15 | 9 |
| Balaghat | 2 | 67·80 | 4,686 | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | 497 | 5 | 0 |
| Jubbulpore | 8 | 540·96 | 35,673 | 3,535 | 0 | 0 | 585 | 4 | 7 |
| Saugor | 8 | 368·00 | 23,222 | 4,589 | 4 | 0 | 493 | 13 | 4 |
| Dumoh | 4 | 114·28 | 6,762 | 1,675 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 8 |
| Seonee | 3 | 107·62 | 17,130 | 1,430 | 0 | 0 | 308 | 1 | 4 |
| Mundlah | 1 | 41·27 | 1,627 | 840 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 3 | 7 |
| Hoshungabad | 4 | 288·65 | 16,073 | 1,860 | 0 | 0 | 2,435 | 8 | 11 |
| Baitool | 4 | 152·43 | 5,930 | 1,834 | 10 | 11 | 309 | 15 | 2 |
| Nursingpore | 3 | 110·85 | 7,026 | 1,068 | 12 | 0 | 208 | 5 | 1 |
| Chindwara | 2 | 135·12 | 9,335 | 942 | 1 | 6 | 636 | 12 | 8 |
| Nimar | 4 | 197·47 | 11,377 | 2,548 | 0 | 0 | 379 | 0 | 6 |
| Raepore | 5 | 211·34 | 3,232 | 2,959 | 9 | 11 | 733 | 13 | 11 |
| Sumbulpore | 1 | 42·44 | 1,973 | 480 | 0 | 0 | 204 | 5 | 7 |
| Belaspore | 4 | 50·52 | 10,021 | 480 | 0 | 0 | 353 | 9 | 8 |
| Seroncha | 1 | 38·94 | 2,072 | 510 | 0 | 0 | 214 | 14 | 11 |
| SUPPORTED BY GENERAL PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT. | | | | | | | | | |
| *To relieve paupers—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpore | 1 | 35·00 | 11,775 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| Seonee | 6 | 167· | 80,965 | 353 | 14 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dumoh | 3 | 68· | 4,040 | 3,740 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Balaght | 1 | 73· | 20,265 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhundara | 1 | 58· | 21,186 | 1,129 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | .. |
| SUPPORTED BY GENERAL PUBLIC. | | | | | | | | | |
| *For cure of sickness—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Belaspore | 3 | 31·86 | 3,384 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| HINDOO. | | | | | | | | | |
| *To relieve paupers—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dumoh | 6 | 225· | 82,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SUPPORTED BY GENERAL PUBLIC ONLY. | | | | | | | | | |
| MAHOMEDAN. | | | | | | | | | |
| *To relieve paupers—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dumoh | 1 | 20· | 7,500 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | | 5289·62 | 515,949 | 60,472 | 13 | 8 | 12,843 | 8 | 0 |

# INSTITUTIONS.

*in the Central Provinces.*

| Income. | | | | | | | | | Number of Institutions which afford relief. | | | In what shape relief granted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Local Funds. | | | Interest on invested sums. | | | Subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Natives. | | | In-door. | Out-door. | General. | |
| Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | Medicine, diet and clothing. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | 64 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | ... | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | Ditto. |
| 3,019 | 14 | 4 | 348 | 4 | 0 | 4,095 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | Medicine, diet and clothing. |
| 720 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 15 | 0 | 1,616 | 13 | 9 | .. | ... | 3 | Medicine and diet. |
| 1,248 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1,331 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | .. | Medicine, diet and clothing. |
| 7,194 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1,161 | 5 | 3 | .. | ... | 4 | Medicine and diet. |
| 115 | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | .. | 371 | 0 | 9 | .. | 2 | 1 | Medicine. |
| 2,475 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1,362 | 8 | 6 | .. | 5 | 3 | Medicine, diet and clothing. |
| 600 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 4,504 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 8 | .. | Ditto. |
| 908 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | 1,072 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 1 | Ditto. |
| 1,810 | 12 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 337 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | Medicine and diet. |
| .. | .. | .. | 56 | 0 | 0 | 1,239 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... | Ditto. |
| 2,725 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 5 | 6 | 1,184 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | Ditto. |
| 960 | 8 | 0 | .. | ... | .. | 1,202 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | Ditto. |
| 1,070 | 13 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1,495 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 1 | ... | Ditto. |
| 904 | 10 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 412 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | Medicine and diet. |
| 1,884 | 1 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 1,568 | 11 | 9 | .. | ... | 3 | Medicine, diet and clothing. |
| 2,247 | 2 | 0 | .. | ... | .. | 1,717 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 4 | .. | Ditto. |
| 838 | 8 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 737 | 4 | 0 | .. | ... | 1 | Ditto. |
| 266 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1,643 | 8 | 0 | ... | 3 | 1 | Ditto. |
| 268 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 295 | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | 1 | Medicine and diet. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,220 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | Medicine, diet and clothing. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,669 | 0 | 11 | ... | ... | .. | Diet. |
| ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,269 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | Medicine, diet and clothing. |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1,553 | 11 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,109 | 12 | 6 | ... | .. | .. | Medicine. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,800 | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | Diet only. |
| .. | .. | . | ... | .. | .. | 468 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | ... | Ditto. |
| 29,257 | 4 | 10 | 507 | 1 | 5 | 56,705 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 51 | 30 | |

# IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

## A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year* 1869-70.

| Profession. | | Number of Churches or Institutions. | Number of Ministers or Priests. | Number of persons attending worship. | Income | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Paid by Government. | | | From endowed property | | | From fees and offerings. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | In land. | In money. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Acres. | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Christians ... | Roman Catholic .. | 6 | 2 | 1,938 | 2,690 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Church of England .. | 11 | 4 | 1,469 | 6,968 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 0 | 307 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Church of Scotland .. | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Protestant Dissenters .. | 1 | ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Greeks .. .. | .. | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Armenians .. .. | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Unitarians .. .. | .. | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Hindoos .. .. | 3,424 | 2,728 | 767,726 | 21,304 | 12 | 0 | 25,894 | 12,494 | 5 3 | 36,253 | 12 | 0 | |
| Mahomedans. | Sunni ... .. | 347 | 259 | 34,426 | 1,405 | 8 | 0 | 5,120 | 722 | 8 0 | 7,697 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sheeah .. .. | 48 | 59 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seikhs .. .. | 6 | 6 | 4,696 | 67 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 57 | 8 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Buddhists or Jains ... | 278 | 154 | 7,404 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 60 | 0 0 | 4,032 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Others .. .. | 6 | 6 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total .. | 4,128 | 3,219 | 835,743 | 32,345 | 12 | 0 | 31,028 | 14,334 | 5 3 | 48,384 | 12 | 0 | |

# B.—EDUCATION.

## 1.—The University.

*Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year* 1868-69.

| Nature of Examination. | Number of affiliated Colleges. | Number of their Students. | Number of Candidates. | Average age. | Educated at | | Religion. | | | | Passed. | | Net cost to State. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Government Schools. | Private Schools. | Christians. | Hindoos. | Mahomedans. | Others. | First Division. | Second Division. | | |
| Entrance Examination .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Examination in Arts .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. A. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. A. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. L. ... .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. L. .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. M. S. First Examinaion .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. M. Examination ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. D. ... .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note.—Some of the students matriculated in the Central Provinces are pursuing their studies in the Colleges of other Provinces, hence this Statement is blank for the Central Provinces.

## 2.—Education.

*General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Central Provinces for the year 1869-70.*

| Class of Institution. | Government Institutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | Private Institutions, aided and unaided. | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand total average attendance. | Proportion of attendance to population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Number of Students on Roll. | Average attendance daily. | Teachers. Average age. | Teachers. Christians. | Teachers. Others. | Income. Public Funds. | Income. Fees. | Income. Total. | No. of persons instructed in. English. | No. of persons instructed in. Vernacular. | No. of persons instructed in. General. | Class. General. | Class. Hindoo. | Class. Mahomedan. | Class. Total. | Average daily attendance. | Income. From Endowments. | Income. Fees. | Income. From Government. | No. of persons instructed in. English. | No. of persons instructed in. Vernacular. | No. of persons instructed in. General. | | |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | |
| *Colleges.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Professional .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| *Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher .. | 2 | 286 | 295 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 32,973 | 1,410 | 34,383 | 283 | 287 | .. | 23 | 447 | 55 | 525 | 428 | 6,550 | 1,581 | 7,476 | 370 | 306 | .. | 723 | |
| Middle .. | 42 | 4,938 | 3,392 | 12 | 5 | 182 | 1,04,010 | 6,811 | 1,10,821 | 1760 | 5,033 | .. | 318 | 512 | 27 | 857 | 601 | 6,307 | 2,759 | 8,297 | 588 | 763 | .. | 3,993 | |
| Lower .. | 647 | 35,515 | 24,153 | 10 | .. | 755 | 1,58,342 | 6,502 | 1,64,845 | .. | 36,010 | .. | 536 | 29,124 | 1038 | 30,698 | 19,399 | 38,185 | 6,832 | 18,259 | 164 | 30,599 | | 40,552 | |
| *Girls' Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | |
| Middle .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 144 | .. | .. | 144 | 117 | 852 | .. | 1,200 | 76 | 68 | ... | 117 | |
| Lower .. | 134 | 4,579 | 2,379 | 8 | 2 | 132 | 18,682 | .. | 18,682 | .. | 4,579 | .. | 43 | 22 | .. | 65 | 43 | 5,029 | 1 | 110 | 43 | 22 | ... | 2,422 | |
| *Normal Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Masters | 4 | 130 | 124 | 21 | .. | 8 | 14,637 | 165 | 14,802 | 12 | 141 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | 124 | |
| For Mistresses | 3 | 61 | 55 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 5,874 | .. | 5,874 | .. | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | |
| Boarding Schl. | 1 | 25 | 17 | 20 | .. | .. | 830 | .. | 830 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total ... | 832 | 45,509 | 27,398 | 15 | 13 | 1100 | 3,55,348 | 14,888 | 3,70,237 | 2058 | 46,111 | .. | † 1064 | 30,105 | 1120 | 32,289 | 20,588 | ‡ 56,923 | 11,174 | 35,342 | 1241 | 31,758 | .. | 47,986 | 1 to 189 is the ratio of the average daily attendance to population. |

* There are no Colleges in the Central Provinces, but an Arts Class has been formed in connected with the Saugor High School.

† This includes Christians,—we have no separate columns in the General Returns showing Christians only.

‡ This includes subscriptions.

N.B.—The ratio of pupils to population is 1 to 102.

# C.—Scientific and Literary.

## 1. *Scientific and Literary Societies.*

| Names. | Objects. | Income. | | | | Member or visitors. | | | | Registered or not. | When established. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From Government. | Endowments. | Subscription | Total. | Male. | Female. | Juvenile. | Total. | | |
| | | Rs. A. | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | |
| Agri-Horticultural Society .. | .. | 1,200 | | Information not received. | | not received. | | | | | 1865. |
| Bhundara Native Library .. | .. | .. | .. | 373 0 0 | 373 0 0 | 45 | .. | 40 | 85 | Not. | March 1864 |
| Oomrair Do. .. | General improvement. | 20 0 | 200 | 117 2 0 | 337 8 0 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1868. |
| Nagpore Native General Library .. | Do. | 1,000 | .. | 300 4 0 | 1,300 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1864. |
| Seetabuldee Native Club .. | Do. | The Secretary is unable to give information of this kind on account of certain reasons connected with the accounts. | | | | | | | | | 22nd Novr. 1868. |
| Debating Society at Jubbulpore .. | Dsicussion on literary and social subjects. | Information not received. | | | | | | | | | January 1868. |
| Boorhanpore Library .. .. | A library and reading room for the residents of the town. | 1,000 | .. | 1,200 0 0 | 2,200 0 0 | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1st February 1868. |
| Chindwara Library ... .. | Library. | 300 | .. | 103 2 0 | .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1869-70. |

## 2.—*The Press.*

| Number of Newspapers. | | | | | | Periodicals. | | | | | | | | Books published in the year. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily. | | Bi or tri-weekly. | | Weekly. | | Monthly. | | Quarterly. | | Yearly. | | Occasionally. | | English. | | Other. | | |
| English. | Other languages. | English. | Other languages. | English. | Other languages. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | English. | Other. | Number of books. | Number of copies. | Number of books. | Number of copies. | |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... | 3 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5,000 | |

# V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*RETURN showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the population of any places, or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

| Principal Towns. | Population. | Number of marriages during the year. | Number of births during the year. | Number of deaths during the year. | Average age at time of death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore | 85,661 | .. | 1,801 | 2,565 | .. |
| Kamptee | 50,930 | .. | 1,032 | 1,962 | .. |
| Bhundara | 13,383 | .. | 183 | 610 | .. |
| Chanda | 18,706 | .. | 197 | 660 | .. |
| Hingunghat | 8,501 | .. | 202 | 173 | .. |
| Jubbulpore | 41,659 | .. | 1,585 | 5,137 | .. |
| Saugor | 42,925 | .. | 691 | 2,823 | .. |
| Dumoh | 7,911 | .. | 183 | 621 | .. |
| Seonee | 10,621 | .. | 152 | 567 | .. |
| Mundla | 4,166 | .. | 110 | 423 | .. |
| Hoshungabad | 12,883 | .. | 278 | 453 | .. |
| Nursingpore and Kundeli | 9,389 | .. | 129 | 324 | .. |
| Khundwah | 9,708 | .. | 258 | 408 | .. |
| Chindwara | 9,185 | .. | 152 | 160 | .. |
| Raepore | 16,809 | .. | 408 | 1,231 | .. |
| Belaspore | 6,190 | .. | 281 | 475 | .. |
| Sumbulpore | 9,453 | .. | 258 | 270 | .. |
| | 3,58,080 | .. | 7,900 | 18,867 | .. |
| DIVISIONS. | | | | | |
| Nagpore | 658,717 | .. | 13,761 | 20,392 | .. |
| Jubbulpore | 1,455,506 | .. | 29,743 | 76,931 | .. |
| Nerbudda | 1,281,127 | .. | 24,616 | 28,874 | .. |
| Chutteesgurh | 1,412,080 | .. | 30,496 | 48,160 | .. |
| Upper Godavery | 55,086 | .. | 977 | 641 | .. |
| | 4,862,516 | .. | 99,593 | 174,998 | .. |

## 2.—*Return showing the diseases treated, and deaths from of the Central Provinces*

| Class. | Diseases. | NAGPORE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes | .. | .. | 178 | 16 | .. | .. | 18,471 | 1 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and Continued | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 |
| | Eruptive | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dysenteria | .. | .. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | 330 | 8 |
| | Diarrhœa | .. | .. | 46 | 18 | .. | .. | 1,922 | .. |
| | Cholera | .. | .. | 35 | 18 | .. | .. | 337 | 110 |
| | Ophthalmia | .. | .. | 18 | 3 | .. | .. | 1,211 | .. |
| | Rhematismus | .. | .. | 40 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 420 | .. |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 128 | .. |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | 1 | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | 1,358 | .. |
| | Lepra | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | .. |
| | Hydrophobia | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 120 | .. |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1,112 | .. |
| | Vermes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. |
| | Other Parasitic diseases | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. |
| | Other dietic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 102 | .. |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 1 |
| | Other Tubercular diseases | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | 5 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1,220 | .. |
| | Do. of the Circulatory do. | .. | .. | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| | Do. of the Respiratory do. | .. | .. | 22 | 1 | .. | .. | 801 | .. |
| | Do. of the Digestive do. | .. | .. | 35 | 5 | .. | .. | 2,846 | .. |
| | Do. of the Urinary do. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. |
| | Do. of the Generative do. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 212 | .. |
| | Do. of the Locomotive do. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. |
| | Do. of the Integumentary do. | .. | .. | 77 | 12 | .. | .. | 4,260 | .. |
| | Developmental diseases of children | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 25 | .. |
| | Do. do. of women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. |
| | Other Developmental diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Injuries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Luxatura | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. |
| | Morsus Serpentis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Venenatio | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. |
| | Fractura | .. | .. | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | 53 | 1 |
| | Other Injuries | .. | .. | 39 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,112 | 5 |
| | Total .... | 6 | 1 | 665 | 111 | .. | .. | 38,654 | 127 |

*each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1869.

| BHUNDARA. | | | | | | | | CHANDA. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Europeans. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| .. | ... | 60 | 6 | .. | .. | 2,086 | .. | .. | .. | 166 | 5 | .. | ... | 4,914 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | 139 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 32 | 11 | .. | .. | 151 | .. | ... | ... | 11 | 6 | ... | .. | 259 | 6 |
| .. | ... | 22 | 8 | .. | .. | 147 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | 259 | 6 |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ... | 181 | 74 | .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 499 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 249 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 3 | ... | .. | 558 | .. |
| .. | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | 148 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 1 | .. | .. | 457 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | ... | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 130 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | ... |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | ... | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1,597 | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 81 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 328 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 269 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | ... | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | ... | .. | 18 | 4 | .. | .. | 93 | 6 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| .. | .. | 18 | 5 | .. | .. | 215 | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 3 | .. | .. | 952 | 3 |
| .. | ... | 5 | 1 | . | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | 259 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 736 | .. |
| .. | .. | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | 188 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2,331 | .. |
| .. | .. | 6 | 1 | ... | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 221 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | ... | 17 | .. |
| .. | .. | 40 | 3 | .. | .. | 594 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 2 | .. | .. | 1,966 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | ... | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | ... | .. | 13 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 5 | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | ... |
| .. | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 99 | 1 | .. | .. | 26 | 3 | .. | .. | 397 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 286 | 51 | .. | .. | 5,493 | 80 | .. | .. | 453 | 38 | .. | .. | 15,918 | 36 |

2.—*Return showing the diseases treated, and deaths from of the Central Provinces*

| Class. | Diseases. | WURDAH. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes | .. | .. | 132 | 6 | 7 | ... | 3,306 | 3 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and Continued | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| | Eruptive | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Dysenteria | .. | .. | 36 | 13 | ... | .. | 305 | 2 |
| | Diarrhœa | .. | .. | 15 | 6 | .. | .. | 270 | 13 |
| | Cholera | .. | .. | 13 | 6 | .. | .. | 639 | 194 |
| | Ophthalmia | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 222 | .. |
| | Rhematismus | .. | .. | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | 342 | 2 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 72 | .. |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 231 | .. |
| | Lepra | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| | Hydrophobia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 116 | .. |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 298 | .. |
| | Vermes | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 57 | .. |
| | Other Parasitic diseases | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Other dietic diseases | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 8 | ... |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | Other Tubercular diseases | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 54 | ... |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | .. | .. | 17 | 3 | .. | .. | 322 | 2 |
| | Do. of the Circulatory do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 | ... |
| | Do. of the Respiratory do. | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | 359 | 1 |
| | Do. of the Digestive do. | .. | .. | 16 | 4 | .. | .. | 748 | ... |
| | Do. of the Urinary do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | ... |
| | Do. of the Generative do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | ... |
| | Do. of the Locomotive do. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | ... |
| | Do. of the Integumentary system | .. | .. | 59 | 4 | .. | .. | 1,494 | ... |
| | Developmental diseases of children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | ... |
| | Do. do. of women | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 8 | ... |
| | Other Developmental diseases | .. | .. | 11 | 8 | .. | .. | 20 | ... |
| | Injuries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | Luxatura | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | ... |
| | Morsus Serpentis | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| | Venenatio | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| | Fractura | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | ... |
| | Other Injuries | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 339 | ... |
| | Total.. | .. | .. | 423 | 66 | 7 | .. | 9,441 | 217 |

*each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| BALAGHAT. | | | | | | | | JUBBULPORE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1,392 | 2 | 8 | .. | 623 | 121 | 16 | .. | 5,840 | 17 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 184 | 81 | .. | ... | 47 | 3 |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | 148 | 12 | 2 | .. | 616 | 456 | 3 | .. | 796 | 13 |
| .. | .. | 2 | ... | ... | .. | 298 | 61 | .. | .. | 522 | 219 | .. | .. | 1,550 | 98 |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 80 | 27 | .. | ... | 229 | 61 | .. | .. | 1,633 | 762 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 160 | .. | . | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 831 | ... |
| .. | ... | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 192 | .. | .. | .. | 373 | 116 | .. | .. | 1,342 | 1 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | 21 | .. | 3 | 1 | 15 | 2 | .. | .. | 556 | 3 |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | ... | .. | 159 | .. | .. | . | 80 | 17 | 5 | .. | 1,598 | 2 |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 65 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 19 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 319 | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 314 | .. | ... | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | 1,290 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123 | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 399 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 33 | ... | .. | .. | 169 | 104 | .. | .. | 296 | 5 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 15 | 13 | ... | .. | 36 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 4 | ... | .. | .. | 100 | .. |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 104 | 1 | .. | ... | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,590 | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 129 | .. |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 191 | .. | .. | ... | 58 | 3 | ... | ... | 1,725 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 8 | ... | .. | .. | 419 | ... | ... | .. | 48 | 5 | 5 | ... | 3,279 | 5 |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 15 | ... | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | ... | 270 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 67 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 8 | ... | .. | .. | 880 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 960 | ... | ... | .. | 593 | 155 | .. | ... | 5,706 | 13 |
| . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. | 63 | 6 | ... | .. | 27 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 8 | 1 | .. | ... | 201 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 5 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 90 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | 3 | ... | .. | .. | 26 | 3 | .. | .. | 81 | 1 |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | 101 | 3 | .. | .. | 72 | 10 | .. | .. | 926 | 1 |
| ... | .. | 21 | .. | .. | ... | 4,665 | 108 | 13 | ... | 3,834 | 1,377 | 29 | .. | 31,797 | 933 |

2.—*Return showing the diseases treated, and deaths from*
*of the Central Provinces*

| Class. | Diseases. | MUNDLAH. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes | .. | .. | 25 | 2 | .. | .. | 770 | .. |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and Continued | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Eruptive | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dysenteria | .. | .. | 22 | 8 | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| | Diarrhœa | .. | .. | 19 | 12 | .. | .. | 35 | .. |
| | Cholera | .. | .. | 14 | 11 | .. | .. | 77 | 54 |
| | Ophthalmia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| | Rheumatismus | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Lepra | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Hydrophobia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 131 | .. |
| | Vermes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Parasitic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other dietic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Tubercular diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. |
| | Do. of the Circulatory do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Do. of the Respiratory do. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. |
| | Do. of the Digestive do. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 56 | .. |
| | Do. of the Urinary do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Do. of the Generative do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Do. of the Locomotive do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Do. of the Integumentary do. | .. | .. | 104 | 10 | .. | .. | 93 | .. |
| | Developmental diseases of children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Do. do. of women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Developmental diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Injuries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Luxatura | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Morsus Serpentis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Venenatio | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Fractura | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| | Other Injuries | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 23 | .. |
| | Total | .. | .. | 227 | 48 | .. | .. | 1,400 | 54 |

*each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1869.

| SEONEE. | | | | | | | | SAUGOR. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Europeans. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| .. | ... | 142 | 11 | 13 | .. | 5,186 | 5 | 1 | .. | 108 | 16 | 7 | ... | 4,127 | 24 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | .. | .. | 93 | 6 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 228 | 30 |
| .. | .. | 53 | 29 | 10 | .. | 511 | 1 | ... | ... | 153 | 106 | ... | .. | 680 | 22 |
| .. | ... | 68 | 31 | .. | .. | 361 | 3 | .. | .. | 104 | 29 | .. | .. | 865 | 11 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | 674 | 196 | .. | .. | 23 | 10 | .. | .. | 2,049 | 322 |
| .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 333 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 958 | .. |
| .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 761 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1,625 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 116 | .. |
| 2 | .. | 14 | 1 | 1 | .. | 446 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 1 | 1 | .. | 852 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | ... | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 62 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 24 | ... |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1,291 | .. | ... | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1,267 | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 74 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | 13 | .. |
| .. | .. | 11 | 5 | .. | .. | 54 | 3 | ... | .. | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 62 | 2 |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 6 | .. | .... | 9 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 280 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 1,132 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 18 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 19 | .. |
| .. | .. | 23 | 3 | .. | .. | 924 | 3 | .. | .. | 19 | 5 | .. | .. | 1,228 | 17 |
| .. | .. | 11 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1,874 | 2 | .. | .. | 33 | 10 | .. | .. | 1,687 | 4 |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .... | 199 | .. |
| ... | ... | 103 | 8 | .. | .. | 3,098 | .. | ... | .. | 82 | 15 | 3 | .. | 3,763 | 13 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | ... |
| ... | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 1 | .. | .. | 32 | 24 | ... | .. | 42 | 1 |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | 17 | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .... | .. | ... | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 12 | .. |
| .. | .. | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 42 | 2 | .. | .. | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | 67 | ... |
| .. | .. | 38 | 5 | .. | .. | 346 | 1 | .. | .. | 42 | 10 | .. | .. | 811 | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | 535 | 88 | 61 | .. | 16,531 | 220 | 1 | .. | 745 | 254 | 13 | .. | 22,463 | 962 |

2.—*Return showing the diseases treated, and deaths from of the Central Provinces*

| Class. | Diseases. | DUMOH. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes | 2 | ... | 157 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1,718 | 3 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and Continued | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Eruptive | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| | Dysenteria | .. | .. | 51 | 14 | ... | .. | 190 | 5 |
| | Diarrhœa | .. | .. | 40 | 13 | ... | .. | 152 | 5 |
| | Cholera | .. | .. | 28 | 14 | .. | .. | 294 | 117 |
| | Ophthalmia | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 330 | .. |
| | Rheumatismus | ... | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 370 | .. |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 2 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | 150 | .. |
| | Lepra | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| | Hydrophobia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | .. | .. | 3 | .. | ... | .. | 30 | .. |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 572 | .. |
| | Vermes | .. | .. | 18 | .. | ... | .. | 84 | .. |
| | Other Parasitic diseases | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other dietic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | 2 | ... |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | ... | 12 | ... |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other Tubercular diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1 | ... |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | ... | 168 | ... |
| | Do. of the Circulatory do. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| | Do. of the Respiratory do. | .. | .. | 19 | 5 | .. | ... | 191 | 2 |
| | Do. of the Digestive do. | .. | .. | 27 | 4 | .. | ... | 255 | 2 |
| | Do. of the Urinary do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 5 | ... |
| | Do. of the Generative do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| | Do. of the Locomotive do. | .. | ... | 5 | .. | .. | ... | 13 | 1 |
| | Do. of the Integumentary system | .. | .. | 90 | 7 | .. | ... | 1,418 | 1 |
| | Developmental diseases of children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 21 | ... |
| | Do. do. of women | .. | ... | 2 | .. | .. | ... | 7 | ... |
| | Other Developmental diseases | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | Injuries | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Luxatura | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 5 | ... |
| | Morsus Serpentis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 7 | 1 |
| | Venenatio | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Fractura | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | Other Injuries | .. | .. | 32 | 2 | ... | ... | 148 | 1 |
| | Total.. | ... | 3 | .. | 552 | 70 | 2 | ... | 6,205 | 141 |

*each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1869.—(Continued.)

| HOSHUNGABAD. | | | | | | | | BAITOOL. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Europeans. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| 7 | ... | 540 | 38 | 101 | .. | 4,907 | 26 | ... | .. | 158 | 1 | .. | ... | 1,636 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 34 | 10 | 4 | .. | 88 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| 1 | .. | 143 | 59 | 6 | .. | 505 | 6 | ... | ... | 42 | 4 | ... | .. | 186 | 2 |
| 2 | .. | 67 | 36 | 34 | .. | 395 | 8 | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 170 | 8 |
| .. | .. | 103 | 60 | 6 | ... | 953 | 326 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 30 |
| .. | .. | 22 | .. | 15 | ... | 475 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | ... | .. | .. | 248 | .. |
| 1 | .. | 56 | 2 | 9 | .. | 481 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | ... | .. | 206 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | 34 | .. | 268 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 89 | 3 |
| 2 | .. | 71 | .. | 22 | .. | 485 | 1 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 145 | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | ... | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 10 | .. | 583 | .. | ... | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 438 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 65 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 245 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 47 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 16 | 4 | 14 | .. | 86 | .. | ... | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 3 | .. | 33 | .. | 11 | .. | 419 | 2 | .. | .. | 24 | 1 | .. | .. | 193 | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | ... | 19 | 2 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 6 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 35 | 6 | 3 | .. | 540 | 3 | .. | .. | 21 | 2 | .. | .. | 309 | 1 |
| 1 | .. | 31 | 2 | 100 | .. | 879 | 4 | .. | .. | 28 | 1 | .. | .. | 583 | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 13 | .. | 9 | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 126 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 |
| 1 | ... | 296 | 13 | 33 | .. | 2,082 | 3 | ... | .. | 33 | 4 | .. | .. | 871 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| ... | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 29 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 17 | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 39 | 1 |
| ... | .. | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 19 | 6 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | ... |
| .. | .. | 73 | 4 | 7 | .. | 321 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 2 | .. | .. | 110 | ... |
| 19 | ... | 1,599 | 245 | 429 | .. | 14,026 | 398 | .. | .. | 464 | 19 | .. | .. | 5,466 | 56 |

2.— *Return showing the diseases treated, and deaths from of the Central Provinces*

| Class. | Diseases. | NURSINGPORE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Iterodes | 1 | ... | 139 | 13 | 17 | ... | 1,428 | 2 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and Continued | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Eruptive | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dysenteria | .. | .. | 41 | 16 | 1 | .. | 124 | 1 |
| | Diarrhœa | 1 | .. | 22 | 1 | 1 | .. | 220 | .. |
| | Cholera | 2 | 1 | 105 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1,070 | 590 |
| | Ophthalmia | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | 700 | .. |
| | Rheumatismus | 1 | .. | 17 | . | 1 | .. | 204 | .. |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | 1 | .. | 8 | 3 | 1 | .. | 40 | 1 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | .. | .. | 28 | .. | 1 | .. | 72 | .. |
| | Lepra | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| | Hydrophobia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 7 | .. | 79 | .. |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 339 | .. |
| | Vermes | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Other Parasitic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Other dietic diseases | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | Other Tubercular diseases | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | .. | 2 | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | 190 | .. |
| | Do. of the Circulatory do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Do. of the Respiratory do | .. | .. | 16 | 1 | 4 | .. | 223 | .. |
| | Do. of the Digestive do. | .. | 1 | 11 | 3 | 5 | .. | 489 | 2 |
| | Do. of the Urinary do. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| | Do. of the Generative do. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| | Do. of the Locomotive do. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 127 | .. |
| | Do. of the Integumentary system | .. | 1 | 155 | 9 | 3 | .. | 827 | .. |
| | Developmental diseases of children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Do. do. of women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 |
| | Other Developmental diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Injuries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Luxatura | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. |
| | Morsus Serpentis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Venenatio | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | Fractura | .. | .. | 18 | 3 | .. | .. | 15 | .. |
| | Other Injuries | .. | .. | 27 | 1 | 1 | .. | 73 | .. |
| | Total .. | 10 | 1 | 636 | 116 | 53 | 5 | 6,327 | 599 |

*each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| CHINDWARA. | | | | | | | | NIMAR. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| ... | ... | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | 2,337 | 1 | 2 | .. | 416 | 44 | 22 | .. | 3,004 | 8 |
| .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | ... | 13 | 3 | ... | .. | 177 | .. | 1 | .. | 67 | 7 | 3 | ... | 226 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 137 | ... | .. | .. | 82 | 19 | 4 | .. | 416 | 2 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 92 | 50 | 1 | .. | 389 | 116 |
| .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 779 | .. | . | .. | 30 | .. | 4 | .. | 348 | ... |
| .. | ... | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 293 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 3 | .. | .. | 434 | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | .. | .. | 219 | .. |
| .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 334 | .. | 2 | .. | 39 | 2 | 3 | .. | 476 | .. |
| .. | ... | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 36 | ... |
| .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 369 | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 173 | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | ... | 66 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 157 | ... |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 116 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 5 | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 41 | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | .. | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 25 | ... | .. | .. | 17 | 6 | .. | .. | 44 | .. |
| .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 25 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| .. | .. | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | 481 | .. | 2 | ... | 28 | 1 | 1 | ... | 462 | 1 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 23 | .. |
| ... | .. | 11 | ... | .. | .. | 396 | .. | .. | ... | 59 | 2 | ... | ... | 587 | .. |
| .. | .. | 9 | ... | .. | .. | 1,199 | ... | 1 | .. | 56 | 4 | .. | .. | 1,246 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 36 | ... | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 53 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 8 | ... | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 189 | .. |
| .. | ... | 14 | 1 | .. | ... | 1,816 | ... | 1 | .. | 226 | 25 | 3 | ... | 1,048 | .. |
| . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 6 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | .. | . | 5 | .. | .. | ... | 102 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | ... | 10 | ... | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| ... | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | ... | 428 | 2 | .. | .. | 35 | 2 | .. | .. | 219 | .. |
| ... | .. | 113 | 13 | .. | ... | 9,222 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1,282 | 171 | 41 | .. | 10,043 | 128 |

2.—*Return showing the diseases treated, and deaths from*
*of the Central Provinces*

| Class. | Diseases. | Raepore. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes | 1 | .. | 90 | 5 | 17 | .. | 8,025 | 2 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and Continued | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 79 | 1 |
| | Eruptive | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 26 | .. |
| | Dysenteria | .. | .. | 41 | 2 | .. | .. | 769 | 2 |
| | Diarrhœa | .. | .. | 18 | 6 | .. | .. | 798 | 4 |
| | Cholera | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | 403 | 94 |
| | Ophthalmia | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 715 | .. |
| | Rheumatismus | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,132 | 1 |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 508 | 1 |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | .. | .. | 29 | 1 | .. | .. | 442 | .. |
| | Lepra | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 157 | .. |
| | Hydrophobia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 439 | .. |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1,446 | .. |
| | Vermes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | .. |
| | Other Parasitic diseases | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 76 | .. |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Other dietic diseases | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | .. | .. | 22 | 1 | .. | .. | 127 | 2 |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| | Other Tubercular diseases | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 1,102 | .. |
| | Do. of the Circulatory do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Do. of the Respiratory do. | .. | .. | 13 | 5 | .. | .. | 787 | 1 |
| | Do. of the Digestive do. | .. | .. | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | 2,460 | .. |
| | Do. of the Urinary do. | .. | .. | 45 | 4 | .. | .. | 77 | .. |
| | Do. of the Generative do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| | Do. of the Locomotive do. | .. | .. | 17 | 3 | .. | .. | 38 | .. |
| | Do. of the Integumentary do. | 1 | .. | 48 | 1 | .. | .. | 2,521 | .. |
| | Developmental diseases of children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 | .. |
| | Do. do. of women | .. | .. | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | 69 | 3 |
| | Other Developmental diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Injuries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Luxatura | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| | Morsus Serpentis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Venenatio | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Fractura | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| | Other Injuries | .. | .. | 30 | 5 | .. | .. | 262 | .. |
| | Total | 3 | .. | 489 | 64 | 17 | .. | 22,723 | 111 |

*each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1868.—(Continued.)

| BELASPORE. | | | | | | | | SUMBULPORE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| ... | ... | 33 | 1 | ... | ... | 3,388 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | 466 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | ... | 13 | 5 | ... | .. | 448 | 1 | .. | .. | 28 | 15 | ... | .. | 102 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 21 | 1 | ... | .. | 436 | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 1 | ... | .. | 19 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 4 | 1 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1,502 | .. | . | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 94 | ... |
| .. | ... | 12 | ... | .. | .. | 262 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | ... | .. | .. | 76 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 101 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ... | .. | .. | 45 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 272 | .. | ... | .. | 4 | ... | .. | .. | 62 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 330 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 68 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | 15 | ... | .. | .. | 19 | ... | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 12 | ... | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | 11 | 3 | .. | .. | 468 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 122 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 338 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. |
| .. | .. | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | 1,073 | ... | .. | .. | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | 184 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | ... | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| .. | .. | 18 | ... | .. | .. | 900 | ... | .. | .. | 45 | 3 | .. | .. | 213 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | ... | .. | .. | 9 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| .. | .. | 14 | ... | .. | .. | 155 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | .. | .. | 62 | .. |
| ... | .. | 193 | 13 | .. | ... | 9,828 | 1 | 1 | .. | 214 | 35 | 3 | .. | 1,755 | 4 |

2.—*Return showing the diseases treated, and deaths from of the Central Provinces*

| Class. | Diseases. | SERONCHA. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | | | | Out-door. | | | |
| | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | |
| | | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Miasmatic. | Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Icterodes | 1 | .. | 52 | ... | 16 | ... | 545 | 4 |
| | Typhoid, Typhus and Continued | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| | Eruptive | .. | .. | ... | .. | 3 | ... | 2 | .. |
| | Dysenteria | 1 | .. | 2 | ... | 1 | .. | 40 | .. |
| | Diarrhœa | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 45 | .. |
| | Cholera | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ophthalmia | .. | .. | 5 | .. | ... | .. | 233 | ... |
| | Rheumatismus | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | 72 | .. |
| | Other Miasmatic diseases | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| Enthetic. | Syphilitic diseases | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | 1 | .. | 43 | .. |
| | Lepra | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| | Hydrophobia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Other Enthetic diseases | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Parasitic. | Scabies | 1 | .. | 12 | 1 | 4 | .. | 159 | .. |
| | Vermes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Other Parasitic diseases | .. | .. | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 3 | ... |
| Dietic. | Scorbutus | .. | .. | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Other dietic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Constitutional. | Carcinoma | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| | Other Constitutional diseases | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | ... |
| Tubercular. | Phthisis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| | Other Tubercular diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| | Diseases of the Nervous system | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | 100 | .. |
| | Do. of the Circulatory do. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| | Do. of the Respiratory do. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | 88 | ... |
| | Do. of the Digestive do. | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | 49 | .. | 384 | ... |
| | Do. of the Urinary do. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Do. of the Generative do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| | Do. of the Locomotive do. | .. | .. | 3 | ... | .. | .. | 7 | ... |
| | Do. of the Integumentary do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | ... |
| | Developmental diseases of children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Do. do. of women | .. | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Other Developmental diseases | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| | Injuries | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| | Luxatura | .. | ... | 2 | .. | ... | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Morsus Serpentis | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 1 |
| | Venenatio | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | ... |
| | Fractura | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| | Other Injuries | .. | .. | 7 | ... | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| | Total .... | 4 | .. | 150 | 2 | 91 | .. | 1,827 | 5 |

*each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year* 1869.—(Concluded.)

TOTAL.

| In-door: | | | | Out-door. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans. | | Natives. | | Europeans. | | Natives. | | |
| Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | |
| 24 | .. | 3,056 | 293 | 221 | ... | 73,546 | 103 | |
| .. | .. | 59 | 17 | 4 | .. | 329 | 22 | |
| .. | .. | 213 | 88 | 3 | .. | 476 | 36 | |
| 5 | .. | 1,391 | 786 | 27 | .. | 5,964 | 85 | |
| 3 | .. | 1,076 | 414 | 43 | .. | 8,495 | 219 | |
| 4 | 2 | 654 | 280 | 14 | 5 | 9,362 | 3,515 | |
| 1 | .. | 182 | 6 | 22 | .. | 9,969 | .. | |
| 2 | .. | 744 | 130 | 15 | .. | 10,458 | 7 | |
| 4 | .. | 95 | 20 | 35 | .. | 2,603 | 15 | |
| 8 | .. | 467 | 25 | 34 | .. | 7,689 | 6 | |
| .. | .. | 37 | 6 | .. | .. | 488 | 1 | |
| .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 30 | 2 | |
| .. | .. | 60 | .. | 7 | .. | 1,451 | .. | |
| 1 | .. | 124 | 2 | 15 | .. | 11,786 | .. | |
| .. | .. | 42 | 1 | .. | .. | 978 | 1 | |
| .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 2,081 | .. | |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 103 | .. | |
| 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 91 | .. | |
| .. | 2 | 35 | 5 | .. | .. | 84 | .. | |
| .. | .. | 309 | 142 | 15 | .. | 922 | 19 | |
| .. | .. | 39 | 22 | .. | .. | 95 | 4 | |
| .. | .. | 20 | 2 | 1 | .. | 362 | .. | |
| 13 | .. | 311 | 28 | 26 | .. | 9,568 | 15 | |
| .. | .. | 27 | 5 | 1 | .. | 344 | 4 | |
| .. | .. | 342 | 42 | 20 | .. | 9,776 | 31 | |
| 3 | .. | 403 | 51 | 164 | .. | 22,187 | 22 | |
| 2 | .. | 125 | 10 | 9 | .. | 753 | 2 | |
| .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 420 | 1 | |
| .. | .. | 82 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2,854 | 1 | |
| 3 | .. | 2,096 | 280 | 50 | .. | 32,974 | 34 | |
| .. | .. | 45 | 25 | 2 | .. | 477 | 3 | |
| .. | .. | 33 | 14 | 6 | .. | 285 | 9 | |
| .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | |
| .. | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 235 | 1 | |
| .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 138 | 2 | |
| .. | .. | 25 | 2 | .. | .. | 96 | 3 | |
| .. | .. | 99 | 42 | .. | .. | 151 | 1 | |
| .. | .. | 320 | 45 | .. | .. | 1,879 | 12 | |
| .. | .. | 300 | 23 | .. | .. | 4,309 | 9 | |
| 74 | 4 | 12,884 | 2,784 | 746 | 5 | 233,784 | 4,186 | |

* Jubbulpore 350

3.—*Return of Vaccine operations in the Central Provinces during the year* 1869-70.

| By whom performed. | Total number vaccinated. | Successful. | Unsuccessful. | Doubtful or unknown. | Percentage of successful cases. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaccine Department .. | 35,332 | 30,384 | 3,945 | 1,003 | 88·5 | Operations in the Baitool, Bhundara and Chanda districts under special Superintendent. |
| Do. Sub-Department .. | 37,711 | 35,706 | 1,940 | 65 | 94·68 | Do. under Civil Surgeon, Sumbulpore. |
| Municipal Vaccinators .. | 54,557 | 42,510 | 10,432 | 1,615 | 80·2 | Do. under Civil Surgeons of districts. |
| Total .. | 127,600 | 108,600 | 16,317 | 2,683 | 87·79 | |

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